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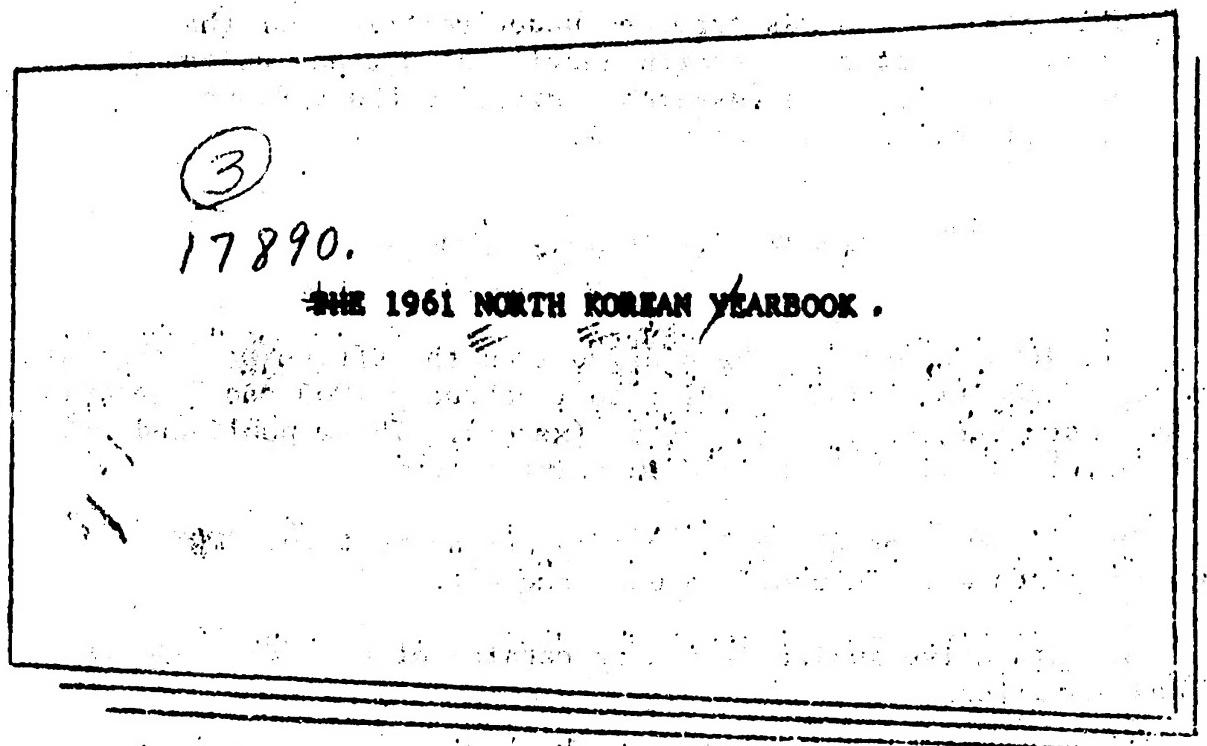
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THE 1961 NORTH KOREAN YEARBOOK

[Following is the translation of portions of the Korean-language document, Choson Chungang Nyongam, 1961 (English version above), Pyongyang, 20 June 1962. The complete Table of Contents of the Yearbook appears as Appendix A.]

1961 NORTH KOREAN YEARBOOK

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POLITICS

Opinions on Planning Economic, Cultural and Educational Cooperation with South Korea and on Planning the Free Expansion of the National Economy in South Korea

The eighth session of the Second Conference of the Supreme Peoples Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea discussed pressing for the peaceful unification, which is the most fervent desire and the highest national goal, and decided on the federal union of Korea as the most practical means.

The holding of general election in a free South Korea, without any sort of foreign intervention is our nation's persistent claim and unwavering principle regarding the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

However, today when the regime in South Korea is rejecting this, while we are keeping the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people's government intact for that time, we recognize that the pressing problems, in effecting a federated union with South Korea, are an urgent demand.

While a federated union with South Korea would guarantee for the good the entire nation cultural, economic and education cooperation, this would thus enable the gradual complete unification of the fatherland to be carried out.

While they say they will not even accept as much as a federated union we are maintaining that an economic committee must be formed from delegates of the economic circles in North and South Korea, and economic exchanges and economic cooperation must be realized as soon as possible.

Throughout history the Korean people utilized their beautiful and abundant resources and managed them in a unified economy, as one nation. However, this stable guarantee of our nations economy has been cleaved by the man-made obstruction separating North and South Korea.

The division of the fatherland has constituted a severe obstacle in the expansion of our nation's economy and has driven South Korea's economy into dire catastrophes.

Due to the colonialistic policy and cruel exploitation of the United States imperialists the southern part of our fatherland has been degraded until today it is economically dependent upon the United States and a colonialist market overflooded with foreign commodities.

National industries in South Korea are completely disintegrating. Countless factories and mines have been ruined and neglected. The productivity of industry is only two-thirds of production during the dark period of Japanese imperialism. Even of the factories and mines which remain, most have halted production or cut down operations due to shortages in raw materials and to marketing difficulties.

Agriculture also lies in devastation. South Korea which was the nation's granary in the past, has changed, experiencing chronic famine.

South Korea's imports today, as a result of the evil decline of industrial and agricultural production, are twenty times their exports.

The life of the people in the southern part of Korea has fallen into misery. The wages of the workers were not one-third of the minimum living expenses, South Korean streets overflow with wandering unemployed workers searching for a livelihood and with hundreds of thousands of begging children. Farmers who lose their farms and homes because of the exorbitant taxes or high interest each year amount to one million.

The lives of the people and the economy in South Korea are deteriorating everywhere, in some places at an unbelievable pace. Economic exchanges and cooperation between North and South Korea is the only road towards the revival of the South Korean economy which is on the brink of death and the rescue of the South Korean people from their living hell.

If the stilled factories are to run again and if the bankrupt agriculture is to be raised up and thrive again, then sufficient raw materials, electric power, manufactured goods, and equipment are needed. The solid materialistic base in North Korea can produce all of these.

Our people have not only established a system of socialism free from exploitation and oppression in North Korea following the path of the Korean Labor Party, but they labored diligently and constructed a strong base of heavy industry, improving the independent base of the national economy. The fortified base of heavy industry in North Korea guarantees the rescue of the South Korean economy from the colonialist lackeys and guarantees the expansion of the nation's economy.

Based on our achievement, if North and South Korea were to work together and re-unite the economy through the combined strength of the nation's people, then all the people of Korea will be able to live without want.

Economic interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea can resolve this quickly but it is a project of the utmost emergency. Differences in the political systems of North and South Korea do not have to prevent economic interchange and cooperation.

Our claim at present is that we should set aside the political problem and discuss at length the problems involved in having first of all representatives of South and North Korea gather at one site and cooperate in aiding each other to realize an exchange of goods and cooperation in the establishment of an economy.

If North and South Korea supply each other and all resources, goods, and technology mobilized, then how can United States "aid" or the hangers-on of capitalism obstruct the cooperation and economic interchange between North and South, that is not even to mention how far the economy might expand, in a very short time, with very small outlay.

During the entire time they were under the control of the Japanese imperialistic regime and then the United States imperialists, the South Korean people have clearly seen the true exploitative nature of the foreign dictatorship occupation through their own bitter experiences. It is all too clear what United States aid has done to both the South Korean economy and our South Korean brethren for the last fifteen years or for that matter what they will do in the future.

We must plan in all urgency the reconstruction and self-reliance, with the Korean people themselves as the main ingredient of the economy, through the dismantling of the United States Office of Economic Cooperation in Korea which makes it its business to seize and exploit the lifelines of the South Korean economy under the cloak of "aid," and the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea which is merely a tool of the United States colonialist policy.

We must consider ways to establish a federation of North and South Korea as quickly as possible, control our country's economic and cultural expansion as a single entity, and deal with the present catastrophic situation in South Korea.

Interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea will bring new life to the South Korean economy and will hasten a broad self-reliant expansion of the whole nation's economy. This will also facilitate the peaceful unification and sovereign independence of the fatherland by

gradually removing the lack of confidence between North and South Korea and by forming an atmosphere of mutual understanding and confidence.

The Supreme People's Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through their concern for their brethren to relieve the burdened lives of the South Korean people and an eagerness of the whole South Korean people to achieve unity of the fatherland, presents the following opinions on the realization of interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea and the increased rehabilitation of the South Korean economy to the legislative and administrative authorities, all prominent citizens, and to each level of the masses.

1. With regard to the rehabilitation of South Korean agriculture and the easing of the life of the nation's farmers.

In carrying out economic interchange and mutual cooperation we must turn our attention first of all to the rehabilitation and expansion of the ruined agriculture and easing the burden of the farmers in South Korea.

Only the quick restoration of agriculture will enable us to resolve the heavy burdens on the lives of the farmers and to take the preliminary measures to expand our nation's industry.

South Korea, which in the past was the nation's granary and also the center for the production of cotton, silk, and hemp, is today completely unrecognizable.

Not only has the area under cultivation been greatly reduced, but irrigation facilities and water conservation works have been destroyed; each year severe natural disasters increase the damage.

Control of the farms has become permanent and agricultural technology has remained in a backwards medieval state. The productivity of grain per farm in South Korea is one-third less than North Korea.

The crisis of South Korean agriculture is due to United States "aid," and is becoming more severe. Production of wheat, barley, small cereal grains, and bean oil has been sharply reduced to a lower level than during the Japanese imperialists period due to the tyrannical United States surplus farm products which are forcefully marketed. The production of cotton and silk has declined even further. The United States imperialists sell, at a high price, agricultural necessities such as chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals on the one hand, then snatches away the produce from the farms at a price lower than the cost of production.

Besides the severe decline of farm production, the farmers' burdens such as farm rent, "land rent grain payments," "drought control expenses,"

taxes, forced purchase of cereal grains, and other miscellaneous expenses continue to mount.

In South Korean agriculture the number of farms where there is a shortage of foodstuffs and deep indebtedness has sharply increased. Many farmers are bankrupt and have become migrant workers.

We must break the catastrophe to which the South Korean agriculture is condemned and we must take all possible measures to relieve the chronic hunger and poverty.

(a) The result of "land reform" will be such that the ones who cultivate the soil will become the prime owners and new soil will be brought under cultivation and distributed among the farmers.

The former "land reform" which was instituted by Syngman Rhee was only for protecting the interests of the landlords while pacifying the farmers.

A way to solve the problem of land completely in our country is to confiscate the land of the landlords without payment and distribute it among the farmers without cost. However, the United States imperialists and their lackey Syngman Rhee have rejected this form of land reform and have enforced a "land reform" where the land is brought from the landlords and sold to the farmers. This is only a further extension of the exploitation and origin of poverty in South Korea agriculture.

The farmers who have been robbed of their food year after year through the so-called "grain payments for land" have fallen into the predicament of being slaves to these debts because there are many farmers who have not been able to pay the land prices for the past ten years. The fields belonging to the many farmers in that predicament are becoming repossessed and reverting to the landlords.

Since the severe terms of the "land reform" are not controlled, these imaginary leases, which are for the so-called rehabilitation of agriculture, cannot be enforced. A way must be found where the present predicament is adjusted so the nation pays the landlord for the land and then distributes the land free of charge to the farmers and allows all the farmers to cultivate their land without interference.

The assessments of the grain rent payments must be stopped on the spot, the total land price paid to the landlord must be borne by the national treasury, and the nation must see that only the principle of the farmers' loans be paid.

Together with this, the nation must buy all existing rental farm land and distribute it without charge to farmers who have little or no land.

The financial responsibilities relative to all measures of this sort are less than that spent by the South Korean military during just one year. If the South Korean authorities truly want to rehabilitate the agriculture and relieve the burden of the farmers they must carry out this rudimentary and necessary policy.

We can never approve of the seizure of precious land by the United States imperialists for use of military objectives and we support the struggle of the South Korean farmers to oppose this. We will have to demand that the land seized in this way be given back to the farmers.

For the sake of fulfilling the farmers' need for land, all our energies must be centered on recovering new land in South Korea.

Despite incomplete data, today in South Korea there is about two million chongbo of land that could be developed such as hills, barren land, fallow land, and tidal flats. If there is cooperation between North and South Korea, within the next six or seven years, a million chongbo of land can be reclaimed.

The reclaimed land must be distributed without cost to the farmers with little or no land and also among the unemployed. In this way, the average area of cultivation per farm will rise from 0.9 chongbo at the present time to 1.4 chongbo after six or seven years. This will also bring many great advantages to the oppressed farmers of South Korea.

(b) Irrigation facilities must be restored and expanded and flood control and water conservation works must be carried out.

In North Korea, irrigation works have been developed on 600,000 chongbo of paddies and fields in only the few years since the war which is five times as many chongbo as during the 36 years of Japanese imperialism. Flood control and water conservation works have also been developed on a large scale.

Our experience shows that in our country where cultivated land is limited and where rice farming holds an important position, irrigation is basic to the expansion of agriculture.

In South Korea also, we must restore the existing irrigation facilities and irrigation of rice paddies must be perfected but we must be able to overcome natural disasters and gather in the harvest on land that is raised and protected.

Presently in South Korea, 620,000 chongbo are not protected by irrigation. It is necessary that this be completely protected with irrigation within the next seven years.

In order to do this we would carry out irrigation projects of large and small scale everywhere; we would start work and proceed with determination on such large scale projects in districts such as the rich Han river delta, Paju and Kimpo; Pyongtaek and the Ansongchon valley, the Chinju area of the Nam River delta, the Andong area of the upper reaches of the Nakdong River, the Naju River area of the Yongsan River valley, the Onsan area in the middle valley of the Kum River, and Honam.

The irrigation projects will be paid for from the national treasury and the state will bear the huge cost of the cultivated land that is used for the site of the irrigation works.

All irrigation equipment must be used only for the profit of the farmers and the pertinent tax assessments on the farmers will be reduced on a broad scale.

Together with the irrigation projects, we must also develop flood control and water conservation projects such as erosion control, afforestation, river dikes, and flood control in such areas in South Korea as the Nakdong River, the Yongsan River, Han River, and the Kum River. This is the only way that the great loss of life and property each year due to heavy storms and floods can be prevented and the devastated fields and mountains of South Korea can be green once more.

(c) We will introduce modern equipment and advanced methods of farming and will expand the diversification of agriculture.

South Korea has many natural conditions advantageous compared to North Korea; however, the rate of land use and the production per farm has markedly declined. If tractors and modern equipment are introduced in agricultural production as have been in North Korea, and if advanced methods of intensive agriculture are adopted, then two-crop farming can be successful on a large scale in the fields of South Korea and the yield per farm can easily be raised to twice its present amount.

In North Korea within two or three years all agriculture will be completely mechanized, even in the remote mountain areas.

Modern farm equipment factories must be established in South Korea and they must be based on the farm equipment industry in North Korea in order to mechanize South Korea's agriculture also.

In view of the fact that the farmers have no funds to purchase the equipment, it would be a good idea to set up state farm equipment hire

stations in every part of South Korea and help the farmers meet the cost of mechanized operations at a low cost.

If this is done the mechanization of farm work can be accomplished within a few years on South Korean farms also, and the farmers can gradually be freed from the painful back-breaking labor.

Experimental agriculture must increase. Ways must be found to develop the scientific double crop methods which South Korea is ideally suited, and these methods must then be widely taught.

In addition, seeds, breeding stock, and nursery seedlings will be exchanged and joint programs for control of damaging insects, etc. can be set up between North and South Korea. A mutual exchange of the rich experiences of the harvests would also be carried on.

To liquidate the colonialistic favoritism in South Korea's agriculture the United States surpluses will be rejected, the production of wheat, barley, cotton and silk that has fallen off will be restored, and livestock raising and orchards will be encouraged.

(d) We must relieve as soon as possible the lives of poverty of the farmers who are in the state of despair today.

The North Korean farms, which are irrigated, mechanized, and have electricity, harvested an unusually large crop last year despite very poor weather conditions. The lives of all the farmers have risen to the level of the middle class and the well-to-do middle class.

The Government of the Republic has remitted the total sum of loans to farmers and has in effect given them the money.

When the North Korean farmers were singing of their huge harvest and enjoying their happy lives, the South Korean farmers were crying over their crop failures and disasters and were plagued by debts and starvation.

Today the majority of South Korean farmers are bound by loans that have colossal interest rates. Cruel exploitation gimmicks are used.

The perpetual loans of the farmers must be controlled by the state as soon as possible and such high interest loans should be completely prohibited in every area of South Korea.

Also the state agricultural bank must be operated to serve the interests of the farmers and to give loans to the farmers at low interest rates.

"Land opportunists" must be reduced and various tax extortion schemes must be abolished, then the burden of the farmers will be relieved.

The price decline of South Korean farm produce due to the flood of United States surpluses must be checked and steps must be taken to supply the farmers with industrial items such as chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals at moderate prices.

The so-called "farmers unions" must be rid of exploitation and reorganized as autonomous collective groups that market produce and supply industrial goods to the advantage of the farmers themselves.

We must urgently consider having the nation loan the majority of farm households foodstuffs at no interest and adopting relief measures for the suffering farmers who have lost the means to make a living.

2. With regard to the expansion of the South Korean fishing industry and the betterment of the lives of the fishermen.

Our country which is surrounded on three sides by water has abundant marine resources and the sea holds important sources of food for the people.

Since the early days our country's ancestors have gone out to sea as they pleased and caught fish.

However, due to the United States imperialistic occupation of South Korea, our seas have become bisected and on the sea as well as the land, South and North Korea are separated. This barrier has had fatal consequences on the South Korean fishing industry.

The important fishing ports have become United States military ports and the best fishing areas have become military reservations for the United States Navy. Even when compared to the time of the Japanese imperialists, the tons of fish caught has been reduced by one-fourth, the quantity of fish has fallen to one-half, and the quantity of fish per fisherman is only one-third of his equal in North Korea.

The living conditions of the fishermen deteriorate further each year. No matter how many fish are caught, the burdens on the fishermen such as the "fishing tax" and "ship tax" increase and furthermore the exploitation by heads of the "fishing cooperatives" and high interest loan agents becomes more severe.

Today hundreds of thousands of South Korean fishermen are clad in rags and are starving, and they continue to fall into bankruptcy.

Rehabilitating and expanding the South Korean fishing industry and improving the living conditions of the fishermen also demands interchange

and contacts between North and South Korea.

(a) The fishing grounds and fishing ports of North and South Korea must be opened for joint use.

The schools of fish traverse freely off the seas of North and South Korea but the fishing boats cannot; we must see that these conditions do not continue. The desire of the fishermen of both North and South Korea, to go where they please regardless of what sea, must be realized.

The fishing grounds of North and South Korea must be open for the fishermen to frequent them as they please throughout the prime seasons of such important fish as herring, yellow corvina, kongchi [transliterated], finbacks, and cuttle fish.

In addition to this the important fishing ports of North and South Korea must be opened immediately. This is the only way that the fishing grounds may be effectively fished through a joint operation and all fishing boats can process and sell their catch and take on supplies such as oil, food, and other necessities at any near port at any time.

In North Korea we must open such fishing ports as Chongjin, Simpo, Soho, Wonsan, Kojo, Haeju, Nampo, and Simuiju; and in South Korea such fishing ports as Chumunjin, Ullungto, Pohang, Tonggyong, Namhae, Ryosu, Kunsan, and Inchon.

We must rid the South Korean fishing ports and fishing grounds of United States military occupation and secure them for independent fishing activities, and the facilities at the destroyed fishing ports must be restored and put into operation.

(b) Fishing boats used for basic production in the fishing industry must be repaired and their equipment improved.

Of the fishing boats presently used in South Korea, the percentage of the type above 50 ton is only one per cent and the majority of the boats are old and small models.

To strengthen the technical and material base of the South Korean fishing industry will require a concentration of funds and energy on a national scale throughout Korean industry. Mass production of large and medium size vessels must be achieved, existing fishing boats repaired, and the sailing vessels supplied with power.

The large vessels must be owned by the state and operated at low rates by fishermen working in cooperative groups.

Together with this, the manufacture of fishing equipment must be greatly expanded, and the demand for fishing tackle and fishing nets must be fulfilled.

(c) The organization of joint North-South long distance and deep sea fishing operations and joint measures to increase the size of catches must be considered.

Our experience shows us that long distance and deep sea fishing must be carried out in conjunction with inshore fishing and is the best way to ensure huge catches without vacating the fishing grounds for any seasons.

However, the South Korean fishing industry today cannot carry out long distance fishing because their equipment is technically deficient, and those catches are instead left to foreign fishing boats.

In view of these conditions, a joint fishing fleet equipped with modern facilities, through an investment by the Korean Marine Agency in North Korea and the Taehan Marine Central Council in South Korea must be organized and sent on long distance and deep sea fishing operations in order to catch large and excellent fish such as cod, red fish, jumbo shrimp, yellow tail, and whale.

This sort of fishing system between North and South Korea would jointly carry on studies of marine resources and searches for fishing grounds, inform each other of movements of ocean currents and changes of weather on the seas, and cooperate in rescue operations at times of sea disasters.

(d) The poor living standards of the fishermen must be raised.

Loans to the fishermen must be quickly managed so that the responsibility is borne by the state and a national fisheries bank must be established to supply the fishermen with funds at low interest rates. "Fisheries tax" and the "vessel taxes" must be lowered and levies such as the "in-port and out-port charges," "charges on entry of fish," and various other charges, must be abolished thereby reducing the tax burden of the fishermen.

The "fishing cooperatives" which severely exploited the fishermen must be reorganized into true collectivized groups of fishermen for the purpose of selling the fishing catches, purchasing fishing equipment, and for the joint use of fishing grounds and facilities of the fishing industry.

Feudal vestiges must be removed from the fishing industry and distribution formulas such as "3-7" or "4-6" where the ship owner receives the majority of the catch, must be changed to give the worker the advantage.

The conditions for a life where the workers may work normally and comfortably must be guaranteed.

3. With regard to the expansion of South Korea's national industries and the mass construction of housing.

Industry cannot achieve the independence, wealth, and growth of the country without a foundation of the traditional industries and a careful apportionment of the people's economy.

South Korean industry which was separated from the region of heavy industry in the north after liberation, has been subordinated to the capital provided by the United States dictatorial occupation and has been an unequivocal failure.

In South Korea today only certain light industries are maintained to supply military necessities; otherwise they are dependent in part on the mining of strategic resources or United States surplus goods.

Their entire production only meets one-third of the demand; they must depend upon imports for the majority of important materials as steel, lumber, cement and all of their anthracite, raw cotton, rayon yarn, and caustic soda.

Last year the quantity per person produced by the population in South Korean industry was only one-fifth compared to the north; coal, one-fifth; electric power, one-tenth; pig iron, 1/120; steel, 1/25; cement, 1/11; and timber, 1/18.

Due to shortages of raw material and funds, and to the flood of foreign goods, the traditional industries are being choked and the sites of the traditional industries are in ruins.

Large and small enterprises continue to fall into bankruptcy and the ranks of the unemployed continue to grow. The workers receive starvation wages that are low without comparison and are forced to work hard for 10-18 hours a day.

The depressing crises which plague South Korean industry must be removed. If they are not removed and the industry not restored and expanded, then we cannot count on the independent expansion of the traditional national economy and the people's lives cannot be improved in the least.

(a) The full operation of all existing factories and mines must be guaranteed and many new industrial developments constructed in order to give the unemployed workers work within the next two or three years.

Among the factories and mines of South Korea there are many that absolutely cannot be restored and sixty per cent of the factories and eighty per cent of the mines are either idle or just beginning production.

We must quickly consider measures to restore destroyed factories and mines and to guarantee maximum from production facilities.

Construction will have to be accelerated on factories and manufacturing plants which were set up in "plans" but then dropped. We must construct many new large-scale modern factories.

Together with the construction of large-scale factories it is necessary to build many light industries of the small and medium scale.

Local industry of the small and medium scale can be quickly constructed through a small investment and is especially attractive in that it requires a maximum amount of labor over a minimum period of time. By constructing 5-6 local industries in each kun, within several months you can be employing about one hundred housewives at each place. Experience has taught us this in North Korea.

If all existing factories and mines in South Korea are returned to production; if production of large scale factories along with medium and small scale factories is carried out; if conservation projects such as land reclamation, irrigation, flood control and water conservation, and urban construction products are carried out; and if the construction of harbors, railroads, and highways is started, then the two million unemployed, four million partially employed persons will be reduced.

On the one hand we must vigorously effect the above policies to cut down unemployment but then the state will have to pay a living wage to those unemployed who are still struggling to avoid starvation, and guarantee them their living at the very least.

The present conditions must be eradicated, conditions that cause so much unemployment yet at the same time demand that the employed workers work such long working days. The unemployment must be eased and the work day limited to eight hours.

We welcome at any time any South Korean workers who desire to come to North Korea to work and we guarantee them a job and a comfortable life.

The fact that there are about 50,000 of our brethren who had experienced a better life in Japan and who have returned to their beautiful fatherland and are already living in the cities and countryside of North Korea, enjoying a life which fulfills their desires, is drawing world wide attention. While we continue to strive to realize the desire to return to Korea of our brethren who still cannot return from Japan we are prepared

to welcome the unemployed from South Korea into our factories, plants, mines, and other places of employment.

In this world there is no other demand on us, as men so worthy, than for the prosperity of the nation and the growth and well-being of the fatherland. This enables us to work wondrous miracles and the present conditions in North Korea, where the prospects for a bright future are very good, soundly prove this.

In South Korea the population must be encouraged to raise production for the sake of the reinforcement of the national economy and the cultural civilization, and not "surpluses" and not praises of limitations on production and underemployment.

There are mountains of work to be done and the treasonous emigration policy that demands the unemployed leave the soil of their beloved native land where the ashes are burned and move across unfamiliar mountains and unknown seas to a strange land, must cease and all people must be shown the way to creatively participate in laboring for the prosperity and happiness of our nation.

(b) Severe problems in raw materials, finances, and marketing that are confronting the national industry of South Korea must be resolved.

South Korea, where key industries are lacking, is in the difficult situation where she must but cannot build new factories as there is not equipment and must stop production due to a deficiency in power, raw materials, and parts.

To break this bottleneck it is necessary to gradually erect a foundation of heavy industry that develops and uses domestic resources and has a series of flourishing new industrial sectors. In this way the nation's financial resources can be concentrated in fuel and power industries, and metals, chemicals, building materials and the machine tool industries. The best idea is to have these sectors of industry operated by the state.

Also a system should be set up to manage the supply of important materials on a nation-wide scale and special interest should be paid to securing raw materials for the small and medium enterprises.

To solve the financial problems of the nation's industry, a state operated industrial bank should be established and put into operation which serves the small and medium enterprises and these enterprises must then be granted long range low interest loans.

The funds necessary for eight local industrial factories, especially on the medium and small scale, must be secured and a system of state

subsidies for nurturing national industry must be extensively utilized.

The fundamental cause of South Korea's problems in marketing commodities is in the poverty of the people. To make it worse, the only way to normalize the small buying power of the masses is to abolish the existing stock of manufactured goods.

The wages of the workers must be increased immediately at least to the level supplying the minimum living essentials and the false payment systems must be eradicated. The various financial burdens of the citizens, including the workers, must be mitigated.

The exploiting price system of the United States must be abolished and South Korean market prices stabilized. All the people should have the same income and be able to purchase many commodities.

As the above steps are carried out to enlarge the capacity of the national market we must resolutely prevent the flood of foreign commodities.

Due to the flood of United States surplus commodities and Japanese commodities, the commodities of South Korea's industry have been smothered. Today, from the ranks of the young students, the intellectuals, and townspeople in South Korea a purposeful cry of the soul of the fatherland can be heard urging patriotic preference for domestic commodities and sound rejection for goods coming from across the oceans.

Use of domestic commodities must be positively encouraged and the import of foreign goods must be severely controlled. With regard to the imported goods, by imposing high tariffs the national industries can be greatly protected.

(c) A logical system of specialization must be organized between the industries of North and South Korea to promote the organic unity of the industries in North and South Korea and the future unification.

It would be reasonable to have close coordination and specialization between South Korea's salt industry and North Korea's chemical industry; and the various respective machine manufacturing industries.

Through this specialization we could receive ore from South Korea and ship them steel and ferrous metals, or we could also send them the processed ore. In addition we could receive salt and ship them caustic soda, vinyl chloride, or we could produce for them a variety of machines they cannot produce such as heavy machinery or precision machinery and we could receive from South Korea medium and small machines and accessories.

(d) To relieve the severe housing shortage in South Korea large scale construction of housing must be developed.

Today the housing situation in South Korea is very pitiable. Despite sketchy information, no less than one million houses which are insufficient and in the cities, starting with Seoul, the number of households set up in caves, tents, and shacks is increasing.

The demand of the South Korean people for housing is urgent. The housing problem must be substantially resolved, not through an edict pulling down the shacks and turning the poverty stricken people into the streets.

In North Korea more than 2,200 square meters of cultural dwellings were constructed in only six years and all laborers and office workers utilize state housing at a low fee which is no more than one per cent of their income.

It would be good for South Korea also to release state funds to accelerate construction of housing.

The houses constructed by the state must be state owned and controlled and the homeless workers, including the residents of the shacks and local residents, should be given priority in accommodating all at a very low utilization charge.

In this way the people can build many houses for themselves provided they are supplied with the building sites, capital, and materials.

In view of the actual conditions where many dwellings are lost each year to the fire disasters, specific public measures must be considered to prevent fire and at the same time a system of state insurance should be set up to protect the people for such sudden disasters.

4. With regard to the realization of economic cooperation and trade between North and South Korea.

The enactment of all of the aforementioned policies for the restoration and expansion of the national economy of South Korea can effectively be guaranteed only through economic cooperation between North and South Korea.

Natural resources are centered in the northern sector of our country that are necessary to the expansion of the nation's economy and the improvement of the living standards of the citizens. Almost all the iron ore and coal and a majority of the precious metals, lead, and graphite are located in the north as is 86 per cent of the water power, and 80 per cent of the timber resources.

In the northern sector of our country the people have achieved a

solid industrial base with the manufacture of machines as the core.

As a result of the realization of the economic policies of the Korean Labor Party which saw to it that while guaranteeing the priority development of heavy industry, light industry and agriculture were also expanded, the northern sector has changed from a backward agricultural nation to an advanced industrial-agricultural nation within only the few years since the war.

We have already surpassed Japan in the production of goods per person for a series of heavy industry products and, encouraged by the prospects of the seven-year plan are advancing towards the Chollima goals.

Due to this perfection of the industrialized base we have been able to erect large scale factories, when needed, at a minimum of effort, develop new sectors of the economy, and build a beautiful paradise for the people in a very short time.

We have not constructed a socialistic base in the northern part of Korea so that only the people living in the north could eat, sleep, and live better. The people in the northern part of Korea think of their brethren in the South suffering from unspeakable hardships and they show even more zeal in production and construction even though they already live comfortable daily lives. They eagerly await the day when they can devote the fruits of their labor to their brothers and sisters in the southern part of Korea. It is only reasonable to say we should delay no longer and we should demand the use of the electric power, coal, steel, timber, cement, and the many machines, which are abundantly produced by the workers of the north, for restoring the South Korean economy and to alleviate the sufferings of the countrymen in the south.

We also have many cadre-technicians from all sectors of the people's economy who have abundant experience in the establishment of socialism. If all scientists, technicians, specialists, and intellectuals would meet and cooperate, there would be no task too great for our strength.

The people's economy of the northern sector of Korea is based on society's ownership of the means of production and is expanding as planned. Therefore if a means for economic interchange with South Korea is found, we can give South Korea enormous aid to restore and expand their economy, by planned expansion of the economy of the northern sector.

(a) We propose the following means of cooperation to restore the economy of South Korea and improve and stabilize the lives of the people, by mobilizing all technical, financial, and material sources and by relying on the solid economic base of the northern sector.

We are able to guarantee all or part of the funds necessary if the financial burden of the South Korean authorities is too great from the handling of the "land reform" or the loans to the farmers and fishermen.

We are able to supply in great numbers bulldozers, excavators, and other equipment for land clearing; cement, steel, timber and all other material necessary for irrigation, flood control and water conservation works; and tractors, trucks, and all varieties of farm equipment required for the mechanization of agriculture.

Furthermore, in order to meet the shortage of draught animals on the impoverished South Korean farms we can send 40,000-50,000 draught animals each year which have become excess due to the mechanization of agriculture in the northern sector.

In the next seven years we can supply 700 power driven ships of varying ages, including central processing ships of the 3,500 ton class, and medium style ships of steel of the 400-500 ton class. If South Korea could have these ships she could double her present catch.

We can supply gasoline and diesel engines necessary to convert the South Korean fishing fleet to power and we could also supply the necessary materials to restore and improve the fishing harbors and ports.

With our facilities and technology we can construct the following factories which are urgently needed for the restoration of the ravaged South Korean economy.

Projected construction	Capacity	Duration of construction (fiscal year)
1. Composite factory for ferrous metallurgy	200,000 tons of iron 200,000 tons of steel 150,000 tons of rolled steel	1962-1964
2. Hydroelectric power stations		
Chungju	150,000 kilowatt	1962-1965
Andong	30,000 kilowatt	1962-1965
Ryechon	20,000 kilowatt	1964-1966
Chinju	10,000 kilowatt	1962-1965
3. Cement factory	400,000 tons	1962-1963
4. Production machine factory	1,000 machines	1963-1964
5. Farm equipment factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
6. Mining equipment factory	5,000 tons	1962-1963
7. Fertilizer factory	200,000 tons	1962-1964
8. Plate glass factory	3,000,000 square meters	1962-1963
9. Synthetic fibers factory	10,000 tons	1962-1963

While taking all prospects relative to the expansion of industry in the north and the restoration of the national economy in South Korea into consideration, we can say we would be able to supply the following basic commodities each year.

Name of item	Measurement units	1st stage 1961-1962	2nd stage 1963-1966	3rd stage after 1967
Electric power	1000 kilowatts	100-150	200-300	400
Coal	1000 tons	1,000-1,500	2,000-3,000	5,000
Pig iron	" "	50-100	150	200
Rolled steel	" "	50-100	200	300
Cement	" "	500	800	1,200
Timber	1000 meters	500	700	1,000
Plate glass	1000 sq. meters	1,000	1,500	2,000
Production machinery	1000 machines	2/1,000	3/1,500	4/2,000
Vinylon	tons	--	6,000	10,000
Synthetic fibers	"	8,000	10,000	15,000
Synthetic resin	"	2,000	6,000	10,000
Caustic soda	"	5,000	10,000	20,000

In the supply of electric power from the northern sector, the needs of industry for power would be fulfilled and of course if additional transformers are set up electric lights for the cities and rural areas could also be supplied. In addition, the demand for fuel, metals, construction materials, chemicals, and equipment could be met. With a nucleus of modern machine tools, a production machine industry can be established in South Korea also.

In addition, we could set up mass dwellings for hundreds of thousands of families within the next few years and offer them without cost to the destitute people in South Korea's cities.

Economic aid of North Korea will provide many materials for South Korea's factories, villages, and mines, and with ample irrigation the beautiful fields will be green once more. It will revive the economy of the entire nation, transforming it into an organic system of vigorous, prosperous production.

(b) Economic interchange and mutual cooperation between North and South Korea can be realized only through free trade between North and South Korea.

To realize vigorous trade of commodities between North and South Korea, we suggest to the South Korean authorities that an office of a joint

committee for commerce composed of representatives from the business circles of both sides be organized, and conclude close commercial contacts.

Exhibits of commercial samples must be set up in Pyongyang and Seoul, and joint exhibits must be established in cities along the boundary such as Kaesong, Munsan, Pyongyang, and Chonwon, and provincial capitals in both North and South Korea. Free trade of all commodities must be started immediately between North and South Korea.

In view of the present conditions where the U.S. imperialists control South Korea's foreign trade and suppress its free expansion, we could organize a trade cartel with our combined output, jointly develop foreign markets for national products and jointly purchase important materials such as crude rubber, crude oil, and coke.

The realization of trade between North and South Korea and joint trade efforts will gradually tear down economic barriers that separate the two parts of Korea, and elevate the position of our nation in the eyes of the world.

(c) All communications and transportation connections between North and South Korea must be restored to completely guarantee economic interchange.

A broad policy to move freight must be considered and passenger train service must be started between Sinuiju and Pusan, Seoul and Wonsan, so people may come and go as they please.

Ports such as Nampo, Chongjin, Hungnam, Inchon, Mokpo, and Pusan must be opened for ocean transportation between North and South Korea.

Due to shortcomings in the transportation system in South Korea, accidents are frequent. Just between January and September of this year there were about 700 casualties.

To reduce the transportation difficulties in South Korea, which could even be described as in shambles, we could erect auto repair shops in Seoul by 1962 and also supply 1000 units of railroad rolling stock.

We must consider a policy to guarantee telegraph and telephone communications between North and South Korea and direct telephone circuit must be set up between Seoul and Pyongyang. We must also consider the mutual exchange of mail as soon as possible.

The arteries and nerve centers of our country which have been stilled for the past 15 years must be activated once again so that the affections of the people for their own flesh and blood which has been

separated but never severed may pulsate vigorously once again across the fatherland.

5. With regard to realizing interchanges and cooperation in the fields of science, culture, education, and health.

The Korean people have attained a brilliant cultural level throughout several thousand years of history. They are a race who have valiantly repulsed foreign enemies at every invasion and have the capacity to defend the honor of the fatherland.

The Korean people who have the same blood as their sagacious ancestors are divided into North and South and cannot broaden their scientific technology and their culture as a homogeneous entity -- a sorrowful tragedy.

Artisans of science and culture in North Korea receive various subsidy guarantees in their research and development work. They are dedicating all their strength and enthusiasm towards the advance of scientific technology and our nation's cultural civilization. The results of the research by scientists and technicians, who work in close cooperation with production, have made great contributions to the expansion of the people's economy. The creative works of our cultural artisans have earned both monetary awards and world-wide recognition.

However, in South Korea the capable scientists, technicians, and cultural artisans have neither the research facilities nor the opportunity. A display of intelligence or ability is frowned upon and receiving any conditions of help is extremely difficult. Under these conditions it is only reasonable that we cannot expect the advance of scientific technology and the expansion of the national culture.

We have determined that cooperation is urgently needed between North and South Korea in all fields if we are to raise the level of South Korea's scientific technology and culture which has fallen into stagnation.

(a) We must enlist all South Korean scientists and technicians who are unemployed for scientific research and technical leadership and must set up a joint scientific research center for North and South Korea to see that they can work together for the expansion of the national economy.

The more our capable scientists and technicians work to restore the technology of our country and raise it to the forefront among the nations of the world, the better it would be. Today only North Korea has expanded its economy and this demanded more than 240,000 scientists and technicians. If we would effectively mobilize the energies of science and technology for the restoration of the national economy only in South Korea, this alone would require several hundred thousand learned men at the very least.

However, today South Korea has only 40,000 scientists and technicians and there are many sectors where there are not any at all. Each year 80 per cent of graduating college students cannot find employment. Seventy per cent of the students studying abroad have refused to return home.

These conditions which waste the precious talents of scientists and technicians must not be allowed to go on. To this end, scientists and technicians must be completely assimilated into production. At the same time it is necessary to establish a nation-wide research center and laboratory and to promote scientific research on a large scale in every sector of the economy.

The funds and materials required for scientific research and to support the scientists must be borne entirely by the state.

We suggest that to facilitate a concentrated effort of the South Korean scientists and technicians to resolve the urgent problems confronting the expansion of the national economy, a joint research center be established.

More important than anything else is the investigation and research of our country's environment and natural resources. The scientists of North and South Korea must press onward together in geological surveys and investigations, agronomical research and coastal surveys, and a nation-wide investigation of power sources.

Based on the abundant domestic resources, the chemical industry has grown rapidly; however, in other fields where production is mechanized and automated, there are still many problems confronting the scientists of North and South Korea.

We must jointly resolve the obstacles to research that could contribute to the expansion of the national economy and to the public welfare.

It would be a good idea to establish publishing organs, jointly owned and operated by North and South Korea, announce the various results of scientific research, publish our priceless classical literature, and reports on the cultural and economic interchanges and related problems.

(b) Interchanges and cooperation between North and South Korea must be realized in culture and the arts.

In South Korea today, the national cultural heritage has been trampled and they have been flooded with Yankee "culture." The precious cultural artifacts have been taken out of South Korea and archeological remains have been neglected with no safeguards whatsoever.

We must save our valued national traditions in the cultural life of our nation's people and realize a brilliant revival of our culture and the arts.

We must construct modern theaters, cinema houses, art museums, and large scale film studios and the nation must guarantee the material conditions to enable the artists to lead their creative lives.

We must denounce the decadent Yankee "culture" which exerts an evil influence on the delicate custom and national heritage of our nation's people. We must reject the flood of foreign films which prevents the development of South Korean cinema artists.

The exchange of cinema films between North and South Korea and the joint production of cinema films using artists from both North and South Korea would be a good idea.

Together with this, artist troupes and athletic teams could be exchanged and we could dispatch a united team or troupe to international artist festivals and athletic games.

We must jointly excavate archeological ruins and consider a policy of safeguarding the existing archeological ruins, befitting national treasures, such as Namsaemun, Kyongpokkung, Changkokkug, Pulkusa, Sokkulam, and Chomsongdae.

(c) We must decidedly improve the work of training future generations in South Korea and there must be cooperation between North and South Korea in this field also.

There are hundreds of thousands of children of school age in South Korea today who do not go to school, even to grammar school, because of the steep tuition. Many young students go out and sell their blood to continue their schooling. The schools cannot accommodate all the students due to classroom shortages.

This is quite different from North Korea where compulsory education is in effect for everyone up to the middle school. In North Korea today preparations are being made to have capable nine year olds transferred to technical schools for their compulsory training. All students receive free education. Students of specialist schools and colleges receive scholarships from the state.

We must realize compulsory education in South Korea also with the expense borne by the state. If it is only at the primary level, this could be guaranteed immediately.

We must develop a policy for the construction of schools, overcome the classroom shortage and provide faculties and laboratory equipment. We must stop the schools being operated for a profit and exempt the students from various charges as tuition, equipment charges, and PTA fees.

To guarantee the students' livelihood and education, a system must be set up which supplies state scholarships to high school and college students.

Together with this, it would be wonderful if we could enable college students and research students to carry on their independent studies abroad. Each year we could send South Korean students to North Korea to be able to study on their own, the advanced science and technology.

North Korea could also accept the wandering homeless children of South Korea, irrespective of age, who number more than 500 thousand and be completely responsible for their upbringing.

(d) We must guard the people from disease and promote their good health by having close contacts and cooperation between the experts of South and North Korea.

In the northern sector, each city and of course every village and ri have hospitals or clinics. The people can receive medical care anywhere whenever sickness develops.

On the contrary in South Korea, the people's health has deteriorated and has become extremely poor. Since a health policy is not considered, various contagious diseases and chronic dysentery are rampant. Since they charge for medical treatment, countless numbers of people do not even try to receive aid when they become sick.

In view of these conditions, we must vigorously urge the construction of hospitals, and overcome the abject filth and misery. We must expand the state hospital insurance where the patients pay part and the state pays part for medical treatment.

Diseases must be prevented before hand such as dystoma, leprosy, tuberculosis and Japanese encephalitis. Also, we must establish a free medical care system for victims of these diseases.

We must also consider the policy of constructing permanent liaison organs for the prevention of epidemics, of exchanging drugs and information, and consider methods of combating contagious diseases.

* * *

Our opinions on the realization of interchange and cooperation and our plans for the autonomous expansion of the South Korean economy through an agency for a federal union and economic committee are given above.

The immediate realization of this open desire would open broad outlooks in the expansion of our national economy and would open a new chapter in the history of our nation.

In the northern sector of our country a material base has been perfected for the prosperity of the nation and the thriving expansion of the fatherland. The Korean people are firmly united in the burning desire for freedom, independence and unification.

In accordance with this foundation and this unity we must restore the conditions of our brethren in South Korea, no matter how large or difficult the task, conditions of misery and anguish which we ourselves have experienced.

We have made many suggestions for economic cooperation between North and South Korea to alleviate the miserable conditions of our brethren in South Korea. However, the South Korean authorities have rejected our brotherly, patriotic suggestions and have slandered them as "propaganda."

They forget that we have expanded our economy in accordance with a plan in North Korea since the liberation while the South Korean economy has failed and the people are lost in misery.

This proposal for the realization of economic interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea is a plan that has been accurately calculated, based on the results achieved already and the great prospects of the next seven year plan.

We have made solid, sincere guarantees and we intend to aid the people of South Korea only because of our love for our countrymen. How can our proposal be called "propaganda?"

There are those who while flattering their U. S. masters prostitute the destiny of the fatherland and our race -- they are the traitors who could not be forgiven for a thousand years.

If a person loves the fatherland and is concerned about its future, how could he oppose our proposal?

All discriminating people who have a conscience; all workers, students, farmers, merchants, scientists, and artists in both North and South Korea must stand together to realize this rational and urgent proposal.

When this document concerning the realization of economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea and pertaining to the plan for the autonomous expansion of the South Korean economy is made known, the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, convinced of the firm support of all South Korean people, their political parties and social organizations, will eagerly await the reply of the South Korean authorities.

Decisions of the Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party
Central Committee in Connection with the Work of the Con-
ference of Communist Party and Labor Party Representatives

A conference of Communist Party representatives and Labor Party representatives was held in Moscow in November 1960.

This conference had a great historical significance in the unity of the socialist camp; the strength of the ties between the Communist Party and Labor Party; and the expansion of the activities of international communism.

This conference received the report of the head of the Korean Labor Party delegation, comrade Kim Il-song, which participated in the conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives, and agreed that our delegation had completely carried out its work.

This conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives discussed the important questions in principle which confront the Communist and Labor Party activities today and complete unanimity was achieved on all opinions. It was unanimously decided to send a letter of appeal to all people of the world — a manifesto of the Communist Party and the Labor Party. This was a clear demonstration of the unity of the world's socialist camp, of the close ties between the Labor Party and international communism, and was a great new recognition of the proletarian internationalism of Marx-Leninism.

In the declaration of the appeal, drawn up by a joint effort of the Communist Party and Labor Party representatives from the whole world, the present world situation in which socialism is expanding, the great achievements made by the people in the establishment of socialism and communism were summarized, and the many rich experiences drawn from the struggles of the peaceful democracies for their national independence and for socialism were included.

The declaration which contained the infinite wisdom of communism was a manner of expanding the party of Marx-Leninism and is a strong weapon for revolution in the struggle of the working class and of the progressives for recognition. It was an indication of the strength and purpose of the joint struggle of the world's Communist Party and Labor Party.

Our party will steadfastly struggle to embody in real life the various tasks brought forth in the declaration of this conference.

Our party has been faithful to the manifesto of the 1957 Moscow conference, and has persistently adhered to the principles of proletarian

internationalism and Marx-Leninism. The declaration, or manifesto, approved at this conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives is also being consistently adhered to by our party in dealing with questions of policy on the international situation and the communist movement. All of these decisions and positions are entirely agreeable to our party which has given them a major attention in all its correct policies.

As the declaration of the conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives correctly emphasizes, today's international situation is decidedly changing to the advantage of the peoples who are struggling for the independence of the peaceful nations and for socialism.

Our present era which actually represents the transformation from capitalism to socialism, starting with the great October Socialist Revolution, is a period of struggle between two opposing societies; a period when imperialism is collapsing and the system of colonialism is being liquidated; it is a period when people all over the world are choosing the road to socialism and are recognizing communism.

Socialism is a world wide system of one billion people enjoying unprecedented power.

Today the world wide socialist system has entered a new phase of its expansion.

The Soviet Union is realizing the complete establishment of a communist society and is achieving great results in the expansion of its economy and its scientific technology. Socialism is successfully being established in all countries of Europe and Asia. In these countries socialist control of the managerial phase of production has been achieved and its control of industry and agriculture is developing, resulting in a day-by-day elevation of the peoples' materialist cultural standard.

The socialist nations are firmly united in one camp, with one united ideology and objective --- socialism. The friendly relations, cooperation, and mutual assistance among these nations is being expanded further.

The world wide socialist system is an important element in the further development of man's society and its powerful influence is being used to transform the situation of the world today.

The vigorous expansion of the socialist system has encouraged the movements for national liberation and has collapsed the colonial empire of the capitalists. It has changed the face of Asia and is fanning the flames

of revolution and liberation in Latin America and on the African continent. The colonialists are being confronted everywhere with the strong resistance of the oppressed peoples.

The important lesson in the liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples who are the subjects of colonialism is that the colonialists in the end are not going to give people under their rule freedom, and these people under colonialism can win their independence and freedom only by a stubborn struggle against the capitalists. These oppressed peoples can liquidate the colonialist slave labor system and gain complete recognition, only through revolution.

The growth of the strength of socialism and the movements for national liberation has decidedly weakened the strength of the capitalists. The internal contradictions of capitalism are becoming more acute and the conflict between the great capitalist powers is intensifying. The working masses and the great masses of people are struggling for the right to a livelihood and for the democratic peoples progress. Capitalism is decaying and collapsing.

The complete recognition of socialism and the total ruin of capitalism are inevitable. However, capitalism is not retreating from the stage of history by its own accord.

Even now capitalism remains as a mighty world power and it intends to forestall its inevitable destiny of ruin by villainous maneuvers.

The leaders of the capitalist world powers are the American imperialists. American imperialism is the largest international exploiter, the ringleader of the world reactionaries, the gendarme of the world, the headquarters of colonialism, and the enemy to all people of the world.

Completely exposing the aggressive policies of the imperialist, especially the American imperialists, has extremely important significance because the people must be made to understand the true character of the enemy, and to raise their revolutionary conscientiousness. The masses must be mobilized in the struggle to oppose imperialism.

All the mighty forces of our time, people who are establishing communism and socialism, revolutionary movements of workers in the capitalist nations, the oppressed people struggling for national liberation, the broad trend towards democracy — are joining together under one banner to sweep away at last the world wide system of imperialism.

The present situation is demanding the further strengthening of the struggles for national independence, for democracy and socialism, for opposition to the imperialists who are lead by the United States; it is essentially demanding further solidarity of revolutionary forces in the battle.

The Korean Labor Party sees the Korean revolution as inseparable from the world revolution. The struggle for the success of the Korean revolution is recognized as the road leading to great achievements by the world's working class and to a strengthening of the socialist camp.

The Korean people, under the brilliant leadership of their party, have successfully overcome all obstacles and ordeals placed before them and are realizing great achievements in the socialist revolution and the establishment of socialism. They have been able to successfully carry out the international tasks presented to them.

Our party and our people must mobilize the domestic forces of our country in the future also and strengthen the ties with our brother socialist nations in order to further promote the establishment of socialism in the northern half of Korea.

The forced occupation of South Korea by the United States' aggressor forces is the cause for division of our country and the cause of the sorrow of our people. The American imperialists are the enemy of the Korean revolution and the brutal antagonist of the Korean people. All our forces must be mobilized to oppose the American imperialists.

Absolute ruin comes closer to reality day-by-day in South Korea because on the one side are the American imperialists, their subordinate capitalists, and the landlords who are in the same conspiracy, while on the other side is the great mass of the people of South Korea.

The great success of the establishment of socialism in the northern half of Korea is encouraging the struggle by the South Korean people.

Today's struggle of the people for liberation and independence in South Korea is increasing and the colonialist control of the imperialists is being violently shaken. We must join together the patriotic forces which includes the workers and farmers of South Korea, and vigorously step up the battle for national salvation by opposing the American imperialists and their running dogs.

The Korean problems must be for the Korean people to decide with their own hands, without foreign intervention.

All the Korean people ask is that the U. S. aggressor forces be withdrawn from South Korea and the nation be peacefully united immediately.

The Korean Labor Party and the Korean people have supported the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples. They have always recognized their sacred international duty to be the strengthening of solidarity for the battle for the working class and the masses of peoples in capitalist societies and do so now.

We cling to the fruits of our victories and vigorously support the struggle of the heroic Cuban people for the realization of the advances of socialism, and decisively condemn the aggressive policy of the U. S. imperialists towards Cuba.

We oppose the U. S. imperialists' rejuvenation of feudalism and militarism, and positively support the struggle of the Japanese people for national independence and peaceful democracy.

We support the battle of the Laotian people to safeguard their national independence and condemn the armed intervention of the U. S. imperialists in Laos.

We send our fervent encouragement to the Algerian people who are fighting a battle for liberation and we support the fight for national liberation carried on by the people of the Congo and all Africa.

All the people of Asia, Africa, and Latin America must solidly unite in the struggle to oppose the imperialistic aggression and repression of the colonialists.

The Korean people oppose the imperialists and have always stood firmly on the side of the peoples of all nations who struggle for national independence, democracy and socialism.

We will struggle and oppose the intervention of the imperialists in the internal affairs of nations who oppose colonialistic oppression of any strain and who have cast their vote for revolution.

2.

The most urgent task posed before the people of the world today is the prevention of war and the safeguarding of peace.

The powers that are responsible for the aggression and war on today's international scene are the U. S. imperialists. They are continuing to extend their military armaments, concocting aggressive military alliances, and are constructing military bases — all over the world.

They are rearming the Fascists of West Germany and converting it into an armed camp in the center of Europe.

The U. S. imperialists have concluded an aggressive military alliance with Japan and have revived Japan's militarism. They occupy Taiwan and South Korea, and are intervening in the internal affairs of South Vietnam. As a result they are increasing the hazard of war in Asia.

More specifically, the U. S. imperialists have dared to intervene in Laos through military force, opposing the people and intimidating the government, adopting this policy in order to prolong the war.

All the facts prove that the foothold of the aggressive action remained and the United States are not able to change their true aggressive character.

The people must adhere to their high awareness now more than at any other time and resolutely fight to oppose the warlike provocative plots of the U. S. imperialists.

Today the strength of socialism and the desire for peace throughout the world are overwhelming the power of the imperialists. The time has passed when the imperialists can do as they please. Due to this basic change in the balance of world power, the possibility is improving for the prevention of a third world war.

However, peace does not come of its own accord, peace must be won through a struggle. It is only because the socialist camp has been strengthened, workers' movements in the capitalist countries have expanded, the flames of the struggles for national independence have leaped higher, and the masses of the people organized and mobilized for the battle to safeguard peace; it is only because all forces for peace have been united, battle forms and methods coordinated, the U. S. incendiaries of war have been firmly repressed — that we have been able to avert war and protect peace.

The obstinate revolutionary struggle of the people, which is arising everywhere in the world today to oppose the aggression and atrocities of the imperialists, has given a severe shock to the warlike policy of the imperialists.

The socialist nations by their character always are in favor of peace and are opposed to war. Their foreign policy, which is based on the principle of peaceful coexistence, has relieved the tense situation and has contributed greatly to the peaceful stability.

The struggle for the realization of the plan presented by the Soviet Union, to remove military armaments, has great significance in the safeguarding of peace. We must fight for the ban on the production and testing of nuclear weapons, the dismantling of military alliances, the removal of military bases overseas, the withdrawal of foreign military forces and the reduction of troop strength and armaments.

The U. S. imperialists are increasing their aggressor forces and the puppet forces in South Korea. They are carrying on provocative atomic weapons exercises on our boundaries with these atomic weapons and rockets.

The provocative military maneuvers of the U. S. aggressor forces occupying South Korea constitute a threat to the peace of Korea and the Far East.

We must remain in a state of constant preparedness, materially and ideologically, to make sure we can keep our state of awareness, observing every movement of the enemy and disrupting their provocative activities. We must continue to expose the aggressive policies of the enemy, strengthen the foundation for revolution, and mobilize the masses who are struggling against the enemy.

The withdrawal of the U. S. forces from South Korea is a basic prerequisite for the removal of the danger of war from Korea and for guaranteeing a foundation for peace. The U. S. aggressor forces must leave South Korea immediately and must take their murderous weapons which they dragged in with them.

All the Korean people must march hand-in-hand under the banner of peace to protect our bastion of peaceful socialism in the Orient.

We must strongly censure the aggressive Japan-U.S. military pact and the rebirth of the Japanese militarists, and struggle to oppose them. The Korean people must unite their strength with the people of all Asia and struggle for the removal of U. S. aggressor forces from all parts of Asia and for a strong foundation of peace in Asia.

We must continue to stubbornly fight for the further strengthening of ties with other peaceloving peoples throughout the world and on behalf of world peace.

3.

The unity of the socialist camp and the combination of all international communist movements are strong guarantees for victory in the battles for national independence, socialism, and peaceful democracy.

The mutual relations of the nations of the socialist camp, the communist party and labor party, are based on the principles of Marx-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

All communist and labor parties are completely equal and independent, each deciding its own course and policy.

The communist parties and labor parties have established joint opinions through various means of cooperation, working towards common objectives, and have at times combined their activities.

In addition, the profit of the working class demands united obeyance of the suggestions and conclusions which came out of the conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives.

The greatest international tasks are the strengthening of the ties between the nations of the socialist camp and all other fraternal parties; mutual aid and cooperation.

The Korean Labor Party has consistently striven for the unity of the socialist camp and the strengthening of the coordination of the activities of international communism.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which among the nations has the most experience and greatest strength in the activities of international communism, has given a tremendous boost to the expansion of socialism in nations all over the world.

Our party will do its utmost in the future also for close ties with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and for the expansion of good will between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

Our party will strive further to expand the good will between the peoples of Korea and China which has developed from the joint struggle to oppose the imperialists and to strengthen the ties with the Communist Party of China.

We will firmly march hand-in-hand with the parties and the nations in the socialist camp; join with all our brothers in the parties of the nations, and stubbornly adhere to the unity of the international communist movement.

In the expansion of the communist movement the true ideology of Marx-Leninism must be preserved and the battle to oppose the revisionists, factionalists, and sectarianists must be strengthened.

The factionalists and sectarianists differ from us only in proposition and formula, yet are unable to suitably and intuitively adjust to the concrete conditions of Marx-Leninism and have been separated from the life of our party.

Our party has overcome sectarianism and has intuitively adjusted its principles on Marx-Leninism and the experience of the brotherly party to the realities of our country; by efficiently resolving the problems presented by the expansion of our revolution, it has achieved great results in the establishment of socialism.

All party organizations must oppose factionalism and sectarianism and must keep up their struggle; they must ascertain the essence of

Marx-Leninism, deeply understand our party's policy and the actual conditions in our country, and must spontaneously resolve the problems presented by changing conditions.

Revisionism which reflects bourgeois ideas poses a constant threat to the international labor movement.

Present revisionists, including the revisionists of Yugoslavia, are emasculating Marx-Leninism while they say it is old-fashioned, and they have aped the U. S. imperialists opposing the socialist camp and international communism — they are daring to carry on their destructive activities.

Revisionism saps the revolutionary consciousness of the working class, brings internal ruin to the party, and disarms the working class of their weapons for the struggle on behalf of national independence and socialist progress.

Our party will adhere to the true Marx-Leninism ideology in the future as it has in the past and will oppose the revisionists and their conservative schemes.

We are in direct conflict with the U. S. imperialists. Our revolutionary struggle is complex and wearisome. We must be on continuous guard for if we weaken the ideological struggle one iota, we will be overwhelmed by the revisionist tide.

We absolutely must not allow the flood of various revisionist elements, and although they may appear trifling, we must increase our defense against them.

We cannot allow the party members and workers to have any illusions about the imperialistic aggressors. They must be taught to denounce the frivolous and immoral culture and treat it as an enemy of the revolution. They must be taught to battle without granting quarter.

We must oppose and fight all bourgeois ideology. We must continue to strengthen the communist teachings in the ranks of party members and the working class.

Today the necessity of arming the masses with revolutionary philosophy is especially urgent.

We must teach the party members and the working class to firmly guard the achievements of the revolution. They must be staunch soldiers who would fight to the end for the party and for the revolution, and who would not be stopped by any obstacle; they must be enthusiastic builders of socialism. In the future the revolutionary practices of our present

era will be taught as communist doctrines of tradition.

The further strengthening of the unity of our party is a guarantee for victory in the Korean revolution. Our party has overcome the sectarianism which poisoned the Korean communism movement and today the unity of its ranks is greater than at any other time.

All party organizations and party members must not be influenced by the slightest developments of the elements of the factionalists that would weaken the unity of the party. We must cling like apples to the tree of our party's unity.

We must further strengthen party discipline, which is set up under the principle of democratic centralism, and we must firmly establish the revolutionary spirit to completely carry out all party policy and directives. In addition, we must raise the enthusiasm of party members and the laborers and strengthen the ties between the party and the masses.

The declaration passed by this conference of Communist Party and Labor Party was a strong proclamation by the international communism movement and will be used in the future as a guide for our party's and our country's battle.

All party organizations should clearly interpret and disseminate among all members and laborers the results of the conference of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives and the contents of the declaration.

Now the domestic situation has changed to the advantage of the Korean people. The conference recognized that our party organizations and the members raised the ever-victorious banner of Marx-Leninism; are more firmly united behind the party's central committee headed by comrade Kim Il-song; are marching forward towards the establishment of socialism and the peaceful unification of the Korean nation.

With Regard to the Further Expansion of Trade and Economic Cooperation Between DPRK and the Soviet Union

Amidst an atmosphere of friendly comraderie and mutual trust and understanding, the DPRK Government delegation and a delegation for the Government of the Soviet Union successfully carried out their talks.

The results of these talks were two agreements signed in Moscow on 24 December 1960: an agreement where the Soviet Union will provide technical cooperation in the construction and expansion of a series of industrial enterprises and electric power stations in the DPRK between 1961-1967; and an agreement between the DPRK and the Soviet Union for import-export of commodities, during the period 1961-1965.

To a request by the Government of the DPRK, the Soviet Union will provide the following technical cooperation to the DPRK in order to raise and expand the economy of the DPRK: in the expansion of the annual capacity of the Chongsinji Steel Works at Kimchaek to 2.8 million tons of steel and 2.3 million tons of rolled steel; in the construction of the Pukchang coal power station of six hundred thousand kilowatts, the Pyongyang coal power station of four hundred thousand kilowatts and a crude oil processing plant with an annual capacity of two million tons; and it will supply the crude oil required by this plant. In addition this includes the technical cooperation in the construction of light industrial enterprises to produce linen and woolen textiles.

The technical cooperation will be offered in the drawing up of the design work, provisions for all equipment, the sending of Soviet technicians and other methods of service; as provided.

For the period 1961-1965, trade between the DPRK and the Soviet Union should increase more than 80 per cent compared to the last five years.

In accordance with the agreement covering reciprocal provisions for commodities during the period 1961-1965, the DPRK will provide the Soviet Union with non-ferrous metals, steel alloys, machine tools, magnesium clinkers, cement, cigarettes, apples, and other export commodities.

According to the above agreement, the Soviet Union will provide the DPRK with various types of equipment and machines, crude petroleum products, cotton plants, ferrous metals, rolled steel, iron alloy, tubing, chemical products, and other commodities required by the people's economy.

The government of the DPRK and the Soviet Union recognize that the conclusion of this agreement will contribute greatly to the strengthening of the brotherly goodwill and economic cooperation which exist between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union.

In the agreements covering economic cooperation and the reciprocal provision for commodities, signing for the government of the DPRK was Lee Chu-yon, concurrently Deputy Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the DPRK and Minister of Finance.

S. A. Schachikov, chairman of the Foreign Economic Liaison Committee for the Cabinet of the Soviet Union, is recognized as the representative of the government of the Soviet Union, in the agreement covering economic cooperation. S. A. Borisov, Vice Minister for Foreign Trade recognized in the agreement as the representative of the government of the Soviet Union for the part covering the provisions for reciprocal commodities.

Participating for Korea at the ceremonies of the signing of the agreement were: Lee Song-un, DPRK's Ambassador Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Soviet Union; Chi Min-su, Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee; Kim Hyon-guk, Vice Minister of Commerce; Im Mun-ban, Commercial Advisor to the DPRK Embassy in the Soviet Union, and other officials.

Participating for the Soviet Union side in the ceremonies of the signing of the agreement were: I. N. Nobikov, concurrently Deputy Prime Minister of the Cabinet and Chairman of the State Planning Committee; I. Y. Aluvibov, Chairman of the Cabinet's State-Foreign Economic Liaison Committee; I. F. Semashkiastanov, and P. N. Gamyki, Vice Ministers of Foreign Trade; Y. S. Semenov, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; I. A. Gratkov, Soviet Union Trade Representative to Korea; M. K. Pochin, Economic Advisor to Soviet Union Embassy in Korea, and other officials.

ECONOMICS, EDUCATION, CULTURE, AND PEOPLE'S LIFE

Land Management Regulations (Approved through the
5 July 1960 Cabinet Directive, Number 37)

Chapter I. General Provisions

Article 1: These regulations have as their purpose, safeguarding and controlling all lands within the jurisdiction of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea; to use these lands for the benefit of the broad expansion of the people's economy; to eradicate any misuse of the agricultural lands and to enact the maximum of agricultural produce by the maximum utilization rate of the lands.

Article 2: Lands within the jurisdiction of the Republic are classified as follows:

1. Lands for agricultural use.
 - a. Lands under cultivation (including cultivation areas within the cities).
 - b. Farm building sites.
 - c. Grazing lands.
 - d. Marshes, tidelands, lowlands, and drainage wastelands of rivers and streams.
2. Forest lands.
 - a.Forested lands.
 - b. Deforested lands.
3. City lands.
 - a. Sites within the city.
 - b. Commercial sites within the city.
 - c. Sites for public use.
 - d. Other lands attached to the city.
4. Lands for special uses.
 - a. Military reservations.

- b. Lands used for railroads, roads, and harbor facilities.
- c. Lands used for commercial sites in cities (including salt ponds) and mining sites.

5. Other lands. Land which falls into categories other than the above.

Article 3: The Ministry of Agriculture controls the lands for use by agriculture, the lands for use as forests, and the lands used for other purposes all of which are classified in the preceding article. The respective ministries control the lands used for urban sites and for special uses.

Article 4: The Ministry of Agriculture executes the following control functions with respect to the form of use the land takes.

1. With respect to all lands, its first duty is to decide justly whether the lands are being used for the purposes intended.
2. It turns land to cultivation in the event it is decided it can be diverted from uses other than agricultural.

Article 5: Certificates for the right to use state lands and ownership certificates for lands owned by agricultural cooperatives are issued by the chairman of the people's committee of the respective province.

Chapter II. Lands for Agricultural Uses

Article 6: In the use of the lands the following duties must be executed by the responsible authorities of all organizations that are cultivating the land, the chairmen of the leagues of agricultural cooperatives, and the managers of state operated agricultural enterprises.

1. Lands under cultivation must be increased in area by restoring fallow and wasted lands to cultivation, laying out paddy dikes and terraces, eliminating all fences that cross fields, unnecessary roads and ditches, and putting under cultivation tidewater and delta regions.

2. To protect production on agricultural lands from natural disasters, these officials are responsible for repairs and maintenance of riparian works, beach installations and all dikes; and are responsible in the event all possible steps are not taken in respect to land that could have been saved.

3. Lands which have become acidic or sour must be improved through the abundant fertilization using self sufficient manure, transfer of soil from another locale, or the fertilization using slaked lime, and

the fertility level of the land must be systematically improved.

4. Not even one pyong of land must be left idle; multiple cropping, mixed cropping, early and late cropping must be carried out, the utilization rate of the land must be raised to the maximum, cultivation of all crops must be according to plan, and the crop yield per unit of land must be increased.

5. To prevent the misuse of land, road sites and rural villages must be located on barren lands, such as those at the base of mountains, width of all roads across agricultural areas must be restricted to only what is absolutely necessary, and the top of dikes must be utilized as roads whenever possible.

Article 7: To facilitate practical planning of agricultural production, permission must be received from the chairman of the people's committee of the respective city or kun (district) (or subordinate cities and kuns) with the complete agreement of both sides whenever agricultural cooperatives or agricultural enterprises exchange cultivated area.

Article 8: The managers of state agricultural enterprises, chairmen of the management committees of the agricultural cooperatives, and the responsible authorities of all agencies, enterprises, and organizations which cultivate the land must report to the chairman of the people's committee in the respective cities and kuns when all changes occur in the cultivation of agricultural lands such as increase or decrease in area.

Article 9: The managers of state agricultural enterprises, chairmen of the management committees of the agricultural cooperatives, and the responsible authorities of all agencies, enterprises, and organizations which cultivate the land shall not willingly divert the cultivated areas such as orchards, mulberry fields, forests, nurseries, and other crop areas for their own purposes; they must receive the permission of the chairman of the people's committee of the respective province in the event changing the classification of the land is inevitable; they must receive the permission of the Ministry of Agriculture in the event it is absolutely necessary to take land out of cultivation due to losses of arable land by fire, etc.

Article 10: In the event land is used for construction installations (This includes use for erection of various sorts of communications or electric power poles) that are for state and socialist necessities, the lands selected must be hilly, barren lands, but if using cultivated areas is unavoidable, the sloped, poorer land must be selected.

In respect to railroad sites, only marshes and dry field areas must be used, and the site is restricted to 3.5 meters on either side of the exact center of the track bed.

Article 11: Agencies, enterprises, and organizations (including agricultural cooperatives) which intend to use the lands for purposes other than agricultural production must receive that authority from the chairman of the people's committee of the respective provinces. The chairman of the people's committee of the province may authorize this with the approval of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article 12: Agencies, enterprises, and organizations which seek permission to use the land classified in the above articles must present the petition for land use, which is essential for planning, in accordance with the procedures proscribed and by a fixed date each year, to the chairman of the people's committee of the respective city or kun.

Article 13: Should the chairmen of the people's committee in each province, Pyongyang, and Kaesong grant permission to agencies, enterprises, and organizations to use land for reasons other than for agricultural production, the chairman of the people's committee of the respective city or kun must make on-the-spot surveys of the boundaries and the agencies, enterprises or organizations are then allowed to use only that land determined by those boundaries.

Article 14: Agencies, enterprises, and organizations which intend to use agricultural land under cultivation for purposes other than agricultural production must observe the following points:

1. The area of land assigned by the chairmen of the people's committee of the city or kun must be improved and kept up. Lands which were used by mines practicing open-pit mining methods must be restored to their original state.

2. Generally land must be used before the growing season and after the harvest; even land that has been approved as a construction site must be used for agricultural production until construction operations commence.

3. Various facilities and installations must not be operated in a careless manner in the cultivation of agricultural lands so as to impede mechanization.

Article 15: In the event that land which has been authorized in accordance with Article 11 for uses other than agricultural lies idle, then this land reverts back to agricultural uses and the person responsible must also repay in cash, or in a comparable amount of shares, the average annual production value of the land in question.

The above also applies where the production decreases due to poor management or where the land lies idle when it should have been cultivated by a subsidiary of the agency, enterprise, or organization.

Article 16: In the event it is unnecessary to use the land, the agencies, enterprises, and organizations which were using the land must restore the land to its original state so there are no impediments in the following growing season, and then the land reverts controlwise to the chairman of the people's committee of the respective city or kun.

Article 17: In the event factories and enterprises are constructed which emit noxious gases or other materials into the atmosphere which prove to be harmful to agricultural production, the authorities of the factories or enterprises concerned must take preventative measures.

Article 18: In the event lands are lost or cultivation hampered by flooding through mining operations connected with the excavation for building materials (Clay, sand, gravel, varieties of stone, and others), the agency, enterprise, and organization responsible must restore the land to its original state within one month and must compensate the victims for the damage stemming from the operations.

Article 19: Damages to agricultural products or to other products derived from the lands which are used for, or in connection with, purposes other than agricultural production are compensated to the person using the land at a value appraised by the chairman of the people's committee of the respective province.

Article 20: The chairman of the people's committee of the city or kun must execute the following functions:

1. They must see that when planning is organized for effective use of agricultural lands, the lands that can be farmed through mechanization are increased in area and that new land is also prepared.

2. They must daily observe all forms of land utilization to see that they are consistent with the goals of the people's economy and they must exercise strict control to prevent actions which violate the land management regulations.

3. They must make decisions on-the-spot in the review of applications for land utilization presented by agencies, enterprises, and organizations.

4. They must firmly administrate land affairs, with respect to the legal custody and control, and investigate charges involving land with all fairness, and firmly control any changes affecting the use of the land (changes in classification).

Article 21: In the event the following occur in the utilization of the land, the authorities of the agencies, enterprises, and organizations responsible are punishable by law.

1. In the event lands for agricultural cultivation are misused or allowed to lie fallow by his order without previous authority.
2. In the event lands under cultivation are used for purposes other than agricultural production without authority.
3. In the event lands are misused, in law, through presumptive action by state employees.

Article 22: In the event the following occur in the use of the land under cultivation, the authorities of agencies, enterprises, and organizations responsible shall be fined 200 won, the land reverted to its correct use, and the land restored to the original state.

1. In the event land that has been authorized be used for other than the respective purpose.
2. In the event land used amounts to a greater area than authorized, even though it may be used for purposes other than the respective purpose.
3. In the event the duties and functions described in Articles 17 and 19 fail to be carried out.

Article 23: The chairman of the people's committee of the respective province shall decide all appeals, arguments and disturbances.

Chapter III. Lands for Forests, Cities, Special and Other Uses

Article 24: Procedures for the use and control of land for forests, cities, special and other uses are to be in accordance with the regulations.

Article 25: These regulations are effective from the date of announcement.

With Respect to the Cancellation of Remaining Balances
and Defaulted Payments on State Loans to the Agricultural
Cooperatives (47th Decision of the Cabinet)

Great changes have appeared in the agricultural cooperatives of our nation.

Due to the superiority of the collective management system of socialism, broad technological reorganizations are being effectively carried out in the rural areas resulting in increased agricultural production.

On behalf of the expansion of management in the rural areas, all members of agricultural cooperatives displayed high patriotic zeal in response to the party's appeal for united strength, and overcame all obstacles in the attainment of the brilliant goal — the establishment of socialism in agriculture..

Vast work projects of irrigation, forest conservation, and flood control were carried out on a grand scale; electricity was brought into every agricultural area and mechanization was effectively carried out in agriculture.

A material and technical base for the management of rural areas was further stabilized, and from that day forward the collective management system of socialism displayed great vitality. Our nation's agriculture had to overcome natural disasters from the start and had to have a vigorous base that could insure and protect high harvest volumes at all times.

Even though the weather conditions this year were extremely unfavorable, unprecedented harvests were gathered and the produce and cash shares in agricultural cooperatives increased substantially.

This was a great victory for our party's policy on agriculture and a brilliantly successful conclusion to the patriotic struggle of all the workers on the agricultural cooperatives to answer the party's appeal.

The rapid expansion of management in the rural areas has improved the lives of the farmers and the workers, and has contributed greatly to the promotion and expansion of our country's socialistic industry.

Today the vigorous expansion of our nation's socialistic industry and its strengthening of the state's investment capital has eased the burden of the farmer. It has also meant capital funds which enable the state to give better consideration in aid to the agricultural cooperatives.

The Cabinet of the DPRK has the goal of further easing the farmer's burden — improving the standard of living on the agricultural cooperatives

to that of the wealthy middleclass farmers. This is based on the great successes realized in the establishment of socialism in our nation. As a start, the workers on the agricultural cooperatives now receive greater produce and cash shares to raise the standard of living. Furthermore the Cabinet has decided upon the following to achieve their goal:

1. The remaining balances of the following types of state loans to agricultural cooperatives are hereby cancelled as of 31 August 1960:

- a) Entire balances on state loans for investment in irrigation facilities, and projects on forest conservation and flood control, all of which were constructed by the respective agricultural cooperatives.
- b) Entire balances on state loans invested in facilities for the production of cold bed seedlings.
- c) Part of the balances on state loans for purchase of agricultural machinery and equipment.
- d) Entire balances on state loans for investment in stalls and stall equipment.
- e) Entire balances on state loans for investment in medium and small type electric power plants.

2. The entire remaining balance is cancelled on state loans to individual farmers who do not have the ability to repay as of 31 August 1960.

3. The payment on all state loans before 31 December 1959 to agricultural cooperatives for the purchase of provisions and goods at quoted prices during the past financial year, for the payment for the use of irrigation facilities and for the purchase of farm equipment, are cancelled as of 31 August 1960.

4. The chairman of the people's committee of each province, Pyongyang, and Kaesong, shall set up a supervisory committee, composed of 5-7 responsible chairmen of people's committees at the level of the city and kun, for the purpose of guaranteeing the precise execution of this decision.

5. The directors of the Central Bank shall receive and carry out the proscribed regulations for the cancellation of state loans to agricultural cooperatives and shall report the results to the Cabinet by 15 December 1960.

6. The Ministry of Commerce and the chairmen of the people's committees of each province, Pyongyang, and Kaesong, shall report to the Cabinet by 30 November 1960 the results of the cancellation operations of defaulted payments, payments on grain loaned by the state per quoted price and payments on loans for irrigation facilities and farm equipment.

7. The Finance Ministry is to pay the respective sums for the cancellation of state loans to the agricultural cooperatives and for cancellation of defaulted payments from the national treasury in accordance with the requests of the Ministry of Commerce and/or the directors of the Central Bank.

GENERAL SUMMARY

Domestic Conditions

1956 was a historic year in which the people of our country, under the control of our party, made solid the results achieved in the execution of the five-year plan and realized in splendid fashion the task of preparing the new leap forward represented in the seven-year plan.

This great progress was realized because, through the administration of the struggle to carry through with the teachings of comrade Kim Il-song at Chongsen-ni, the work of the party and the nation in every sector and every element of the people's economy was improved to permit conformity with the altered new environment; and, in the establishment of the socialist ideology, the party's control function was given special reconsideration. Particularly in the agricultural sector were epoch-making results achieved.

Among all the working people, including laborers, farmers, and the like, education in Communist ideology and education in revolutionary tradition were actively developed so that they worked and studied in accordance with Communist ideology and their spirit of living became firmly established; the moral principle of Communist ideology which proclaims "one for all and all for one" was handled in such a way that living became especially serene and pleasurable.

The people of the southern half of our republic, encouraged by the enormous success of the establishment of socialism in the northern half, rose up in April of this year in a heroic contest against the American imperialists and their puppets to overthrow the arch-traitor of all time, Syngman Rhee; and in this struggle to save the country from the Americans made an especially outstanding advance with the result that they struck a violent blow against American imperialist colonial rule.

With the tremendous advancement of the establishment of socialism in the northern half of Korea and the elevation of the international prestige of our republic, together with the heroic struggle of the people of South Korea, a new outlook has come about in our promotion of the peaceful reunification of our Korean nation.

Brilliant Results Gained in the Establishment of the Teachings of Chongsen-ni and Socialist Ideology

The Plenary Meeting in December 1959 of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, for the purpose of ensuring the precise balancing of the people's economy and maintaining a high rate of development, established the year 1960 as a buffer period and ordained that its central tasks should be "to resolve the tensions that have come to exist among some of the sectors of the economy in the administration of the execution of the plans of the recent period, particularly the present year (1959), to set ... loft the consideration of the leap forward, and to bring about a greater improvement in the people's living standards." Thus our party made firm the results that had been achieved in the execution of the five-year plan and summoned and roused all the people to make all manner of preparations for the overtaking of the new objectives in the seven-year (1961-1967) plan.

In order to deal with these central tasks, the party first of all concentrated its power on the mechanization of the administration of farm communities, which had been neglected on account of pressing requirements of an objective nature in the establishment of socialism in our country, and changed the system so as to have the farm-machine hiring centers bear the responsibility entirely with regard to the administration of the farm communities, and redesignated these as farm machine work stations. In the industrial sphere, it took steps to see that, through the mobilization of the people's innate preparedness and capabilities for their economy in accordance with the superiority of the socialist system and the revolutionary zeal and creative power of the working classes, the production efficiency of labor and the rate of

Utilization of equipment would be raised with a resulting expansion of production.

Again the party, by way of adapting to new conditions, took steps to reorganize the work of the people's committees, so as to strengthen the economic-organization and cultural-training functions of the regional organs of governmental authority, raise the level of plan formulation, and raise the level of business understanding on the part of the workers on the people's committees in their economic planning. At the same time, it established policies whereby the people's committees, at the same time as they directly organize and control the provincial level organs of administration, are to guide the people's committees in the kuns; and in the new situation in which the right has been altered to one of the production units, the kun people's committee has been changed according to a work system whereby, as the unit for carrying out the party's policies, it organizes and controls the people's economy of the kun in its entirety, and in the organizing and controlling of the people's economy the party has strengthened the work of the planning committee in this category, which has become a staff section.

Following upon this, the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, which was convened on 15 January 1960, having the purpose of strengthening the party leadership and control relative to the work of the economy, decided to organize provincial economic leadership committees which, at the same time as they constituted the provincial party committees' control organs, would, through the permanent plenipotentiary delegate in the Cabinet, have on-the-spot administration and leadership as the basis of their activities (reorganized as provincial economic committees as result of decision by Party Standing Committee, 2 April 1960).

Again, action was taken such that, with the synthesizing of the ministries and the establishment of the Heavy Industry Ministry and the Light Industry Ministry, the central administrative guidance apparatus was simplified and the superior powers available centrally could be sent out to establish firmly the provincial economic committees and the regional organs.

By this action there was ensured the organic fusion of centralized guidance at the central point and local initiative, of political guidance and technical guidance, with regard to the people's economy; the role of the central organs in the guidance of the economy was elevated; and diffuseness of guidance and individualistic tendencies among such organs were eliminated.

The timely actions of the Party Central Committee mentioned above demonstrated their worth additionally through the on-the-spot teachings of comrade Kim Il-song and the administration of the struggle to carry them out.

* * *

Comrade Kim Il-song, in accordance with a mandate of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, went down to Chongsan-ni and Kangso-kun for a period of fifteen days in February 1960 and personally led the work of reconstituting the work organization and improving the work methods of the party in the kun and the people's committees in the kun for the purpose of carrying out the decisions of the Plenary Meeting in December of the Party Central Committee.

Comrade Kim Il-song's on-the-spot teachings, in the circumstances in which the task of putting the administration of the farm communities on a co-operative basis had been successfully completed, unification had been effected with the ri as the unit, and the level of socialistization had been raised--caused the level of the formulation of plans to change so that they would be realistic and inspiring plans, and caused the work of the party and of the people's committees to be modified so that they would be working with the production people at the production sites, and thus left open a broad way whereby there would be effected an elevation of the revolutionary consciousness and endeavoring zeal of the farm workers, and their will to produce would be stimulated in terms of materialism and social morality, with the result of bringing about an epoch-making increase in agricultural production.

The work which comrade Kim Il-song began, through the guidance he gave at Chongsan-ni, with his correct leadership based on scientific theory, his fusion of guidance and calculation, his proper harmonizing of general

guidance and individual guidance and his harmonizing of revolutionary dynamism with sound business-practicality, set of good illustration before the workers in the party and governmental organs regarding the nature of the work of our party for which they must defy all difficulties and which they must press to final completion, and gave rise to a call to the masses of the people to fulfill the policies of the Party.

On 23 February 1960, the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee finalized comrade Kim Il-song's work of on-the-spot guidance, generalized the experience of Chongsan-ni, caused the spirit of Chongsan-ni and the methods of Chongsan-ni to permeate into all the working masses, and mobilized all the strength for the work of making the principles materialize. As a result, the spark of flame kindled at Chongsan-ni has spread into a conflagration far and wide in all parts of the whole country.

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The on-the-spot guidance which comrade Kim Il-song gave to the Party organization in Chongsan-ni and Kangso-kun, by helping resolve the problems of a pressing nature which faced us in ensuring the correct fulfillment of the decisions of the Plenary Meeting in December 1959 of the Party Central Committee, namely by effecting improvements so as to change the old-fashioned work organization and work methods to conform to the new conditions--not only call up a rapid expansion of agricultural production, but also raised up to a higher plane the level of the over-all productivity of our country, to include the industries as well.

After the on-the-spot teaching of comrade Kim Il-song had taken place, a rapid and sweeping reformation came about in the structure and work organization of the kun agencies, constituting the lowest guidance agencies, in the carrying out of the party's policies.

The kun party and the kun committees were reorganized into combative and mobile work organizations which would go down to the ri, which are the lowest units of administration and are units of production, and there directly organize and carry out the work.

Subsequent to the teaching of comrade Kim Il-sung at Chongsan-ni, the party conferences and political thought work came to be carried out in the fields alongside the working units, while in the farm communities new methods and forms of thought work were created, directly tied in with the production work of farm workers, such as field mobile propaganda rooms. Moreover, among the responsible workers of the Party and the people's committees there was made universal the style of work of the people that involved doing their eating and sleeping together with the laborers and farm workers directly at the production sites, overcoming difficulties and hindrances the while, and carrying out the tasks of the economy together with the workers.

This was not limited only to improving the work organization and work methods of the party in the kun and the people's committees in the kun, but also affected the old-fashioned conventions followed in the work organization and methods surviving in the party and national organs; the national center worked to have established in the provinces, the provinces, in turn, in the kun, and the kun in the ri, revolutionary work organizations and methods which would provide direct assistance to them; and a sweeping change came to take place in the work of the party and the nation.

As a consequence, the aims of the central authorities of the party came to permeate directly among the working masses, including principally the laborers and farm workers, and the political and endeavoring zeal of the working masses rose in an extraordinary way higher than at any previous time. This kind of political and endeavoring upsurge gave rise to the Chollima work-team movement among the farm workers.

Thus, in industry, which in 1960 grew at a rate without parallel, there took place a patterning after the victorious Socialist agriculture, so that not only did the labor union become further strengthened, but the Chollima movement developed as a mass movement encompassing the whole of the people's economy, including industry and agriculture.

Not only is the Chollima work-team movement, which is being developed with the production sites as the strategic centers in the cities and farm communities of our country, a mass reform movement for production in the vigorous struggle for the purpose of bringing into reality the Chongsan-ni spirit and the Chongsan-ni methods, but also it constitutes a splendid method for the mass economic administration of the workers, and it has further demonstrated its vital force as a method of mass education that can reconstitute men as socialist creatures.

As of the end of 1960 there had participated in this movement over 1,900 work teams comprising over 350,000 laborers, farm workers, technicians and office workers, and of this number 911 work teams won the glorious designation of "Chollima work team."

The Chollima standard bearers are thoroughly conforming with the Party's people's-type of work style and work methods, constantly stimulating the workers, displaying an example of leadership in the actual work, and by providing comradely assistance in every respect to those who lag behind, inspiring them to persevere to the end. The Chollima work teams were developed in such manner that, through their collective strength and their extreme comradely love, all helped one another--the elements that were behind yesterday becoming the elements in the forefront today, the negative elements becoming the positive elements--, and all the time that they were vying for first place in their arduous labors, the struggle for the common success of all grew increasingly vigorous. In this struggle there were produced a great many communist educators like Leo Sin-ja and Kim Su-ock, who did much things to go down to the faltering or lagging work parties and make the way secure whereby they could win the glorious designation of "Chollima work teams."

Accordingly all the people today in the northern half of our Republic are doing work and teaching after the Communist fashion, are extolling the way of life of the Labor Party's work-units which have become so filled with creative work and reform for the purposes of our living, and are making shine gloriously the Chollima work units for which there has been no precedent in the history of our people.

The Chollima movement, as the sweeping revolutionary movement of the several million workers in our country which has swept out all kinds of incompetence in all the fields of economy, culture, thought and morality, which is giving rise to a continuous reformation, and which is causing the establishment of socialism to be promoted in an extraordinary way---has become the general way of our Party in the establishment of socialism.

All the people, having accepted the teachings of Chongsan-ni with their hearts, have undertaken a general rising up to fulfill these teachings, to carry out in a brilliant fashion the tasks of the program.

The farm workers, inspired by the Chongsan-ni teachings, under well-formulated plans, concentrated all their strength on their farm work, giving first priority to grains; they broke new ground and dug up snow-covered places, and at the same time got their fertilizer ready; they developed their struggle to promote mechanization in all the operations; by doing all of this they advanced the seasons for farming.

Because strength was concentrated on the mechanization of the operation of the farm communities, there were in use in the farm communities of our country, as of the end of 1960---far in excess of the number in the preceding year---12,500 tractors, 839 trucks, and 19,000 farm machines of all types combined.

In the course of this year the farm workers plowed new lands and extended the area under cultivation by 103,000 chongbo, and carried out field readjustment operations extending to 133,000 chongbo.

For the purpose of increasing the production of grain, they strengthened the material technical foundations of the operation of the farm communities and at the same time undertook all sorts of technical economic measures, such as raising the proportion of utilization of land, improving the placement of crops, bringing about an increase in the amount of application of chemical fertilizer and self-sustaining fertilizer, and introducing on a wide scale advanced methods of farming. As a result,

despite the fact that the climatic conditions were extremely unfavorable in 1960, they produced 3,803,000 tons of grain and so realized an abundant harvest literally unheard of in all time past.

They thus basically solved the problem of food, which had been one of the difficult problems in the establishment of the economy of our country, and solidified the material foundations which would make it possible to accomplish a new leap forward in the operation of the farm communities.

A tremendous productive upsurge took place also in the industrial department. The laborers, rousing themselves to putting into action the party's appeal to "produce much more with the energies you have and with the equipment you have," carried out an effort which exceeded the plans for the total amount of industrial production for 1960 by 103 per cent and thereby surpassed the level of the previous year's production by sixteen per cent.

Particularly were there epoch-making results achieved in the production of farm machinery for the purpose of promoting the mechanization of the operation of the farm communities. The production of different types of farm machines and farm implements grew to 3.6 times that of the preceding year; our country's machine industries produced 3,000 each of trucks and tractors and raised the level of production for the year outside of these items to over 7,000.

Following the Plenary Meeting in August 1960 of the Party Central Committee, which was held to develop in all aspects the technical reform movements in all the departments of the people's economy; the workers who had spread out to put the Party's policies into effect developed a struggle to promote the mechanization and automation of the manufacturing process, so that they might keep on winning victories everywhere with regard to technical reform.

After the production of the large six-ton class trucks, there were produced 3,000-ton presses, and there were produced all sorts of popular modern machine equipments such as 5,000-kilowatt hydraulic-power turbines and diesel engines for shipboard use, so that these workers clearly

carried out a decisive role in the fulfillment of the tasks of the buffer period.

In the mines there were created records without precedent, such as exceeding a rate of tunneling of 200 meters per month and, in the coal mines, bringing to the surface from a single mine 28,000 tons of coal.

In 1960, moreover, a vinyl chloride factory with an annual production capability of 6,000 tons was constructed in a period of only four months, and the construction of a vinylon factory of the best quality in the world was successfully promoted, so that a very large prospect has been opened up in the production of consumer goods for the people.

Our country's construction workers, besides erecting many dwelling houses, completed in only one year the Ongnyu Bridge with a width three times as great as that of the Taedong Bridge, which the plans had indicated would take seven years to construct, and such a building serving as a monument of our era as the Pyongyang Theater, whose floor space extends to 28,000 square meters.

In 1960, moreover, a cultural revolution was promoted, and in the scientific and cultural areas as well, tremendous results were achieved.

In consequence of the upsurge in material production, the actual pay of laborers and office workers grew to 2.3 times that of 1956, the level of living of farm workers came up generally to that of middle-class farmers or well-to-do middle class farmers, and poor farmers came to be completely non-existent in the farm communities of our country.

Thus all the workers of our country, brought to reality in a glorious way the appeal which comrade Kim Il-song made in his New Year's message, saying: "We shall have to see to it that 1960 becomes the year which we further solidify the economic foundations of our country, the year in which we work to make our people's means of livelihood more abundant, and the year in which the power of socialism in our country becomes as a whole more secure." They put into motion splendidly the task of preparing to overtake the new objectives of the seven-year plan, with which it

It is possible to see closer ahead the Communist society which is mankind's highest ideal.

In the administration of the struggle to carry out the tasks of the program, our people further strengthened the political, economic, and military authority of the Republic, and our socialist system became more firmly established as something that cannot be defeated.

As a result of the fact that, in conformity with the heroic struggle of our people, our party and government have correctly assessed the changing international situation and have carried out correct foreign policies, our country's international prestige has been raised still higher, its position has become stabilized to an unprecedented degree, and at this point, even for our enemies, it has gotten so they cannot help but recognize our successful accomplishments. All this achievement was made possible by the correct policies of our Party Central Committee, with comrade Kim Il-song as its head, and by its enlightened leadership, and also by the high order of revolutionary zeal of the people who are firmly united with the party's ideology. The tremendous results which our people achieved in 1948 under the party's leadership have formed a solid foundation which will enable us to take a bigger new leap forward in our establishment of socialism, to meet with our own resources any emergency involved in the peaceful reunification of Korea and to develop our country's greater prosperity and bring to reality the people's prosperity.

Tremendous Progress Made in the Struggle for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea

1948 was a historic year in which tremendous progress was made also in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Inspired by the tremendous results attained in the establishment of Socialism in the northern half of the Republic and the correct policies of the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic directed toward

the peaceful reunification of our country, the masses of the people far and wide in South Korea aroused themselves to a heroic struggle in opposition to the American imperialists and their tools, and struck a severe blow at the colonial rule of the American imperialists in South Korea.

The Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic have consistently adhered to their own firm and immovable basic principle that "the peaceful reunification of our land of Korea must without fail be resolved through the procedure of carrying out a free general election in the North and the South on a democratic basis, in an autonomous manner, without any foreign interference" (Kim Il-sung) and in so doing have developed a determined struggle for the prompt withdrawal of the military forces of aggression of the American imperialists from South Korea, which is a prerequisite condition to the peaceful reunification of the country.

At the same time as they have adhered to this line in order to effect the peaceful reunification of Korea, the Korean Labor Party and the government of our Republic have, in order to meet each situation that has come up, made proposals of their own accord relative to new plans, and striven in a positive way for their realization.

In 1960 the struggle of the people of South Korea to save their country from the Americans was advanced to a degree without precedent, and a very great transformation took place in the situation of South Korea. The people in South Korea, who had gotten so that they could no longer tolerate the corruption and oppression under the colonial system of the American imperialists, at length, in April, demanded a new government and a new way of life and roused themselves to a heroic contest resulting in the overthrow of the puppet regime of Syngman Rhee.

This became a new point of change over in the struggle of the South Korean people to save their country from the Americans. Through the contest the political awakening of the South Korean people was heightened to an extraordinary degree, and with this contest as the occasion, the spearhead of the struggle started a gradual reversal direction for American imperialism. The political and economic crisis in South Korea became acute following the people's contest of April. The living conditions of the

people deteriorated into a sorry plight which could not be tolerated, and the corruption and social disorder became increasingly aggravated day by day.

Through their own living experiences the masses of the people far and wide throughout South Korea came to perceive more profoundly that, as long as the peaceful reunification of Korea was not achieved, they would be unable to escape from their lot as indigent colonial slaves without rights, and there developed strongly a mass struggle with demands for the autonomous reunification of the country in peace and for interchanged and co-operation between the North and the South.

At the same time that the policies of aggression of the American imperialists against South Korea sustained a grievous blow on account of the struggle of the people of South Korea, growing daily more intense to save their country from the Americans, it was made evident that regardless of who might assume the puppet government's authority they would never be able to cope with the situation.

The Korean Labor Party and the government of our Republic adopted a whole series of important proposals and measures based on their accurate appraisal of this situation for the purposes of effecting the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation and of overcoming the acute difficulties of South Korea in their present plight.

In connection with the serious situation created in South Korea in April 1960 by the atrocities of massacres carried out by the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee puppet faction in crushing with armed force the heroic contest waged by the people of South Korea who rose up in opposition to the colonial and fascist rule of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee faction and demanded a new political system and a new way of life--the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party on 21 April published a written appeal addressed to the people of South Korea: "A Statement for the People of South Korea." The text of the written appeal proposed that a joint conference of delegates from the party and social organizations of both North and South Korea be convened urgently for the purpose of condemning the atrocities of the American imperialists, who are conducting large-scale massacres of South Korean

people who have stood up for their existing rights, and for the purpose of discussing measures for dealing with the situation in South Korea in its sad plight. At the same time it expressed concern over the fate of the nation and appealed to have all who were worried about the future of the Korean nation sit down together in a meeting.

In connection with the new situation in which the Syngman Rhee puppet regime had collapsed as a result of the heroic contest waged by the people of South Korea, conference declarations of the several party and social organizations were published on 27 April. These declarations exposed the crafty tricks of the American imperialists for the purposes of avoiding responsibility for the situation that has been created in South Korea and of deceiving the people of South Korea. They once again proposed that a joint conference of the various party and social organizations of North and South Korea be convened as soon as possible for the purpose of consulting on the grand undertakings of our nation.

Moreover, these declarations expressed hopes of effecting a stabilization of the living conditions of the people of South Korea on the basis of the strong economic foundations of the northern half of the Republic, and advocated the formation of joint North-South Korean economic committees for this purpose composed of economic representatives from North and South Korea. All of them appealed for solidarity under the banner of the struggle to save the country from the Americans, in order to bring about the urgent withdrawal of the American imperialists from South Korea.

Particularly do the new business-like plan for the peaceful reunification of the country which was presented by comrade Kim Il-song before the mass rally in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and the proposals of the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Committee which translated this plan into reality---have tremendous significance in our Party's struggle for autonomous peaceful reunification.

Premier Kim Il-song, in his report before the mass rally in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation once again elucidated the basic principles relative to the firm position of the government of

our Republic with regard to the problem of the reunification of the country and its peaceful reunification, and presented historic new plans based on an accurate analysis of the situation that had been created within and without the country.

Premier Kim Il-song, in his historic report, once again advocated the carrying out of free general elections in North and South Korea and at the same time proposed that even if the authorities in South Korea were as yet unable to accept this, they should take at least provisional steps toward resolving problems starting with those being urgently pushed by the people.

Premier Kim Il-song proposed, as a provisional step, a federal system of government for North and South Korea wherein the present political system of the southern half of Korea would be left the way it is for the time being, and the individual activities of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the government of the Republic of Korea would be kept intact but, at the same time, there would be organized a supreme national committee composed of representatives of both governments to carry out principally the economic and cultural development of North and South Korea through unified control methods. Moreover, he further proposed that if the authorities in South Korea could not accept even this idea, then there should be constituted simply an economic committee composed of representatives of business interests in North and South Korea to cooperate and assist each other in the trading of commodities between the north and the south and in the building up of the economy. Along with this he further proposed such things as the carrying out of mutual interchanges in all the fields of science, culture, art, physical culture and the like, the withdrawal of the military forces of aggression of the American imperialists from South Korea, and the reduction of the troops in North and South Korea to 100,000 or less on each side. Finally, he proposed to the authorities in South Korea, party and social organizations and private individuals that representatives from North and South Korea should meet urgently, whether in Pyongyang or Seoul or even Panmunjon, in order to confer on all the above-mentioned matters.

These proposals have provided a new impetus toward the resolution of the tangled situation between the north and the south and have opened up an encouraging prospect of the resolution of the problem of reunification.

For just this reason these proposals of Premier Kim Il-song have evoked a very great response within our country and won absolute support and approval. Particularly among the people of South Korea has the cry risen higher that the problem of reunification must be resolved with the inner resources of the Korean people themselves, and the idea of contacts and negotiations has permeated extensively among the masses of the people.

The Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council, which was held during the period 19-24 November 1960, once again propounded and gave concrete form to the historic proposals which Premier Kim Il-song had presented in his report before the meeting in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, relative to the bringing about of the further promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Council moreover adopted a letter of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to be sent to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and various party and social organizations and the people in South Korea, and a position paper relative to the realization of economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea and the encouragement of the independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

These documents resulting from the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council, which revealed a broad path leading to the peaceful reunification of Korea, evoked new revolutionary enthusiasm among the people in the northern half of Korea who cherished a desire for the peaceful reunification of Korea, and, for our brothers in the southern half of Korea who had lost their hopes for tomorrow and went about in a languorous and anguished condition, lighted up a bright way ahead.

All the people in the northern half of our republic enthusiastically supported and welcomed these prospects and roused themselves up to a powerful struggle to bring about their realization.

Workers everywhere enthusiastically supported the proposals of the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council and hardened their resolve to carry out to a surpassing degree the tasks of the 1960 buffer period, to give succor to the people of South Korea in their extreme distress, and to go forth all uniformly together to assist in the struggle to bring about the restoration of the national economy of South Korea so fallen into dire straits.

In 1960 our party and the government of our Republic solidified more firmly the inner strengths necessary for bringing about the promotion of the peaceful reunification of the country, and at the same time as they gave positive support and encouragement to the people of South Korea in their struggle to save their country from the Americans, they thoroughly exposed and condemned, step by step, the tricky and villainous tricks by which the American imperialists continued to obstruct the peaceful resolution of the Korean problem.

On 11 November 1960, in connection with the fact that the imperialists of the United States once again at the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly illegally caused the Korean problem to be brought up for consideration, camouflaged the policies of aggression of the imperialists of the United States relative to Korea and, with the objective of obstructing the peaceful reunification of Korea, caused the "Tenth Annual Report" and the "supplemental report" of the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," which distorted the true situation in Korea, to be submitted--the government of our Republic published a memorandum "concerning the peaceful reunification of Korea" which exposed the falseness of the above, disclosed the true situation in Korea accurately, and again propounded the plan for the proper resolution of the Korean problem (see document in question). Moreover, on 11 December, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of our Republic published a declaration in refutation of the high-handed declaration of the United States Department of State of 7 December, which indicated that the American imperialists would go on reiterating that the occupation of South Korea by force by their military forces of aggression was, supposedly, being done in accordance with "a UN resolution" or that it was necessary for the purposes of military defense, but at the same time they would

Obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea and avoid 7
their own responsibility for having driven South Korea
into the darkness of degeneracy.

All the proposals of the government of our Republic
relative to the causing of the removal of the military
forces of aggression of the American imperialists from
South Korea and the bringing about of the promotion of
the peaceful reunification of Korea and the struggle of
the people of Korea to achieve their national undertakings
have evoked absolute support from all the people who aim
for peace and socialism.

The rightful plans and the appropriately timed
measures of our party and the government of our Republic
have tremendous vitality, and have given further encourage-
ment and impetus to the people of South Korea in their
struggle; together with the tremendous progress that has
been achieved in the establishment of Socialism, they
have opened up a new outlook for the development of our
country's revolution.

Geography and the Populace

Natural Features

Position. Our country is composed of a peninsula extending a long way north and south on the Eastern side of the continent of Asia plus over 3,300 islands around the periphery thereof. Its position is found north-southwise between 43°36' North latitude (northernmost point at Pungso-ri in Unsong-kun, Hamgyong-pukto) and 33°6'40" North latitude (southernmost point at Mara-do on Cheju-do), and east-west-wise between 124°11'0" East longitude (westernmost point at Maan-do in Yongchon-kun, Pyongan-pukto) and 131°51'20" East longitude (easternmost point at Takeshima Island in Ulliyung-do).

Our country is confronted on the East across the Eastern Sea by Japan, on the west across the Western Sea by the Chinese People's Republic, and on the south by the Japanese island of Tsushima in the Southern Sea.

Area. 220,741 square kilometers (the area of the peninsula being 214,778 square kilometers, the area of the islands being 5,963 square kilometers).

The borderline along which our country adjoins the northeast region of the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union extends for approximately 1,300 kilometers along the Yalu River and the Tumen River. The border touching on the Soviet Union's Maritime Province along the lower course of the Tumen River is 16.5 kilometers long.

Geology. Our country's geological character is mainly constituted of schist crystalized in the pre-cambrian period and granite gneiss. The area of distribution of this matter represents a proportion of approximately 46 per cent of the total territory. In the total territory of our country the area of distribution of granite which intruded in the Mesozoic Era, and porphyry, tuff, and the like accounts for approximately 24 per cent; the area of distribution of new-era eruptive rock — approximately 8 per cent, and the distribution of typical deposited rock — approximately 22 per cent. At the present time there is not a single volcano active in our country and there are only occasional slight earth tremors.

Topography. Mountainous land accounts for 75 per cent of the total territory, plain land — 25 per cent. The average elevation is 482 meters (the average elevation of land in the world: 875 meters).

Approximately 65 per cent of the mountainous land consists of low mountains and hills of less than 500 meters; these are found on the west coast and the south coast. To the north of the line connecting Hamhung

and Myohyang-san, the land is constituted of high-level mountains having a height in the neighborhood of 2,000 meters; mountainous places of more than 2,000 meters in height are exceedingly few, however. Thus, mountainous land higher than 1,000 meters constitutes approximately 15 per cent of the total territory, and the mountains that are higher than 1,000 meters are for the most part located in the mountainous land on the eastern side extending from Yonghung Bay to Ulchin and the Soback Mountain Range, which stretches out a long way to the southwest from there.

The topography, generally speaking, consists of high mountainous land in the northern and eastern parts and, on the western side, consists of gentle slopes, gradually becoming a level plain region.

The level plains are mainly distributed along the west coast. As a consequence of this, there are many rivers and streams that flow from the east toward the west, and moreover they are long. The rivers that flow to the Eastern Sea are all short, their rate of flow is fast, and the waterfalls are large; for this reason the water-power resources are abundant. Because of the narrowness of the valleys of the rivers in the eastern and northern parts, their significance for agriculture is not great but their forestation is in a flourishing state, so that they have come to constitute a region of forest production that is important to our country. The ore deposits crop out on the earth's surface or are buried in shallow places so that the river valleys are also the base of operations for a mining industry.

Plains. Wide plains are numerous along the west coast, but relatively few along the east and southern coasts. As the most important plains along the west coast there are the Yongchon, Unjon, Anju plains, the Pyongyang associate plain, Chaeryong, Ionback, Kimpo, Pyongtaek, Naepo, Honam and Chonnam plains. Along the south coast are the Chinju plain and the Kimhae plain. On the east coast are the Susong, Kilchu, Hamhung, and Yonghung plains.

Of these plains, the largest are the Honam plain, the Chaeryong plain and the Pyongyang associate plain -- the area of each being on the order of 500 square kilometers, after these come the Ionback plain and the Hamhung plain, on the order of 300 square kilometers. The rest of the plains are small plains each measuring something like 200 square kilometers.

These plains, being alluvial plains with fertile soil constitute an important agricultural region for our country.

Mountain Ranges and Hills. Mountains and hills are numerous in our country. In the Nangnim Mountain Range that runs from the south side of the Chunggang in Chagang-do to the northwest side of the Yonghung Bay there are many high mountains of more than 2,000 meters. The Kangnam Mountain Range and the Chogyuryong mountain range are located between the

Yalu River and the Songchon River; here, however, there are no mountains of more than 2,000 meters in height and the mountains are not rugged.

Between the Chongchon River and the Yesong River are strung out in a disorderly fashion the Myohyang Mountain Range, the Onjin Mountain Range, the Myorak Mountain Range, the Puktae-bong Mountain Range, the Ahobiryong Mountain Range, the Masingnyong Mountain Range, and the Kuwol Mountain Range. These mountain ranges are all of low elevation, too.

Running alongside the Nangnim Mountain Range on the east side, the Machonnyong Mountain Range stretches from Paektu-san toward the south. In this mountain range, mountains of more than 2,000 meters elevation continue to rise up, and on the north end, starting with Paektu-san, there are many towering mountains. The Hamgyong Mountain Range stretches from the central part of the Machonnyong Mountain Range in a northeasterly direction, and in opposition to this, the Pujonnyong Mountain Range stretches out in a southwesterly direction.

Between the Nangnim Mountain Range and the Machonnyong Mountain Range are stretched out in a northsouth direction the Yonhwa Mountain Range and the Puksubaek Mountain Range. It is characteristic of these mountain ranges that their summits are exceedingly flattened. The Taebaek Mountain Range, constituting the ridge mountain range of Korea, stretches from the east side of the east coast in a north-south direction. The eastern faces of the mountains are formed of sharp precipices, the western faces are formed of gentle table-lands. In this mountain range stand the mountains so famous in our country -- Kumgang-san (1,638 meters), Hill 1211, Odae-san, Taebaek-san, and the like.

To the west of the Taebaek Mountain Range there stretch out in the north the Kwangju Mountain Range, in the center the Charyong Mountain Range and in the south the Toryong Mountain Range and the Sobaek Mountain Range. In the interval between Taebaek-san at the southernmost point of the Taebaek Mountain Range and the vicinity of Pusan stretches out the Kyongsang Mountain Range. This consists for the most part of mountainous land of elevations from 500 to 1,000 meters, and there are many parts that have been cut away.

Important Mountains and hills		
Name of Mountain	Height (meters)	Location
Paektu-san	2,744	Yanggang-do, Samjiyon-kun
Turyu-san	2,309	Yanggang-do, Paegam; Hamgyong-nando, Kwangohon-kun
Kwanmo-bong	2,541	Hamgyong-pukto, Yonma/Kyongsong-kun
Yonkwa-san	2,355	Chagang-do, Nangnim; Yanggang-do, Pujon; Hamgyong-nando, Changjin-kun
Myorak-san	816	Hwanghae-pukto, Insan/Pyongan-kun,
Nangnim-san	2,184	Chagang-do, Nongnim; Hamgyong-nando, Taehung/Changjin-kun
Chail-pong	2,506	Yanggang-do, Pujon/Pungsokun
Nyokyang-san	1,909	Chagang-do, Haechon; Pyongan-pukto, Ryangsan; Pyongan-nando, Tongwon-kun
Kuwol-san	954	Hwanghae-nando, Ullyul/Anak-kun
Changsu-san	747	Hwanghae-nando, Sinwon/Chaeryong-kun
Songak-san	488	Hwanghae-pukto, Changpung; Kaepung-kun, Kaesong City
Sorak-san	1,708	Kangwon-do, Inje/Yangyang-kun
Odae-san	1,563	Kangwon-do, Hongohon/Yangyang/Pyongohang-kun
Taeback-san	1,561	Kangwon-do, Samchok; Kyongsang-pukto, Ponghwa
Chiri-san	1,915	Kyongsang-nando, Hamyang/Sanchong-kun
Hanna-san	1,950	Cholla-nando, Cheju-do
Machol-lyong	736	Hamgyong-pukto, Kimchaek; Hamgyong-nando, Kwangohon-kun
Hochi-ryong	1,335	Hamgyong-nando, Toksong; Yanggang-do, Pungsan-kun

Name of Mountain	Height (meters)	Location
Hwangoho-ryong	1,335	Hwang-yong-nando, Oro; Changjin-kun,
Adung-nyong	1,479	Chagang-do, Changgang/ Nangnim-kun
Chogyu-ryong	963	Chagang-do, Tongsin/ Chonchon-kun
Masing-nyong	788	Kangwon-do, Munchon/ Poptong-kun
Chuga-ryong	500	Kangwon-do, Sepo-kun
Tae gwael-lyong	866	Kangwon-do, Kangnung/ Pyongchang-kun
Mungyong Kogae	548	Chungohong-pukto, Koesan-kun; Kyongsang- pukto, Mungyong-kun

Table Lands and Basins. The Kaema Plateau of the mountainous region of the northeast and the Paektu Plateau, the Paektu Lava Ground, the Pyonggang Plateau of the Chuga-ryong area, the Chorwon Plateau, the Yongso Plateau, the Chinan Plateau, and such are well-known table-lands. Representative basins between the mountains are the Hoeryong Basin, the Musan Basin, the Kapsan Basin, the Kanggye Basin, the Huichon Basin, the Kusong Basin, the Tokchon Basin, the Chunchon Basin, the Yongwol Basin, the Chungju Basin, the Taegu Basin, the Kyongju Basin, the Andong Basin, the Seoul Basin, the Kwangju Basin, and so on. These basins are situated in the drainage-basins of the rivers and streams, and have abundant water for irrigation, so that they constitute important farming land.

Rivers and Streams. The rivers and streams of our country are for topographical reasons classified according to whether they flow down to the Western Sea, the Eastern Sea or the Southern Sea. The descents to the Western Sea, and to the Southern Sea have their topography characterized by a gentle inclination, so that the Yalu River, The Taedong River, the Han River, the Kumgang, the Somjin River, the Nakdong River and the like are long rivers, while on the Eastern seaboard there are no long rivers other than the Tumen River.

Important rivers and streams.

Name of River or Stream	Length (km.)	Area of Drainage (square km.)
Yalu River	760.4	3,179.0
Nektong River	525.2	23,859.8
Tumen River	523.5	20,513.0
Han River	514.4	23,279.0
Taedong River	430.0	16,673.0
Rumgang	401.4	9,885.8
Somjin River	212.3	4,896.5
Chongchon River	198.8	5,831.0
Yeong River	174.3	4,048.9

Important lakes

Name of Lake	Area (square km.)
Chonji	7.61
Hwangjuwon Chosuji	17.00
Fujon Lake	22.47
Changyon Lake	7.48
Changjin Lake	54.16
Kwangpo	13.39
Supung Lake	365.00
Taohe Chosuji	3.56
Yonpung Chosuji	15.95

Soil. There are many kinds of soil distributed throughout our country. As soils with a vertical stratification there are original mountain soil (distributed in the category of the summits of the highest mountains, beginning with Paektu-san), manifested mountain soil (altitude of appearance in the northern region between 1,500 meters and 2,200 meters), and forested mountains brown soil (lower part of the manifested mountain soil); as soils with a level stratification, there are distributed forested brown soil (in the low mountain lands of the northern and central parts), forested reddish-brown soil (in the low mountain lands of the central and southern parts), and red soil (yellow soil, in the southern coastal region). As unstratified soils, there are rice-paddy soil (common in the plains), tideland soil (western part and south coast), marshland soil (the Taetaek and Changji in Yunggang-do, Hungui in Hwangyong-pukto, and elsewhere), alluvial soil (most important: the drainage basins of the rivers and streams); the area of these last amounts to 700,000 chongbo.

The Sea. Our country is a maritime nation surrounded on the three sides east, west, and south by the sea. The area of the Western Sea is approximately 620,000 square kilometers, the total length of the western coast line is 4,719 kilometers, the mean depth of the sea is 44 meters, and even the deepest places barely exceed 100 meters. The temperature of the water goes down to around zero in winter; in summer it goes up to 23° or more.

In the central part of the Western Sea there flows the West Korean current which has broken off and come away from the Kuroshio in the Pacific Ocean. The salinity found in the water of the Western Sea measures 3.2 per cent. For the Western Sea the difference between high and low tides is great (at Inchon Harbor 10 meters, in Asan Bay 8.2 meters), and since the water is shallow there are over 500,000 chongbo of tidelands along the coasts (even for just the northern part of the republic, approximately 300,000 chongbo). This could become an important farming area, and moreover is being used for salt manufacture and the cultivation of marine products.

The area of the Eastern Sea is approximately 1,000,000 square kilometers, the mean depth is approximately 1,700 meters, and the deepest place goes down to 4,226 meters. The coast line (from the lower mouth of the Tumen River to east of Pusan) is 1,728 kilometers, is lacking in variety in comparison with the Western and Southern Seas, and has few islands. For the Eastern Sea the difference between high tide and low tide is exceedingly small (0.2 meters). As to the water temperature, even when it is 25° or more at the surface, at depths of 400 meters or more it turns out to be on the order of 1°. The salinity is 3.3 per cent. With regard to currents, the Tashima current and its main stream, the East Korean current, flow in from the south, and the Iman current, a cold current, flows in from the Okhotsk Sea in the north.

The area of the Southern Sea is approximately 100,000 square kilometers, its mean depth is approximately 120 meters and the deepest place is 167 meters. The degree of salinity of the Southern Sea is 3.4 per cent.

The difference between high and low tides is in the neighborhood of 2 meters and there are 200,000 chongbo of tidelands along the coast. There are in the Southern Sea, beginning with Cheju-do, Koje-do and Nambae-do, over 2,200 islands, and they constitute a world-renowned archipelago.

Climate. The greater part of our country belongs to the temperate zone.

Under the influence of the continental climate, the winters are comparatively cold, clear, and dry. Periodically during the winter the temperature changes and the climatic phenomenon is manifested of "3 colds, 4 warms." In the summer season, under the influence of the oceanic climate there are many cloudy days. In particular the three months of June, July and August constitute a rainy season accounting for 65 per cent of the year's rainfall. As our country belongs to the monsoon region, in the winter a north or northeast wind comes blowing in, and in the summer a south or southeast wind blows in.

Temperature. Our country's mean annual temperature is 10°C ; in the north it is 4°C , in the central part 10°C , in the coastal area of the south and on the islands on the sea in the south 14°C . On the south coast and on the islands on the sea in the south, with the mean temperature for January in the neighborhood of 3°C , weather of the subtropics is found. If we compare the temperatures of the East coast and the West coast, except in the summer, the temperature on the East coast is approximately 2°C higher.

The difference in temperatures between the northern sector and the southern sector is particularly extreme in the winter, but in the summer this difference is exceedingly slight.

Generally speaking, the mean temperature for the hottest month of July or August is in the neighborhood of 26°C , but in the Kowon area of the mountainous lands in the eastern part is in the neighborhood of 22°C .

The mean temperature for January is approximately -2°C . on the southern coast; in the continental area in the north the temperature goes down to 21° or more below zero C. Our country's highest temperature was 40°C at Taegu on 1 August 1942; the lowest temperature was 43.6° below zero C at Chunggang on 12 January 1933.

Precipitation. Of our country's precipitation, the greatest amount consists of rainfall, next after that is snowfall.

In practically any area, 50-65 per cent of the annual precipitation occurs as rain during the three

months from June to August. Snow comes down in the mountainous territory in the north in the interval between the last part of October and April of the following year, in the other areas in the interval from November to the following March.

The annual precipitation in most of the areas is in the neighborhood of 800-1,000 millimeters; in the area of greatest fall in the coastal region of the south it exceeds 1,400 millimeters, but in the drainage basin of the Tumen River, which has the least, there are places where it is less than 500 millimeters.

Areas of our country in which there is much rainfall are the south coastal region, the area of the upper courses of the Chongohon River and the Taeryong River in the western mountainous region, and the drainage basin of the Imjin River in the Chuga-ryong district; the amount in Cheju-do and Ullung-do is 1,400 millimeters or thereabouts. Areas where there is little rain are the Paengmu Plateau, the northern part of the east coast, and the drainage basin on the lower courses of the Taedong River; the annual precipitation in these areas is 600-700 millimeters. The greatest annual rainfall on record in our country is 2,678.8 millimeters in the drainage basin of the Mangyong River in 1930.

Flora and Fauna. The northern area has many features in common with the Northeast Region of China and the Soviet Maritime Territory and in the southern area there are many similarities with Japanese features.

The central region of Korea in between these two areas has cross-currents of the two and intermediate examples progressing from the south to the north.

In the plant world, the number of species that have come to be known to date amounts to over 3,500; these are found in 160 families, 880 genera, 3,059 species and 546 subspecies. Of just species peculiar to our country, over 500 species have been discovered. With respect to animal life, too, not only land animals but also aquatic animals are abundant. The total number of species amounts to more than 2,000. Just indigenous species number somewhere over 100 species. According to researches that have already been accomplished, if what belongs to sub-categories of vertebrate animals is counted, then the combined number of species and subspecies amounts to roughly 1,088 species. If these species are divided

According to main divisions, the mammals number 105 species, the birds 419 species, the reptiles 27 species, the amphibians 15 species, and the fishes 522 species.

Natural Resources

Underground Resources. Our country is renowned in the world for the abundance of its underground resources. Over 300 kinds of minerals have been discovered to date, and of these the minerals that have economic value number somewhere around 200. Among their number gold, scheelite, molybdenum, mica, magnesite, graphite, barite, fluorspar and the like rank tenth in the world, whether with respect to reserves or extraction. Moreover, the iron, aluminum, and coal, of which large quantities lie buried in our country, are of superior quality; lead, zinc, copper, fire-proofing material, apatite, limestone, and all kinds of rare elemental minerals are likewise buried here.

Besides the foregoing there are also buried here in abundance tungsten, manganese, nickel, silver, copper, steatite, silicon, alumstone, kaolin, asbestos, oil shale, granite, marble, and the like.

Water-power Resources. Our country is one of the countries of the world where water-power resources are abundant.

According to research which has been carried out recently, there are, out of 166 rivers and streams of various sizes, 64 rivers and streams with over 200 sites for electric power generation, and at these there are water-power resources where it is possible to envision an output of over 8,000,000 kilowatts (even France which, in Western Europe, possesses abundant water-power resources, has an output of only 5,800,000 kilowatts.)

Eighty-five per cent or more of the water-power resources are situated in the northern half of Korea. Particularly in the Yalu River system and the Tumen River system are they most abundant, but they are abundant also in the Taedong River system, and the Han River, Imjin River, Jun-gang and Nakdong River systems. Also on the south and west coasts, particularly the west coast,

the auxiliary power obtained through the difference in the rise and fall of the tide, which is as much as 10 meters, constitutes a source of electric power amounting to several million kilowatts.

Forest Resources. Our country is one of the countries with the highest proportion of forest area. The area being 16,000,000 chongbo it represents a proportion of 73 per cent of the territory of the whole country.

58.6 per cent of the forested area is in the northern half of Korea, and the remaining 41.4 per cent is in the southern half.

The types of trees comprise some 1,098 species found in 84 families and 269 genera; of just tall trees, needle-leaf trees comprise some 19 species, and broad leaved trees comprise 136 species.

The trees of these forests which have the most important significance from the economic point of view are--of the needle-leaf trees--the larch, a type of fir (punbi) the spruce, and the Chinese juniper, and--of the broad-leaved trees--the oak, the chestnut, the walnut, the birch, the ash, the linden, a type of birch (ssasure), the cherry, and a type of birch (paktal).

Fisheries Resources. Our country is one of the countries of the world that has abundant marine resources. The east coast, because of the cross-currents throughout the four seasons between the cold Iman current and the warm Cheju current, belongs to one of the three largest fishing grounds in the world. The fisheries resources amount to over 650 species, of which over 530 species live in the sea, and over 120 species live in the lakes, reservoirs, rivers and streams, and the like. Considering jointly the quantities and the uses of the resources found among the foregoing species, the items having significance from the point of view of the fisheries industry amount to over 120 species including 75 species of fish. To mention some representative ones, in the Western Sea there are the yellow corvina, the lobster, the croaker, the red snapper, a type of mackerel (sanchi), the hair-tail, the pasureagi, the clam shellfish, laver, oysters, and seaweed (Undaria Pinnatifida); in the Eastern Sea the pollack, the mackerel, the herring, the codfish, flounder, the yellow-tail, and the like; and in the Southern Sea the red snapper, the mackerel, the hair-tail, the lobster, and the like. The area of greatest abundance of fisheries

[resources is the northern half of Korea; along the coast of Hamgyong-namdo within this area is produced over 40 percent of the catch of all of Korea.]

Population

Growth of Population and the Composition by Sexes. In accordance with the rapid improvement of living conditions and the policy of the party and the government regarding the health of the people, the life-span of individuals has been strikingly extended and the number of people has been rapidly increased.

Despite the fact that on account of a war over a period of three years a great many human lives were sacrificed, the population of the northern half of Korea as of the end of 1960 had expanded over that of 1946 by 117 per cent.

Growth of population (unit=1,000 persons)

Year	Population Figure
End of 1946	9,237
End of 1949	9,622
1 December 1959	10,392
End of 1960	10,789

Composition of Population by sexes (per cent)

	End of 1946	1 Dec 1959	End of 1960
Total Population	100	100	100
Male	50	48.3	48.4
Female	50	51.7	51.6

In consequence of the rapid development of the people's economy, the residents of the cities have continued to increase in number, so that the composition of the population by urban and rural areas has been radically altered, too.

Composition of population by urban and rural areas

1 Dec 1953 1 Sep 1956 31 Dec 1960

Total	100	10	100
Urban	17.7	29.0	40.6
Rural	82.3	71.0	59.4

In consequence of the successful completion of the socialist reorganization and the constant development of the people's economy in the northern half of Korea, the composition of the people by social groups has been changed as follows:

Composition of the people by social groups

	<u>End of 1949</u>	<u>1 Sep 1956</u>	<u>End of 1960</u>
Total	100	100	100
Laborers	19.0	27.3	38.3
Office workers	7.0	13.6	13.7
Members of agricultural cooperative associations	—	40.0	44.4
Individual farmers	69.3	16.6	—
Handicraftsmen belonging to cooperative organizations	0.3	1.1	3.3
Individual handicraftsmen	0.8	0.3	—
Entrepreneurs	0.1	—	—
Tradesmen	1.7	0.6	—
Other	1.8	0.5	0.3

POLITICAL

State Organs

Organs of Supreme Sovereignty

Supreme People's Council. The Supreme People's Council is the supreme governing organ of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

The Supreme People's Council alone exercises the legislative authority. The Supreme People's Council is composed of representatives elected by secret ballot in conformity with the principles of general, universal, direct elections. The representatives in the Supreme People's Council are elected in the proportion of one per 51,000 population, and their term of office is 4 years.

The Supreme People's Council exercises the supreme authority of the nation.

The Supreme People's Council includes both regular and ad hoc committees. The regular committees are convened twice a year; the ad hoc committees are convened either when the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council deems it necessary or when there is a demand by one-third or more of the delegates.

The present Supreme People's Council, being in its second term, is composed of 215 representatives who were elected in the elections held on 27 August 1957.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council is elected by the Supreme People's Council; is composed of a committee chairman, a number of vice chairmen, a chief secretary and committee members; and during the recesses of the Supreme People's Council constitutes the supreme governing organ.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council is responsible to the Supreme People's Council with regard to its own work activities.

- Presidium of the Supreme People's Council--

Committee Chairman
Vice Chairmen

Choe Yong-gon
Han Sor-ye
Kang Tang-uk
Chaek Nam-un
Pak Mun-gyu

Chief Secretary

Chairman of the
Supreme People's Council
Vice Chairman

Choe Won-taeck
Lee Ki-yong
Kim Tung-nan

Bills of the Seventh Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council, 25-27 February 1960:
(1) pertaining to the settlement of accounts relative to the execution of the 1958 national budget of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the 1960 national budget; (2) pertaining to the strengthening of the people's health work; (3) pertaining to the approval of ordinances of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

The Council discussed the above-mentioned bills, then approved the settlement of accounts relative to the execution of the 1958 national budget of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and adopted regulations pertaining to the 1960 national budget and a resolution pertaining to the strengthening of the people's health work. Following this, it approved ordinances which the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council had adopted in the interval between the Sixth and Seventh Sessions of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council.

Bills of the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council, 19-24 November 1960;
(1) pertaining to the bringing about of greater efforts for the peaceful reunification of Korea; (2) relative to the review of the execution of the first five-year plan (1957-1961) for the development of the people's economy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic; (3) pertaining

to the approval of ordinances of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic; (4) pertaining to the recall and election of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Korean Democratic People's Republic;

The Council discussed the above-mentioned bills. The Council adopted, in accordance with a proposal of Representative Lee Sung-gi, a position paper relative to a letter of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to be sent to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea and the appropriate social organizations and the people in South Korea, the realization of economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea, and efforts in South Korea toward the independent development of the nation's economy.

The Council next adopted a resolution of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic relative to the review of the execution of the first five-year plan (1957-1961) for the development of the people's economy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic, and laws and resolutions approving the ordinances which the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council had adopted in the interval between the Seventh and Eighth Sessions of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council.

The Council moreover recalled the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Representative Ho Chong-guk, from his duties and elected as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Representative Kim Ik-son.

~~State~~ Central Executive Organ

Cabinet. The Cabinet, as the highest executive organ of the national government, coordinates and guides the work activities of the various committees, ministries, and directly subordinate organs; with regard to its own work activities it is responsible to the Supreme People's Council and, during the recesses thereof, is responsible

To the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council. The Cabinet has power, in conformity with the Constitution, laws, and ordinances, to promulgate resolutions and orders; the resolutions and orders which it has promulgated are carried out obligatorily in the territory of the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

In accordance with the law on the composition of the Cabinet which was adopted at the Ninth Session of the First Term of the Supreme People's Council on 11 March 1955, the Cabinet consists of a plenary council composed of the Premier, Vice Premier, Ministers, and Committee Chairmen, and a standing council composed of the Premier and the Vice Premiers.

The present Cabinet was organized at the First Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council (20 September 1957.)

In order to reorganize the existing system of administration with respect to the industry of our country according to the method of control by a system of collective consultation and to ensure unified leadership and mobility in industrial administration, an ordinance was established by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council dated 4 April 1960: "pertaining to the organization of a Heavy Industry Committee and a Light Industry Committee for the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the disestablishment of certain of the ministries;" according to this ordinance, a Heavy Industry Committee and a Light Industry Committee were organized, and the work which had been performed by the Ministry of Metal Industries, the Ministry of Power and Chemicals, and the Ministry of Equipment Industry was transferred to the Heavy Industry Committee, while the work which had been performed by the Ministry of Light Industry was transferred to the Light Industry Committee. In connection with this action, the ministries in question were all disestablished.

By an ordinance of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of 18 April 1960: "pertaining to the establishment of a Ministry of Higher Education for the Korean Democratic People's Republic," a Ministry of Higher Education was established, and the work on higher education which had been performed by the Ministry of Education and Culture was transferred to it.

By an ordinance of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of 29 April 1960: "pertaining to the disestablishment of the Ministry of Forestry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic," the Ministry of Forestry was disestablished.

By an ordinance of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the Korean Democratic People's Republic of 27 December 1960: "pertaining to the disestablishment of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the establishment of the Ministry of Ordinary Education and the Ministry of Culture," the Ministry of Education and Culture was disestablished, and the Ministry of Ordinary Education and the Ministry of Culture were established. Further, by another ordinance adopted on the same day: "pertaining to establishment of the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Fisheries of the Korean Democratic People's Republic," the Ministry of Forestry and the Ministry of Fisheries were established.

--Membership of the Cabinet (as of 30 October 1961)--

Premier	Kim Il-song
First Vice Premier	Kim Il
Vice Ministers	Hong Wyong-hoe Chong Il-lyong Nam Il Kim Kwang-hyop Lee Chong-ok Chong Chun-taeck Lee Chu-yon Kim Kwang-hyop (concurrently) Sok San Pak Song-chol Chon Chun-task (concurrently) Lee Chong-ok (concurrently) Lim Kye-chol
Ministry of National Security	Nam-il (concurrently) No Tae-sok
Minister of Internal Affairs	
Minister of Foreign Affairs	
Chairman, National Planning Committee	
Chairman, Heavy Industry Committee	
Chairman, Light Industry Committee	
Chairman, National Construction Committee	
Vice Chairman, Heavy Industry Committee	

Vice Chairman,	Kim Ung-sang
National Construction Committee	Pak Chong-ae
Minister of Agriculture	Kim Hoe-il
Minister of Transportation	Han Sang-du
Minister of Finance	Han Tae-yong
Minister of Commerce	Lee Il-gyong
Minister of Trade	Choe Hyon
Minister of Communications	Kim Chong-hang (Vacant)
Minister of Higher Education	Pak Ung-gol
Minister of Ordinary Education	Choe Chang-mok
Minister of Culture	Choe Yong-jin
Minister of Health	Song Chang-nyom
Minister of Fisheries	Kim Pyong-sik
Minister of Forestry	Yang Tae-gun
Minister of Construction	
Minister of Labor	

Regional Governing Organs

Various-Level People's Councils. The regional governing organs of the Republic are constituted in accordance with the "Law on the composition of the regional governing organs of the Korean Democratic People's Republic" (30 October 1954).

The regional governing organs in the provinces, cities, kun (districts) and ri (towns, workers' districts) are the people's councils in question.

The people's councils at every level are composed of representatives elected by secret ballot in conformity with the principles of general, universal, direct elections by the citizenry within the jurisdictional area; the people's councils of the provinces are elected for terms of office of four years, the people's councils of the cities, kun (districts) and ri (towns, workers' districts)--two years.

The people's councils at every level are convened by the people's committees and include regular committees and/or ad hoc committees.

The regular committees of the people's councils of the provinces, cities and kun (districts) are convened once every six months; the regular committees of the people's councils of the ri (towns, workers' districts) once every three months.

The people's councils at every level, with respect to their own activities, ensure that they carry them out in conformity with the laws and ordinances, and the decisions and instructions of the Cabinet and organs at higher levels.

The present provincial people's councils were elected on 27 November 1956; the people's councils of the cities, kun (districts) and ri (towns, workers' districts) were elected on 28 February 1959.

Various-Level People's Committees. The people's committees in the provinces, cities, kun (districts) and ri (towns; workers' districts) are the executive organs of the people's councils in question, and are the regional organs of national administration. All the people's committees receive unified guidance from the Cabinet and are responsible to it.

The people's committees at every level carry out all the work of the national administration within their own jurisdictional areas in conformity with the decisions and instructions of the appropriate people's councils and organs at higher levels; with regard to their own work activities they are responsible to the appropriate people's councils, the people's committees at higher levels and the Cabinet.

The people's committees at the higher levels have the power to effect annulment or modification of the decisions and instructions of the people's committees at the lower levels and are able to block decisions of the people's councils at the lower levels as well.

The people's committees are composed of a committee chairman, a vice chairman, a chief secretary and committee members elected by the appropriate people's council.

Courts of Justice and Procuratorial Offices

Courts of Justice. The Courts of justice are formed on the basis of elections. The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme People's Council for a term of three years, and the courts of the provinces, cities, and kun are elected by secret ballot by their respective appropriate people's councils. All citizens who have the right to vote can become judges or jurymen.

The Supreme Court is the supreme judicial organ of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The Supreme Court supervises the judicial work of all the courts of justice of the Republic.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court . Kim Ik-som

Procuratorial Offices. Public procurators exercise surveillance to see whether the various ministries and the organs subordinate thereto, officials of organizations and all citizens are observing and carrying out the laws strictly and in good faith.

The public procurators exercise surveillance to see whether the regulations for provincial government in the various provinces and the decisions and instructions of the regional governing organs are in conformity with the Constitution, the laws, the ordinances, and the decisions and orders of the Cabinet.

The preeminent official of the procuratorial offices is the Chief Public Procurator in the Supreme Procuratorial Office appointed by the Supreme People's Council. The public procurators for the provinces, cities and kun are appointed by the Chief Public Procurator.

The public procurators are not subordinate to the regional governing organs but carry out their duties independently.

Chief Public Procurator,
Supreme Procuratorial Office

Pak Se-chang

Foreign Relations

Together with the tremendous results which the people of Korea have achieved in the establishment of socialism in recent years, in 1960 they developed in the external area, as well, positive and enterprising foreign measures and activities, with the result that our country's international prestige has been elevated to a higher plane and its foreign relations have been further enlarged and strengthened.

The basic duty of our country's external activities for the year 1960 was the matter of widely presenting and publicizing the plan proposed by Premier Kim Il-song on the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Liberation of 15 August relative to the peaceful reunification of Korea, continuing to expose the aggressive policies of the American imperialists toward South Korea, and creating conditions favorable for having the army of aggression of the American imperialists withdrawn, and the Korean people effect the peaceful reunification of Korea by themselves, without any outside interference. At the same time, the basic direction of our country's external policy was to strengthen in every way our friendly solidarity and mutual cooperation with the nations of the socialist camp under the flag of proletarian internationalism, to provide positive support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist national-liberation movements which are growing to full size in the nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, and while on the one hand we form a united front with these countries against imperialism, we also see to it that, by exposing and crushing the policies of aggression and conspiracy to invoke a new war on the part of the imperialists who look to the American imperialists for their leadership, we remove them completely from the international scene.

1960 was a year in which we achieved tremendous results in the area of bringing about an advance toward the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In reports on the general rally in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Liberation of 15 August, the internal and external response to the new plan for the reunification of Korea proposed by Premier Kim Il-song and the bill in the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council which gave this plan concrete form, as well as the memoranda of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic published in November 1960 and March 1961 and the accompanying plan of the Korean Labor Party for the reunification of Korea through positive external measures and activities, was seen to be more extensive than at any time before.

Internally, above all among the people of South Korea, voices were valiantly raised demanding the reunification of Korea, to be accomplished by the people independently, with foreign influences removed, and peacefully, and demanding the realization of economic and cultural interchange and contact between North and South Korea. Internationally, too, there were matching voices supporting the plan of the Korean Labor Party and our government for the reunification of Korea and demanding the withdrawal of the United States military forces from South Korea.

In 1960 all sorts of international organizations advocated the withdrawal of the United States military forces from South Korea and published or adopted a great many declarations and resolutions, and undertook other measures. The Socialist nations also during this period supported the measures which we took relative to the peaceful reunification of Korea and published all sorts of declarations and carried out mass gatherings. The nations of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, too, supported the various actions which our country had taken with regard to the people's uprising in South Korea in April and with regard to the reunification of Korea; progressive organizations and individuals in these countries concentrated on carrying out mass rallies and published written resolutions and declarations demanding the withdrawal of the United States military forces from South Korea.

In 1960 mutual assistance and cooperation extending to every aspect--political, economic, and cultural--, founded on the principles of proletariat internationalism among our country and the nations of the socialist camp, was carried out on a broader scale, and friendly relations of

brotherhood founded on the principles of complete comradely assistance and cooperation with equality and mutual respect were more solidly developed.

Particularly did the people of Korea exert all their efforts to strengthen their traditional friendly solidarity with their great neighbors the Soviet Union and the Chinese People's Republic. The government of our Republic gave positive support to the Soviet government's peace-loving foreign policies and the Chinese people's struggle for the withdrawal of the United States armed forces from the Taiwan Straits and the liberation of Taiwan. Not only this, but by roundly condemning the conspiracy of the imperialists who look upon the Americans as their leaders, with their invention of "the two Chinas", our government showed its firm alignment with the righteous struggle of the Chinese people.

A matter having important significance in the strengthening of our friendly relations with our brother nations in 1960 was the exchanging of good-will visits by all sorts of delegations between our country and the fraternal nations.

The visit to our country of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Cuban People's Republic, Comrade Hadji Leshi, and the visits of friendship to our country of the military mission of the Chinese People's Republic, with Vice Premier Ho Jung as the chief of the mission, and of missions from the government of the German Democratic Republic--not only contributed greatly to the development of friendly relations between our country and these countries, but also contributed to the development of friendly cooperative relations among the nations of the socialist camp.

Korean Labor Party delegations, for their part, participated in, most importantly, the Moscow Conference of Communist Parties and Labor Parties of the several countries in November 1960, and in the Third Conference of the Romanian Labor Party held in June, the Eighth Assembly of the Cuban People's Socialist Party in August, and the Third Assembly of the Vietnamese Labor Party in September; they contributed greatly to the strengthening of the friendly solidarity of proletarian internationalism.

Aside from the foregoing, 199 delegations of various kinds from our country made visits to our brother nations, while 91 delegations of various kinds from our brother nations visited our country, with the result that they did much to bring about the development on a firm basis of friendly ties between our country and our brother nations.

Our party and the government of our republic, taking as their point of departure the position of being joined in the struggle against imperialism and against colonialism, have strengthened their united front with the Asian, African, Latin American and other countries against imperialism, have brought about the development of our various relations with them--political, economic, and cultural--, and have supported and assisted in every way the struggle of these countries to achieve the liberation of their peoples and to defend their freedom and independence.

The fact that on 29 August 1960 diplomatic relations were established between our country and the Republic of Cuba and arrangements made for a mutual exchange of diplomatic missions on an ambassadorial level and the fact that in April 1961 an embassy of the Korean Democratic People's Republic was established at the Cuban capital city of Havana, not only opened up a new avenue for the development of relations between the two countries, but also proved to be an event having tremendous significance for the further strengthening of the mutual fighting solidarity of the people of our two countries in their struggle against the American imperialist aggressors.

Our country's political and business relations with such countries as Guinea, Burma, Indonesia, India, the United Arab Republic, Iraq, and Ghana were further strengthened and developed.

The coming and going of all kinds of missions, including the visit of a Burmese government economic mission to our country in 1960, a visit by a business and good-will mission from our government to Burma, India, and Indonesia in May-June 1961, and a business mission from our country to the Middle/Near East nations at the end of 1960--served as an important factor in bringing about the development of relations between our country and these countries.

Our country in 1960 established diplomatic relations with the newly independent Mali and recognized the newly-created independent nations of Togo, Somalia, Nigeria, Dahomey, Niger, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast, Chad, Central Africa, and Gabon.

Our country has commercial relations established with over 40 non-socialist nations and has cultural connections with over 70 countries.

The people of Korea are opposed to occupation by force by American imperialism and the rebirth of Japanese militarism, and positively support the struggle of the people of Japan for the independence of their nation, democracy and neutrality. They have developed a struggle to bring about a disruption of the maneuvers represented in the "Korea-Japan Talks" wherein, under the control of the American imperialists, the reactionary managing class of Japan wants to discuss and resolve illegally with the authorities in South Korea problems that are related to the interests of all the people of Korea, a struggle also to cause the blocking of the plans for the penetration of Japanese monopolistic capital into South Korea.

In representation of our rightful position, voices are being raised high in Japan demanding the expansion of trade and the normalization of diplomatic relations with our country and opposing the "Korea-Japan Talks" which are being started with the authorities in South Korea. In deference to these strong public demands, the Ikeda government in March 1961 had to take measures making the restrictions on trade with our country more lenient.

The people of Korea maintained the greatest vigilance relative to the maneuvers of aggression of the imperialists who look upon the American imperialists as their leaders; they exposed and crushed these maneuvers at every step and continued to develop a determined fight to bring about their isolation.

The people and government of Korea condemned the aggressive behavior of the American imperialists relative to Cuba, Laos, and Congo, gave positive support and aid to the peoples of these countries in their struggle to guard their freedom and national independence and devoted all the effort they could to such matters as publishing governmental declarations and carrying out mass rallies.

We moreover developed a vigorous fight against the concoction of a Japan-United States military alliance and continued to insist vigorously on getting the military bases of the American Armed Forces removed and the armies of aggression of the American imperialists withdrawn from all areas of the world.

The Korean Labor Party's correct appraisal of international problems and our party's correct position, which takes its departure from this appraisal, tally completely with the spirit of the declaration of the Moscow conference of the Communist Parties and the Labor Parties of the several nations, and have raised still higher the esteem and confidence held toward our party among our brother parties and brother peoples far and wide.

In 1960 our country's prestige abroad was elevated still higher in work carried out through international organizations and international meetings. We participated in all kinds of international meetings, including the international alliance council which took place in Warsaw, and were able to develop positive foreign activities presenting and publicizing on a wide scale the Korean Labor Party's plan for the reunification of the Korean nation and, at the same time as we presented the successful results of our country's establishment of socialism, exposing and denouncing the policies of aggression of the American imperialists.

In 1960 our Republic acceded to the Asian-African Fraternal Cooperation Organization, the World Tuberculosis League, and the International Bicycle Racing Association. As of the end of 1960 it was participating in as many as 49 international organizations of various kinds and was bringing about the expansion and development of international cooperation in every department.

Relations with Other Socialist Nations

Soviet Union -- In 1960 there were developed to an especially large degree between the people of Korea and the people of the Soviet Union friendly relations entered

into in the conventional manner in the framework of proletariat internationalism and mutual cooperation between the two countries in the political, economic, and cultural aspects.

The Soviet Government provided positive support and encouragement in our nation's struggle for the establishment of a Socialist order and the peaceful unification of the country. During the Fifteenth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, before a conference on 23 September 1960, the Premier of the Soviet Cabinet stated in his own speech: "The one single proper proposal that we see to it that the Korean people by themselves, without any outside interference, resolve the problem of the peaceful reunification of Korea is receiving ever wider recognition. An indispensable condition to this is the immediate and complete withdrawal of all troops of the United States from South Korea. The stationing there of American military forces is causing the situation to become worse not only in Korea but also throughout the entire Far East. It has given rise to such shameful things as the fabrication of an election in South Korea . . . The proposal of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic regarding putting a federal system into effect in South Korea is a rational one." So saying, he gave positive support to the new plan regarding a peaceful reunification which comrade Kim Il-song had proposed in his report on the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation. On 7 December the Soviet government published a declaration supporting the memorandum of the government of our country dated 11 November relative to the peaceful reunification of Korea and the proposals made at the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council.

The declaration pointed out that the memorandum of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the plan for the peaceful reunification of Korea which had been adopted at the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council opened up an actual prospect of realizing the task of the entire nation of the Korean people--that of peaceful reunification, and it supported this new plan wholeheartedly. The declaration moreover expressed the hope that the governments of all the countries which have an interest in easing the tense international situation and in stabilizing the peace in

in the Far East would give due attention to this plan which opens the way to the establishment of a unified democratic nation in Korea, and render appropriate assistance. At the same time it insisted that inasmuch as the UN intended to consider the Korean problem at an early date, the UN must without fail demand the prompt withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be abolished.

The government of our Republic, for its part, wholeheartedly supported the Soviet Union's peace-loving foreign policy and its new initiative in behalf of general and complete disarmament:

On 26 January 1960, at a major session of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, a statement was published in support of the written appeal of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, dated 15 January 1960, which had been sent to the national assemblies and governments of the various countries around the world in connection with the new measures relating to the Soviet's intention to effect a unilateral reduction of its military forces by 1,200,000 men within 1-2 years.

On 7 June 1960 the government of our Republic published a declaration supporting the proposal of the Soviet government of 2 June 1960 for general and complete disarmament. The government of our Republic in this declaration denounced the ~~maneuvers~~ of the American imperialists and the Western powers to provoke a new war and at the same time explained by saying: "Only if all the peoples of the world combine their strengths to oppose the policies of aggression of the imperialists, to fight in a determined manner and to expose and crush their maneuvers to provoke a war--can the situation of international tension be eased and world peace be preserved and stabilized." Moreover, it was insisted in the declaration that the American imperialists and the Western powers should dispense with empty words and receive the Soviet Union's proposal with real action, and that the armies of aggression of the American imperialists should be withdrawn and their military bases be removed from South Korea, to start with, and from all the other areas of Asia, Africa, Europe and elsewhere.

On 20 July 1960, the government of our Republic sent a note in reply to the note of the Soviet government of 27 June 1960 in connection with the talks of the 10-nation committee on armament reduction. In the reply note, the government of our Republic wholeheartedly supported and endorsed the measures which the Soviet government had taken in connection with the situation which had been created for the work of the 10-nation committee on armament reduction as a consequence of the planned destructive maneuvers of the Western powers headed by the American imperialists.

On 1 October 1960 the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic published a declaration in support of the proposals of the Soviet government pertaining to the resolution of a series of important international problems which the head of the Soviet delegation, Premier N. S. Krushchev, had propounded before the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly.

The government of our Republic in this declaration recognized that the proposals for the solution of the current international problems which had been propounded before the UN General Assembly by Premier Krushchev were a very great contribution toward the resolution of all the disturbing international problems including the Korean problem, and asserted that it supported these proposals wholeheartedly. Continuing on, the declaration condemned the policies of aggression of the Western powers which looked to the American imperialists as their leaders, and exposed the criminal maneuvers of every kind which the American imperialist aggressors were carrying out in South Korea; at the same time it firmly insisted that, as a prerequisite condition to the resolution of the Korean problem, "the armies of aggression of the American imperialists must be promptly withdrawn from South Korea and the colonialist policies of aggression of the American imperialists towards Korea must be promptly terminated." Finally, the declaration insisted that the managing classes of the Western powers must enter into a consideration of the rational proposals of the Soviet government with a realistic attitude.

In 1960 a series of important agreements were concluded between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union in the area of economic cooperation.

On 24 December an agreement relative to the Soviet Union's furnishing of technical aid in the construction and enlargement of a series of industrial enterprises and electric power plants in the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the period 1961-1967 and an agreement relative to the reciprocal provision of commodities for the period 1961-1965 were concluded between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union at Moscow, and a joint communiqué was published.

In these agreements it was arranged that the Soviet Union would enlarge the annual production capacity of the Kim Chaek Iron Works to a level of 8,800,000 tons of steel and 2,300,000 tons of rolled iron; construct a coal-powered electric power station at Pukchong with a total output of 600,000 kilowatts, a coal-powered electric power station at Pyongyang with a 400,000 kilowatt capacity and a petroleum-producing plant with an annual production capacity of 2,000,000 tons; and furnish technical cooperation to our country in the procurement of the petroleum needed for this plant, also in the construction of a movie studio and manufacturing plants to produce linen textiles and woollen textiles.

There were signed at Moscow a Korea-Soviet Union Commercial and Navigational Treaty (22 June) and a protocol pertaining to the reciprocal provisions of goods for the year 1966 (29 February).

Besides the foregoing, the Eighth Session (February 1960, at Moscow) and the Ninth Session (December 1960, at Pyongyang) of the Korea-Soviet Union Scientific-Technical Cooperation Council were held and appropriate protocols signed; and a protocol was signed (11 July 1960) pertaining to the provision of equipment for the movie studio.

On 15 November 1960, ratifications were exchanged between Korea and the Soviet Union relative to agreements on cooperation in the area of the protection of animal and plant life.

The Soviet Union continued also in 1960 to grant assistance of an economic-technical nature in the establishment of socialism in our country.

There were signed: a protocol (29 February) pertaining to the procurement of 85,000,000 rubles worth of goods as the 1960 allotment of free aid which the Soviet Union was furnishing for the purpose of providing goods essential for our country over the period 1956-1961 on the basis of the agreement of 4 August 1956; and a protocol (13 October) which released from repayment loans in the total amount of 760,000,000 rubles which the Soviet Union had formerly furnished to the Korean Democratic People's Republic and, with regard to a loan of 140,000,000 rubles, arranged for the period of its repayment to be a 10-year period beginning in 1967, with payments at yearly intervals.

In 1960 the work of cultural interchange between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union was also actively carried out.

In 1960 there were signed a plan (6 February) pertaining to cultural cooperation between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union and a plan (2 April) relative to cooperation between Korean and Soviet scientific personnel. In accordance with these plans for cultural interchange, mutual visits and exchanges of experience were actively carried out between delegations and single individuals in the various fields such as science, art, education, publication, health, and physical culture, and there were a great many other exchanges of visits by tourist parties of workers' unionists and young people. Moreover, there were signed an agreement and protocol pertaining to the exchange of tourists in 1960 between the Korean International Travel Agency and the Soviet Intourist 1960 (12 February), a contract relative to the exchanging of motion pictures in 1960 between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union (20 February), and an agreement pertaining to mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Tass News Agency (16 September). Between the good-will associations of both countries as well, extensive activities were organized on the basis of plans for mutual cooperation, such as exchanges of visits by good-will missions, all sorts of commemorative activities and the exchanging of data; and activities based on the 1960 Border Cultural Interchange Plan (9 June) were carried out between Hwangyong North Province of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Maritime Region of the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which opened at Pyongyang on the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation stayed open until 15 October. The number of visitors amounted to 1,532,695.

China--On 13 November 1960 the Chinese government published a governmental declaration relative to the memorandum of the government of our Republic (published 11 November) with regard to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this declaration the Chinese government "solemnly declares that in order that the fervent wish of the people of Korea relative to the peaceful reunification of their own country may be quickly realized, the military forces of aggression of the United States must promptly be completely withdrawn from South Korea, and the United States must cease its interference in Korea with its usurpation of the name of the UN or by any other method." It concluded by declaring that "the Chinese government and the Chinese people will give continually untiring and persistent support to the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Korean people in their rightful struggle for the peaceful reunification of their own land of Korea."

On 28-29 April the Chinese people carried out mass rallies and demonstrations in various places, including Peking especially, in support and encouragement of the heroic struggle for the salvation of their country by the people of South Korea who had risen up to strike for the banishment of Syngman Rhee.

On 7 May 1960 Chairman Mao Tse-tung, in a meeting with social action representatives and proponents of peace from the nations and area of Africa, with delegations and representatives from labor unions and from youth and student groups, showed his support for the people of South Korea in their rightful patriotic struggle, and indicated that the struggles of the peoples of South Korea and Turkey would serve to aid the peoples of Africa, Latin America, and the whole world in their rightful struggles.

For the purpose of participating in ceremonies on 23 October marking the Tenth Anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army in the Korean War, a Chinese military mission headed by the Vice Premier

of the Chinese People's Republic, Marshal He Lung, made a visit to our country, and a concert group from the People's Army of our country visited China and put on a round of performances in various places.

During the period 4-15 October a government economic mission from our country, headed by Vice Premier Lee Chu-yon, made a visit to China.

This economic mission, in the course of its stay in China, held friendly talks with Chinese authorities and, on 13 October 1960, concluded an "agreement pertaining to the furnishing of a loan by the Chinese People's Republic to the Korean Democratic People's Republic" and an agreement pertaining to the provision of all types of equipment and the furnishing of technical assistance by the Chinese People's Republic to the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

By these two agreements it was arranged that over the period from 1961 to 1964 China would furnish to our country a long-term loan of 420,000,000 rubles, and cooperate in the construction of industrial sites and factories such as a tire factory, a radio equipment factory, and light industry factories to produce certain daily living necessities.

Furthermore, it was arranged that China would furnish to our country cotton manufacturing equipment and radio communications equipment.

On 23 May representatives of the two countries of Korea and China at Peking concluded an agreement pertaining to cooperation relative to surface transportation on the waterways at the national boundary. There were also signed on 19 February at Pyongyang, between the governments of the two countries of Korea and China, a protocol pertaining to the exchange of commodities for 1960, and on 18 October a protocol of the Third Session of the Korea-China Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee.

On 4 July 1960, at Pyongyang, on the basis of the agreement pertaining to cultural cooperation which had been concluded between the governments of the two countries of Korea and China on 21 February 1959, there was concluded an agreement pertaining to scientific cooperation between

Korean and Chinese scientific personnel, and at the same time plans for scientific cooperation in 1960 were exchanged.

On 9 February 1960 an agreement was signed pertaining to mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Service and the Chinese New China News Agency.

Relations of good will were caused to be further strengthened and developed between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and China, and for the purpose of strengthening business relations between regions there were signed a protocol relative to the establishment of regional relations between our country's Hamgyong-pukto, Chagang-do and Yerggang-do and China's Kirin Province (12 February) and a protocol relative to the establishment of regional relations between Kyongan-pukto and China's Liaotung Province (26 May).

In 1960 besides exchanges of visits by delegations from various social organizations, there were exchanged between the two countries of Korea and China economic delegations, fact-finding missions, student apprentices, technicians, and many other representatives. Moreover, in accordance with the plans for cultural interchange between the two countries of Korea and China in 1960, delegations were exchanged in the fields of culture, art, health, publications, and physical culture.

Mongolia-- In April 1960 a combined assembly of the Mongolian Peace Protection Committee, the Asian-African Solidarity Committee, and various other social organizations published a joint declaration supporting the appeal which the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party had published concerning the uprising of the people of South Korea and the declaration of the dinner conference of the leaders of their party and social organizations.

In connection with this the executive committee of the Mongolian Peace and Good-will Organization also published a declaration.

On 24 June the Mongolian Peace Protection Committee, the Mongolian Asian-African Solidarity Committee, the Central Council of the Workers' League, the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League, the Central

Board of Directors of the Women Workers' League, the College Students' League, the Mongolia-Soviet Union Association, the Mongolian Scientific Workers' Association and the Jurists' Association held an assembly in their combined names on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of the 25 June.

The assembly drew up a letter of reply in the joint name of these members relative to the appeal which had been adopted at the Korean Peace Protection Nation-wide Meeting on 23 May.

On 17 November the Mongolian Peace Protection Committee and the Mongolian Asian-African Solidarity Committee published a joint declaration supporting the memorandum which the government of our Republic had published in connection with the discussion of the Korean problem at the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly.

The declaration asserted that the Korean problem must be resolved at the hands of the Korean people themselves, without interference by foreigners, the armed forces of the United States must be withdrawn from South Korea, and the "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" must be promptly abolished.

On 27 August the Cabinet of our country, in connection with the Fortieth Anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, adopted a Cabinet decision relative to the construction, free of charge, of a school for friendly agricultural cooperation and collaboration between Mongolia and Korea. By this decision it was also determined that all the furnishings needed in the teaching work would be guaranteed by our country.

On 16 November an agreement was concluded pertaining to the exchange of commodities and payments between our country and Mongolia for 1961.

By this agreement it was arranged that our country would furnish Mongolia with chemical products, various kinds of tools, various kinds of processed food commodities and other items, while Mongolia would provide our country with wool, glue, wax, and the like.

On 29 January an agreement was concluded between the governments of the two countries of Korea and Mongolia pertaining to scientific and technical cooperation. This agreement covered the exchange between the two countries of Korea and Mongolia of experience with scientific and technical results, the exchanging of specialists and materials relating to mutual assistance in other scientific and technical fields.

On 20 February the two countries of Korea and Mongolia signed a cultural exchange plan for 1960, and on 25 August an agreement was concluded pertaining to non-commercial payments.

Many representatives were exchanged in 1960 between the two countries of Korea and Mongolia.

On the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation a good-will mission from our country made a visit to Mongolia; and visits were made to Mongolia in July by a volleyball team to participate in an Asiatic four-nation volleyball tournament, and in October by a table-tennis team from Pyongyang City.

As for Mongolia, visits were made to our country in November by a Mongolian athletic team to participate in an Asiatic three-nation athletic meet, and in July by Mongolian children's group vactioners.

For a period of three months beginning on 27 May, thirty Mongolian youths underwent apprentice training in our country.

Viet Nam--On 26 November the government of the Vietnamese People's Republic published a declaration supporting the memorandum of the government of our country of 11 November.

In this declaration the government of the Vietnamese People's Republic asserted that it wholeheartedly supported the position of the government of our country and its realistic plans for the purpose of the reunification of Korea, and that "the problem of the reunification of Korea must be resolved at the hands of the Korean people alone, and the armed forces of the United States must be withdrawn from South Korea."

On 28 November the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front likewise published a declaration in support of the memorandum of the government of our country and demanded that the so-called "UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be abolished.

On 24 April the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front, in connection with the people's uprising in South Korea in April, published a declaration supporting the people of South Korea in their struggle.

The declaration wholeheartedly supported the appeal of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the declaration which had been adopted at the dinner conference of the party and social organizations, and insisted that the system of forced occupation by the American imperialists in South Korea should be eliminated and the traitors serving as the tools of the American imperialists be punished.

On 25 April the Vietnamese General Assembly, and on 26 April the Vietnamese Social Party, published declarations and supported the people of South Korea in their struggle. On 29 April a mass rally was carried out in Hanoi, with over 10,000 citizens participating, in support and encouragement of the people of South Korea in their uprising of April.

On 18 July a mass meeting was held in Pyongyang supporting the appeal of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Fatherland Front on the occasion of the Sixth Anniversary of the signing of the Geneva agreement concerning the Indo-China problem.

This assembly exposed the military intervention of the American imperialists in South Viet Nam and made a denunciation to the effect that "the root of all the misfortune and anguish suffered by the people in South Viet Nam today lies in the handling applied to South Viet Nam by the American imperialist aggressors."

From 29 August to 13 September a Korean Labor Party delegation headed by comrade Pak Chong-ae visited Viet Nam for the purpose of participating in the Third Meeting of the Vietnamese Labor Party.

From 25 April to 11 May a Vietnamese Labor Party delegation visited our country.

From 5 to 13 November a government economic mission from our country, headed by Vice Premier Lee Chu-yong, visited Viet Nam.

In the course of the visit talks were carried out between the government economic delegations of both countries, and as a result of these talks the two sides on 13 November signed a commercial agreement for the period 1961-1965 and a protocol pertaining to the exchange of commodities and payments for 1961.

On 9 January a government trade delegation from our country visited Viet Nam, and on 20 January a protocol was signed relative to trade between Korea and Viet Nam for 1960.

At the invitation of the government of the Vietnamese People's Republic, pre-fabricated construction technicians (from 13 April to 15 October) and granulated iron technicians (from 25 June to 9 December) were sent from our country to Viet Nam to render technical assistance.

There were signed on 24 March a plan for cultural interchange between Korea and Viet Nam for 1960, and on 5 July a protocol pertaining to the trading of publications.

In accordance with the plans for cultural interchange between our two countries for 1960, many representatives and workers in the fields of education, culture, art, technology, health, and publications exchanged visits.

There were carried out at Hanoi a photographic exhibition of our country's Chollima movement (from 30 December 1959 to 20 January 1960) and a photographic exhibition of Korean architecture (from 21 August to November).

Poland--In 1960 the government of the Polish People's Republic enthusiastically supported and welcomed the proposal of a federal system which Premier Kim Il-song had proposed before the rally in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation as a provisional measure for the purpose of the peaceful reunification of Korea.

At the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly the Polish delegate supported the position of the government of our Republic for the purpose of the peaceful reunification of Korea; he maintained that the Korean problem must be resolved by the Koreans themselves and urged the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea.

The Polish delegate further supported and welcomed the memorandum of the government of our Republic dated 11 November 1960 for the purpose of the peaceful reunification of Korea; the report of Committee Chairman Choe Yong-gon to the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council on 19 November relative to the plan for the reunification of Korea, which was again explained, and relative to the restoration of the destroyed economy of South Korea; and the letters and position papers which were being sent to the people of South Korea. While so doing, he distributed these items to the member nations of the UN and made positive efforts to have these countries support the rightful position of the government of our Republic.

The Polish People's Republic continued to devote sincere efforts to having the Korean problem peacefully resolved by the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Committee.

On 12 May 1960 the Central Committee of the Polish Red Cross Society sent children's relief supplies for the Korean citizens returning home from Japan.

A delegation from the Korean Democratic Youth League participated in the rally of the Polish Socialist Youth League which was held from 25 to 29 April 1960.

In 1960 relations of cooperation on economic, scientific and cultural fronts between the two countries of Korea and Poland were further developed and strengthened.

On 4 January 1960, at Pyongyang, a concluding protocol was signed relative to the agreement of 14 January 1955 which pertained to the furnishing of aid by the Polish People's Republic to the Korean Democratic People's Republic. In accordance with this agreement Poland provided our country with a total amount of 364,000,000 zlotys worth of free aid over the period from 1955 to 1959.

By this aid, repair construction was accomplished for the West Pyongyang Railroad plant and the Wonsen Railroad Plant (completed 27 and 29 August 1959 respectively). Mechanisation and electrification were carried out for two coal mines, plans for repairs in Chongjin City and plans for construction in the Taeta-ryong 4-ri and Kanghwa-san workers' districts were furnished, and Korean technicians received training in Poland.

The Second Session of the Korea-Poland Scientific-Technical Council was carried out at Pyongyang from 13 to 24 March and protocols were signed. By the protocols signed by this council, it was arranged that the Koreans would turn over to the Poles technical literature in the field of organic chemistry and accept Polish technicians for apprentice orientation in the results obtained in the field of nitrogenous fertilizer production.

It was arranged that the Poles would turn over to the Koreans technical literature in the field of mining and the field of forestry.

On 22 January 1960 at Pyongyang a plan was signed for cultural interchange for 1960 between Korea and Poland.

In accordance with the plans for cultural interchange between the two countries, a Polish state people's music and dancing troupe composed of 125 persons (Majopewe) from 16 to 25 January 1960, and again two Polish pianists on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Chopin, from 23 May to 14 June, visited our country and gave performances at various places. In the period 8-29 September a Polish graphic exhibition was held in Pyongyang.

A Korean arts and crafts exhibition (February 1960) and a photographic exhibition of the Korean Chollima movement (5-19 July 1960) were held in Warsaw.

Czechoslovakia--In 1960, too, the government and people of the Socialist republic of Czechoslovakia provided positive support to the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea and, with the encouragement of supervisory committees in neutralist countries, continued to send their own representatives to strive for the stabilization of the armistice and the peaceful resolution of the Korean problem.

In February 1960 Premier Kim Il-song and President of the Assembly Choe Yong Kon sent to President Antonin Novotny as a gift a movie ("Friendship"), filmed in natural color, having as its theme the visit of President Antonin Novotny to our country.

Premier Kim Il-song on 9 December 1960, in connection with the ceremonies attending the completion of the Hochon River electric power plant transmitted gifts to 11 Czechoslovakian technicians who had provided technical assistance in the construction of this power plant.

The Czechoslovakia Peace Protection Council published a declaration on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of 25 June.

The declaration pointed out that "we most indignantly condemn the interference of the American aggressors in the internal affairs of Korea" and insisted that "the struggle of the people of Korea is a very great contribution to the strengthening of the world peace protection movement."

In 1960 economic cooperation and cultural interchange between Korea and Czechoslovakia also was more intensive.

Following the participation of a delegation from the government of our country in the international trade market which was held in the city of Brno, Czechoslovakia, starting on 12 September 1960, a group of construction representatives from our country visited Czechoslovakia (3-22 October).

In 1960 there were signed the following: a protocol relating to the circulation of goods and payments between Korea and Czechoslovakia (November, at Pyongyang), a protocol relative to a framework for the furnishing of mutual technical assistance between Korea and Czechoslovakia (15 November), and an agreement concerning mutual cooperation between scientific personnel of the two countries in accordance with the 1959 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Czechoslovakia (29 January).

Moreover, there were exchanged a 1960 cultural interchange plan (11 March, at Pyongyang) and a 1960 plan relative to cooperation between the health ministries of the two countries of Korea and Czechoslovakia in accordance with the health agreement concluded in 1959.

Since 27 February 1957 the Czechs have sent 71 Czechoslovakian technicians to our country (as of October 1960) and 97 technical workers from our country have undergone training in Czechoslovakia.

From 23 June to 5 July a physical culture delegation from our country participated in the second nation-wide physical culture festival, and between 9 September and 13 October an organized vacation group from our country enjoyed a vacation in Czechoslovakia.

Hungary--On 7 December 1960, before the National Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Foreign Minister Sik Endre, declared that he emphatically condemned the maneuvers of every kind conducted by the American imperialists to obstruct the peaceful reunification of Korea, and that "the Farmer-Labor Revolutionary government of the Hungarian People's Republic, representing the opinion of all the people of Hungary, enthusiastically welcomes and heartily supports the recent plan of the government of Korean Democratic People's Republic relative to the peaceful reunification of Korea."

In connection with the April uprising of the people of South Korea, Hungarian workers held all sorts of mass rallies and sent 85 telegrams and 27 letters supporting and encouraging the people of South Korea in their just struggle.

On 28 December a ceremony of inauguration was carried out at the Prugung Chemical Dye Plant with its annual production capacity of 500 tons, which had been constructed with the assistance of the people of Hungary. A Hungarian government delegation participated in the inaugural ceremonies.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Council bestowed the decoration of our Republic and medals on 13 Hungarian technicians who had lent technical assistance in the work of constructing this plant.

In the interval 26 January-3 February, a trade delegation from the Farmer-Labor Revolutionary government of the Hungarian People's Republic stayed in our country. During the period of its stay a protocol was signed between the governments of our two countries pertaining to the exchange of commodities and payments for the year 1960.

According to this protocol, it was arranged that our country should make available to the Hungarians all sorts of chemical products such as ferrous metals, carbide, cement, and ammonium sulphate fertilizer; marine products such as canned fish and vegetable gelatine; and hops; while the Hungarians would provide our country with all sorts of ship's accessories, automotive accessories, electrical gauges, electrical condensers, and all sorts of medical supplies.

Between our country and Hungary a cultural exchange plan for 1960 (23 February) was exchanged, and there were concluded an agreement pertaining to mutual cooperation between the news reporters associations of our two countries (29 April), a long-term loan agreement (30 June), and an agreement pertaining to mutual cooperation between the news agencies of our two countries (19 September).

In 1960, the Hungarian State Central Artists' Group (29 persons) visited our country in March and made a round of performances at various places; and representatives of a Hungarian workers' union, Hungarian movie cameramen (2 persons) and a Hungarian scholar of insurgency (1 person) stayed in our country.

For our part, a Korean news correspondents' representative (1 person), Korean workers' union representatives (2 persons), a Korean people's Youth delegation, Korean agricultural representatives (2 persons), and Korean artificial matter exhibition representatives (3 persons) visited Hungary.

At the invitation of the Hungarian Ministry of Health, student apprentices in health work from our country are presently undergoing apprentice training in appropriate medical care agencies in Hungary.

Romania--A delegation from our party, with the Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Labor Party, comrade Kim Chang-sin, as the delegation head, participated in the Third Assembly of the Romanian Labor Party which was held 20-25 June 1960.

In connection with the return of war orphans from our country who were being brought up in Romania and the withdrawal of the Kim Il-song Institute during the period

13-24 July, a people's delegation from our country paid a good-will visit to Romania, and on 3 August 564 war orphans from our country returned home to Korea.

On 30 March 1960 a protocol was signed at Pyongyang pertaining to the exchange of commodities and payments for 1960 between Korea and Romania.

By this protocol it was arranged that our country should provide Romania with copper, lead, zinc, rolled steel products, steatite, and other commodities, while Romania was to provide our country with tractors, farm machinery, aluminum wire, and other commodities.

On 21 March a plan for cultural exchange in 1960 between Korea and Romania was signed.

On 14 April the Embassy of our country in Romania conferred the decoration of our Republic and medals to the head of a group of Romanian technicians, Kolpeasou, and two others, who had participated in the work of enlarging our Sungho-ri Cement Factory.

A people's youth delegation and a worker's youth delegation from our country participated in the third meeting of the Romanian Workers' Youth League (18-20 August) and the fourth meeting of the Romanian Workers' League, respectively.

Bulgaria--The head of the mission to the UN of the Bulgarian government, comrade Todor Zhivkov, in a speech which he made before the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly on 28 September, pointed out that without a proper resolution of the Korean problem, peace could not be guaranteed in the Far East, and declared that: "We support the proposal of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic concerning the putting into effect of a federal system for North and South Korea." He maintained that it was not possible to take any action relative to the reunification of Korea as long as South Korea was under the forced occupation of the American Armed Forces, and declared that the first condition necessary to the successful resolution of the Korean problem was the prompt withdrawal of the American Armed Forces from South Korea.

From 3 to 13 July 1960, in connection with the concluding of the work of bringing up war orphans from our country in Bulgaria, a people's delegation from our country visited in Bulgaria.

In the course of its visit, the delegation conferred the award of our Republic and medals on 18 Bulgarian workers along educational lines for meritorious service in their work of educating the war orphans and patriotic young boys and girls.

On 19 July 1960 110 war orphans from our country were returned home to Korea.

The economic and cultural solidarity between our two countries was likewise further strengthened.

A protocol pertaining to the provision of commodities between Korea and Bulgaria (29 June) and an agreement pertaining to the exchanging of communications between the news agencies of the two countries of Korea and Bulgaria (23 September) were concluded at Sofia, and a government delegation from our country participated in the 19th international market which was held in the city of Plovdiv 18-22 September.

On 6 February 1960 a plan for cultural interchange between Korea and Bulgaria for 1960 was signed at Sofia.

During the period 14-30 October, the Bulgarians' so-called Philip Gujev national troupe of musicians and dancers, composed of 100 persons, visited our country and made a round of performances at various places.

From 26 April to 4 June a workers' association delegation from our country visited Bulgaria.

Albania---On 22 December 1960 the government of the Albanian People's Republic published a government communiqué supporting the memorandum of the government of our country of 11 November and the proposals of the Eighth Session of the Second Term of the Supreme People's Council pertaining to the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this communique the government of the Albanian People's Republic asserted that it wholeheartedly supported the assertion of the government of our country that the peaceful reunification of Korea is the Korean people's own problem and must be resolved by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference and that the military troops of aggression of the United States should be caused to be withdrawn promptly and completely from South Korea. At the same time it "expressed the conviction" that these new measures proposed by the Korean Democratic People's Republic "constitute the single proper way to achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea and will contribute greatly to international stability and peace."

Moreover, during the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly, before the Political Committee, the Albanian delegate bitterly denounced the fact that every year the UN, under the coercive demands of the Western powers, and in disregard of the voice of the Korean people, has wasted much time in discussing the Korean problem, and asserted forcefully that without genuine representation from the people of Korea it was absolutely impossible to resolve problems that were important with respect to the fate of the people of Korea and the preservation of peace in the Far East.

The visit to our country (22-28 June 1960) of Chairman Hadji Leshi of the Presidium of the People's Council of the Albanian People's Republic had great significance for the development of friendly relations between our two countries.

On 27 June 1960 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council conferred the decoration of our Republic on Chairman Hadji Leshi and his entourage who had come to our country on a good-will visit.

The third meeting of the Standing Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and Albania was held at Tirana on 27 July 1960.

At this conference a protocol was adopted relative to the further development of the work of scientific and technical cooperation between our two countries.

According to the protocol it was arranged that there should be a mutual exchange of scientific and technical results achieved in the field of agriculture.

There were signed a plan for cultural exchange between Korea and Albania for 1960 (19 February 1960) and an agreement pertaining to the exchanging of news reports and mutual cooperation between the news agencies of the two countries of Korea and Albania (21 September 1960).

German Democratic Republic--On 5 October 1960 the government of our country sent a government note in support of the measures taken by the German Democratic Republic in connection with the fact that provocative activities on the part of West German revenge-seekers in West Germany and West Berlin were being intensified. In this note the government of our country condemned the facts that the West German militarists, under the protection of the Western powers headed by the American imperialists, were arming with all sorts of nuclear and rocket weapons and aggravating the risk of a war in Europe, and that West Berlin was being used as a base for subversive and espionage activities against the Soviet Union and the other socialist nations of Europe. It supported the decision of the government of the German Democratic Republic on 13 September in connection with the problem of the passage of the citizens of West Berlin.

On 1 December 1960, the government of the German Democratic Republic sent a government note in support of the memorandum which the government of our country sent to the Fifteenth Session of the UN General Assembly on 11 November 1960. In this note the government of the German Democratic Republic asserted that it wholeheartedly supported the proposals of the government of our country relative to the peaceful reunification of Korea and that "the Korean problem is not by any means a problem to be discussed in the UN as a problem of post-war mediation, but is a problem which must by all means be resolved by the Korean people themselves."

On 7 September 1960, on the occasion of the death of the President of the German Democratic Republic, comrade Wilhelm Pieck, the government of our country ordained the day of comrade Pieck's funeral a day of national mourning and sent to the funeral ceremonies a delegation from our

Party and government headed by comrade Kim Il.

On 3 June 1960 a consular treaty between the two countries of Korea and Germany was concluded at Pyongyang, and as a result not only was there brought about a development of business solidarity and cooperation in the consular field, but friendly relations between our two countries were further solidified.

Relations of economic cooperation also became further intensified between our two countries.

During the period 19-24 January 1960, at the invitation of the government of our country, a visit was made to our country by a government delegation headed by the Vice Premier of the Cabinet and concurrently Minister of Internal Trade of the German Democratic Republic, comrade Heinrich Rau. In the course of their stay, talks were carried out with a delegation from the government of our Republic headed by the First Vice Premier of our Cabinet, comrade Kim Il, relative to bringing about the further development of relations of good-will and cooperation between our two countries. Following these talks a protocol was signed whereby to the exchange of commodities and payments between the two countries of Korea and Germany for the year 1960.

According to the protocol it was arranged that our country would provide the German Democratic Republic with zinc and lead for electrical use, ferrous metals, chemical products, processed food products, fruits, and industrial art products; it was arranged that the German Democratic Republic would provide our country with large equipment and machinery, farm chemicals, chemical reagents, and all sorts of other machine accessories and photographic materials.

On 17 February 1960 the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, on the occasion of the Fifth anniversary of the adoption by the government of the German Democratic Republic of its decision relative to the construction at the city of Hanchung, conferred the decoration of our Republic and medals on 15 German technicians for meritorious service in the Hanchung City construction.

On 2 November the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the German Democratic Republic passed on to the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society in our country relief goods which they were sending to their countrymen in Japan who were on their way back from Japan.

Relations with Non-Socialist Nations

In 1960 the government and people of our Republic further strengthened their relationship of good-will and cooperation with the peace-loving nations of the Asian and African areas which were developing their struggles against imperialism and against colonialism and brought about an expanded development of these relations of good-will and cooperation.

India---In connection with the uprising of the people in South Korea in April 1960 the All-India Students' Council published an appeal supporting the students of South Korea in their rightful struggle and urging that the puppet authorities in South Korea promptly desist from their suppression thereof.

The India Youth League, too, convened its standing committee and adopted a resolution supporting the people of South Korea in their rightful struggle.

On 25 June 1960, in observance of the day of the common struggle for the purpose of the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States from South Korea, the All-India Peace Council adopted a resolution forcefully demanding that the American military forces be promptly withdrawn from South Korea, and presented this resolution to the United States Embassy in India.

In 1960 commercial relations between our two countries continued to be expanded and cultural interchange also continued to be carried out through the India-Korea Cultural Society.

In observance of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, the India-Korea Cultural Society

held a commemorative dinner and staged a photographic exhibition showing the results of the establishment of socialism in Korea and an exhibition of industrial arts products.

Indonesia--The Central League of the Indonesian Nation-wide Labor Union published a declaration condemning the policies of aggression of the American imperialists and the Syngman Rhee faction and supporting the people of South Korea in their struggle; and in a declaration which it published on 25 June, in observance of the day of the of the common struggle for the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States from South Korea, it forcefully insisted on the prompt withdrawal of the military troops of aggression of the American imperialists from South Korea and manifested its firm solidarity with the people of Korea in their struggle.

Again, on the same day, the Jakarta branch of the Indonesian People's League, with a slogan "For Korea," indicated its support for the people of Korea in their struggle.

In 1960 the good-will and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries likewise continued to be strengthened.

On 21 January 1960 the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent to the Indonesian Red Cross Organization 10,000 rubles in relief funds for the refugees in the area of insurgent activity in Indonesia, and in July of the same year a delegation of Indonesian news correspondents visited our country. Tempoji Jupil Nasution, upon his return home, published serially a full-length book presenting the results of the establishment of socialism in our country and the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

By a cultural interchange plan which was signed between the good-will societies of our two countries in 1959, it was arranged that two Indonesian students should come to Korea for study at the Kim Il-song University beginning in August 1960. At the same time commercial relations between our two countries also continued to be expanded.

Burma--In connection with the uprising of the people of South Korea in April 1960, the Standing Committee of the Burmese National Solidarity Front published a declaration (New China News Agency report of 11 May) supporting the people of South Korea in their struggle and severely condemning the blood-shedding oppression on the part of the American imperialists and the puppet faction.

At a May Day mass rally the chairman of the Burmese Labor Organization, which is a labor union of the Federal Party (the party in power), Po Ning Kang, on behalf of his labor union, vigorously protested against the puppet authorities in South Korea and positively supported the people of South Korea in their struggle.

On 26 June 1960, in observance of the day of the common struggle for the withdrawal of the military forces of the United States from South Korea a mass rally was carried out in Rangoon under the auspices of the Burmese Labor Union Rally. The rally adopted a resolution condemning the criminal activities of the United States and appealing to the laborers of Burma and peace-loving peoples to support the people of Korea in their struggle for the withdrawal of the military forces of aggression of the United States from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In 1960 our economic relations with Burma were further developed. During the period 28 October to 5 November a Burmese government commercial delegation headed by U Mye made a first visit to our country and carried out talks with a commercial delegation from the government of our country.

The talks resulted in a complete agreement of opinions and the publication of a joint communiqué relative to the strengthening of good-will between the peoples of the two nations and the bringing about of an expansion and development of economic and cultural cooperation.

The talks resulted in an agreement by both parties that the Koreans should export to the Burmese Confederation machinery, steel, chemical products, dried medical herbs, cloth, food items, and other commodities, while the Burmese should export to our country agricultural products and other commodities.

Moreover, the necessity was recognized of expediting the comings and goings of all sorts of delegations for the purpose of bringing about the development of the economic and cultural relations and relations of good-will between our two countries. The commercial delegation of the government of the Burmese Confederation invited the commercial delegation of the government of our country to visit Burma, and the commercial delegation of the government of our country accepted this invitation.

Japan--In 1960 the people of Korea and the government of our Republic opposed the rebirth of militarism in Japan and particularly the Japan-United States "security treaty", gave positive support and encouragement to the people of Korea in their struggle for democracy, independence, peace, and neutrality, and strove to bring about the further development of economic and cultural interchange based on common interests between the peoples of the two countries of Korea and Japan. At the same time we did positive work to bring about the continued promotion of the work of repatriating Korean citizens from Japan back to Korea and to have our plans for the peaceful reunification of Korea gain support among the people of Japan.

On 29 January 1960 the Foreign Ministry of our Republic published a declaration denouncing the fact that an aggressive military alliance treaty called "a treaty pertaining to mutual cooperation and security" had been concluded at Washington on 1st January between the government of Japan and the government of the United States.

In this declaration the government of our Republic decidedly opposed the new treaty of military alliance between Japan and the United States, and again vigorously asserted that for the purposes of peace and stability in the Far East, the military forces of the United States must be withdrawn and the military bases removed from all the areas of Asia including South Korea and Japan, and that a zone of peace must be established in Asia entirely free of atomic weapons. Moreover, the declaration was opposed to the reactionary managing class in Japan and manifested complete support for the people of Japan in their struggle for peace, democracy, national independence, and neutrality.

In support and encouragement of the people of Japan and their struggle in opposition to the military

In defiance of Japan and the United States, there were carried out a rally of workers in the city of Pyongyang on 25 April, and a mass meeting and meeting of demonstration in the city of Kyungyang on 14 May. At the meetings letters were adopted to be sent to the laboring classes and people of Japan completely supporting the laboring classes and people of Japan in their struggle in opposition to the aggressive Japan-United States "Security Treaty."

On 7 September 1960 the Korean External Cultural Liaison Society published a joint declaration with the delegation from the Japan-Korea Society which made a good-will visit to our country. In this declaration our side manifested firm solidarity with the people of Japan in their struggle for the abrogation of the new Japan-United States "Security Treaty" and for the democratic independence and democratization of their country.

The declaration continued on with the assertion that the two sides must use the agreement reached between the Red Cross Organizations of the two countries of Korea and Japan pertaining to the repatriation to the Korean Democratic People's Republic of the Korean citizens residing in Japan, not making any changes in the agreement but only extending the period. The delegation from the Japan-Korea Society recognized that the proposals relative to the putting into effect of a federal system of government for North and South Korea were exceedingly realistic and rational steps, and it fully supported them; the two sides manifested a resolve to struggle against the inappropriate position taken by the government of Japan which was obstructing economic and cultural interchange and the free coming and going of individuals between the two countries of Korea and Japan.

Economic and cultural solidarity were developed, too. Because of our country's economic influence and the determined struggle of the Japanese people and individuals in business circles far and wide who demanded direct trade between Korea and Japan, the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry came to have no recourse but to designate our country as a target country for Japanese trade by a decision of 31 March 1961. Accordingly private trade between Korea and Japan has been carried out by direct assignment of shipping since 20 April.

In the latter half of the year 1960, starting with a delegation from the Japanese Yawata Iron Corporation (June), many representatives up to the end of the year visited our country, including 9 Japanese trade representatives and a Japanese national mission for cooperation in the repatriation of Koreans residing in Japan (March), representatives of the Association of Democratic Medical Care Agencies in Japan and of the General Council of Japanese Labor Unions (June), the director general of the Japan-Korea Society Hatanaka Masaharu (July), a delegation from the policy council of the Japanese Socialist Party (August), a Japanese peace representative, Saitoji Kinkatsu (August) and a good-will mission from the Japan-Korea Society sent in commemoration of the 15 August liberation (August).

In talks between the two sides, Korean and Japanese, for the purpose of extending the period of the agreement concerning the repatriation to Korea of Korean citizens residing in Japan, which commenced on 26 August 1960, it was determined on 24 November, as insisted upon by us, and despite the obstructive maneuvers of the Japanese government, that the agreement would be extended without alteration.

Laos--The people of Korea positively supported and encouraged the people of Laos in their struggle in opposition to the American imperialists and the faction of traitors who serve as their tools.

On 15 December the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic published a declaration in denunciation of the undisguised activities of aggression of the American imperialists who are opposed to the people of Laos.

In this declaration the government of our Republic roundly denounced the outrageous interference and aggression of the American imperialists and the reactionary Thieu administration toward Laos and vigorously demanded that the American imperialists and their tools promptly take their hands off of Laos. Moreover, the government of our Republic fully supported the people of Laos in their struggle to protect their national independence and the government of the kingdom of Laos in its carrying out of its policies for peace, neutrality, and national independence. It also fully supported the position relative to Laos of

the governments of the Soviet Union, China and the Vietnamese Democratic Republic which had participated in the conference at Geneva concerning the Indo-China question.

On 16 December a mass rally was carried out in the city of Pyongyang supporting and encouraging the people of Laos in their struggle against the aggression of the American imperialists and their tools.

Friendly relations also continued to be developed with the other nations---Ceylon, Nepal, and Afghanistan.

Iraq, United Arab Republic and Other Middle/Near East Nations. In July 1960, at the invitation of the government of the Republic of Iraq, a delegation from the government of our Republic, headed by Minister of Higher Education Kim Chong-hang, participated in ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

Economic and cultural relations are continuing to be developed with the United Arab Republic.

The delegation which was sent from our country to the Asian-African economic conference which was convened at Cairo in April 1960 strengthened good-will with the people of the United Arab Republic and the other nations of this area.

In December 1960, at the invitation of the kingdom of Yemen a government trade delegation from our country made a visit to Yemen. On 11 January 1961, at Podeida, an agreement was concluded relative to trade and payments between our two countries, and it was agreed that trade missions should be established in the capital cities of the two countries.

Algeria---At the invitation of the government of our Republic, a delegation from the provisional government of the Republic of Algeria, headed by the Vice Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister Krim Belkacem, made a good-will visit to our country during the period 10-13 May.

In the course of their stay, friendly talks were held between the government delegations of both countries; and as a result of these talks a joint communique was published on 12 May.

In these talks the two sides discussed the current international situation and matters of concern to both countries, particularly the matter of further strengthening the solidarity between the peoples of our two countries in our common struggle against colonialism and imperialism, and with regard to the matters that were discussed they reached complete agreement in their views.

In these talks the delegation from the government of our country opposed French colonialism and expressed high admiration for the people of Algeria in their heroic struggle for national independence and freedom, and manifested complete solidarity with them.

The delegation from the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria "fully supported the position of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic which maintained that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea and the Korean problem must be resolved on a democratic basis by the Korean people themselves, without outside interference." They also manifested their complete solidarity with the struggling people of South Korea who had risen up against the Fascist rule of Syngman Rhee.

The government delegations of our two countries brought about the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries, and put particular emphasis on the further strengthening of solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism.

The visit of the delegation from the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria to our country contributed to the further strengthening of good-will and solidarity between the peoples of our two countries.

On 17 December 1960 the Foreign Ministry of our Republic published a declaration in connection with the way the French imperialists had from 11 to 13 December, in the city of Algiers and various other cities of Algeria, carried out cruel massacres of a great many Algerian people who had opposed the deceitful "national vote" and risen up for their national independence.

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In this declaration the government of our Republic firmly denounced and protested against the criminal atrocities which the French imperialists were committing in Algeria, and vigorously insisted that the French imperialists promptly cease their massacres and atrocities and withdrew their military forces of aggression from Algeria.

Congo--The government of our country vigorously denounced the activities of aggression which the imperialists, with the American imperialists leading them, were carrying out in Congo, and fully supported the people of Congo in their struggle to preserve their national independence.

On 29 July 1960 a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of our Republic issued a statement denouncing the fact that the Belgian colonialists, with the encouragement of the American imperialists, had commenced armed intervention to restore the colonial system in Congo.

On 22 September 1960 the government of our Republic published a declaration in connection with the serious situation which had been created by the undisguised interference of the American imperialists, under the UN concept, in the internal affairs of Congo. The declaration roundly denounced the villainous activities of aggression which the American imperialists were carrying out in Congo under the aegis of the UN, and forcefully asserted that the imperialists, headed by the American imperialists, must promptly cease their interference in Congo's affairs under the aegis of the UN and that the UN military headquarters, which is the tool of aggression of the American imperialists with regard to Congo, must be abolished. Moreover, in the declaration, all the people of Korea positively supported the people of Congo in their struggle against the imperialist aggressors, who look to the American imperialists as their leaders, and manifested their full support of the people of Congo in their rightful struggle for the national independence of their own country.

On 12 December 1960 the Foreign Ministry of our country published a declaration in connection with the situation which had been created as a consequence of the way the American imperialists and their accomplices had encouraged their tools, the Tshombe faction, so that they had seized the leadership of the legitimate government of the Republic.

of Congo and other leaders and patriotic individuals and were inflicting savage torment on them.

In this declaration the people of Korea roundly denounced the tyrannical and brutal activities of aggression of the American imperialists in Congo, and forcefully asserted that the American imperialists and Belgium and the rest of the imperialist nations must promptly cease the interference and aggression which they were carrying out with regard to Congo under the aegis of the UN, punish Mobutu and the other criminals, and disarm their insurgent units.

Moreover they insisted that the barbaric persecution of Lumumba and the other leaders of Congo be stopped forthwith, that these individuals be promptly released, and that the activities of the legitimate government of the Republic of Congo, with Lumumba as the head of the Cabinet, and the national assembly be restored without delay.

The Other Newly-created Independent Nations of Africa--The Government of our Republic positively supported the peoples of Africa in their struggle for national independence, and brought about the development of relations with the countries that had won their independence.

The government of our Republic established diplomatic relations with Mali on 31 October 1960, and recognized a series of African nations, including Togo, Dahomey, and Nigeria.

In April 1960, in connection with the great earthquake in the Agadir-Hiu area of Morocco, the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society furnished 5,000 francs (Swiss francs) in relief funds to the Moroccan Red Half-moon Society.

Solidarity between the peoples of our country and Cameroun also were further strengthened.

In May 1960 a Cameroun youth delegation, and in October a Cameroun labor union representative, visited our country.

A delegation from our country which participated in the second conference of the Asian-African People's Solidarity Council, which took place in the capital city of Kkr, Guinea, in April 1961, contacted the delegates not only of Guinea but of all the countries which participated in this conference, and further strengthened our solidarity with the peoples struggling against colonialism, and obtained support from these countries for the people of Korea in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Cuba--On 29 August 1960 there were concluded at Havana an agreement concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives between the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Cuba and an agreement on cultural cooperation. (The Ambassador of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the Republic of Cuba presented his credentials to the resident of Cuba on 18 April 1961.) On the basis of the agreement, it was arranged that the mutual exchange would take place of cultural delegations composed of scientists, educators, writers and artists, delegations of technicians and students, and art delegations.

On 22 October 1960, at the invitation of the Minister of Health of our country, a health delegation from the Republic of Cuba, headed by the Minister of Health in the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, visited our country.

On 1 December 1960, at the invitation of the government of our country, an economic delegation from the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, headed by the governor of the National Bank (presently Minister of Industry, Ernesto Che Guevara, visited our country.

During the period in which this delegation was staying in our country, drafts were exchanged relative to the agreement concerning the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic representatives between our country and the Republic of Cuba and the agreements concerning cultural cooperation between the governments of our two countries; and there were concluded an agreement concerning trade and payments, a banking technical agreement, and an agreement concerning scientific-technical cooperation.

Moreover, a trade protocol for 1961 and a cultural interchange protocol for 1961-1962 were signed; talks were held between the government economic delegation from our country and the government economic delegation from Cuba, and a joint communique was signed on 6 December.

In these talks discussion took place of the present international situation, the Korean and Cuban situations, and problems relative to the bringing about of the greater development of the relations of good-will and economic co-operation between our two countries; the two sides reached complete agreement of opinion relative to the matters that were discussed.

The government and people of our country enthusiastically welcome the victory of the Cuban revolution which has greatly encouraged the people of Latin America in their struggle against imperialism and against colonialism for national autonomous independence," and supported the democratic reforms including land reform and the nationalization of the American monopolistic corporations, the decisive measures which the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba took in opposition to the policy of armed intervention of the American imperialists, and the "Tunyan Declaration" which is a condensation of the principle of the revolution in struggle of the people of Cuba.

The economic delegation of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba did "fully support the firm and inviolable position of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic that the reunification of Korea must be realized by the method of a free general election in North and South Korea, carried out in a democratic basis, without any outside interference," and it said that it "recognizes that the new proposals of the Korean Democratic People's Republic relative to the realization of a federal system of government for North and South Korea, followed by economic and cultural interchange and cooperation between North and South Korea, and relative to the promotion of the independent development of the national economy in South Korea, constitute an exceedingly rational plan for bringing about a promotion of the peaceful reunification of Korea, and it positively supports these proposals."

On 16 August 1960, at the invitation of the Cuban People's Socialist Party, a delegation from the Korean Labor Party, headed by a candidate for membership in the standing committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, comrade Han Sang-du, participated in the eighth convention of the Cuban People's Socialist Party.

On 25 October 1960, at the invitation of the Korean Democratic Youth Alliance, a Cuban youth delegation visited our country, and on 1 August 1960, a labor camp unit from our country, which was organized with young technicians for an international labor camp under the auspices of the Cuban Socialist Youth Alliance, participated for two months in the construction of a city school being newly constructed in the Sierra Maestra Mountains in Oriente Province, in Cuba.

Relations with the Various Countries of South America--On 10 June 1960, at the invitation of the Korean External Cultural Liaison Society, a Latin American cultural delegation composed of cultural representatives from Argentina and Chile visited Korea, and on 27 June a Chilean writer and news correspondent, Luis Ederano, visited our country.

On 1 November 1960, at the invitation of the Korean External Cultural Liaison Society, a cultural delegation composed of members of the national assembly, writers and cultural representatives from Colombia visited our country.

Austria--On 30 November 1960, at the invitation of the Austrian Chamber of Commerce, a trade delegation from the Korean Democratic People's Republic visited Austria.

As a result of the talks carried out between the delegation from the Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade and the delegation from the Combined Economic Chamber of Austria, a trade agreement for a period of two years (1961-1962) was concluded at Vienna on 7 December.

By this agreement it was arranged that our country would provide Austria with such commodities as all kinds of steel goods, local products, silk products, and handicraft products, while Austria should provide our country with such commodities as aluminum bars, electric cable-wire, alloy products, and chemical products.

Moreover, the two sides agreed to establish trade missions in the capital cities of the two countries.

On 11 April 1950 a delegation from the Combined Economic Chamber of Austria visited our country.

...Nations which have Established Diplomatic Relations with Our Country...

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	12 Oct 1948	Bulgarian People's Republic	29 Nov 1948
Mongolian People's Republic	15 Oct 1948	Albanian People's Republic	27 May 1949
Polish People's Republic	16 Oct 1948	Chinese People's Republic	6 Oct 1949
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic	21 Oct 1948	German Democratic Republic	7 Nov 1949
Romanian People's Republic	3 Nov 1948	Vietnamese Democratic Republic	31 Jan 1950
Hungarian People's Republic	12 Nov 1948	Republic of Guinea	8 Oct 1950
		Republic of Cuba	29 Aug 1960
		Republic of Mali	31 Oct 1960

...Foreign Ambassadors in Korea...

Name of Country	Type of Ambassador	Name of Credentialed Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Date of Presentation
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Alexander Puzhanov	8 Apr 1951
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic	"	Stanislav Robushok	15 Oct 1958
Polish People's Republic	"	Dwylas Janef	30 Sep 1959

Name of Country	Type of Ambassador	Name of Credentials	Date of Presentation
German Democratic Republic	Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Schneidewind Kurt	12 Jan 1960
Vietnamese Democratic Republic	"	Ching Hui-kwang	25 Aug 1960
Bulgarian People's Republic	"	Georgi Koslow Bogdanov	30 Aug 1960
Romanian People's Republic	"	Emil Stanch	5 Dec 1960
Albanian People's Republic	"	Allimerk Haesani	28 Mar 1961
Congolese People's Republic	"	Dorji Battin	11 Apr 1961
Chinese People's Republic	"	Haueh Te-ching	12 Aug 1961
Hungarian People's Republic	"	Josef Kwach	7 Sep 1961

--Ambassadors from Our Country in Foreign Countries--

Name of Country	Type of Ambassador	Name of Credentials	Date of Presentation
Chinese People's Republic	Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary	Lee Yong-ho	21 Jun 1957
Romanian People's Republic	"	Kim Pyong-jik	9 Jul 1957
Vietnamese Democratic Republic	"	Chon Chang-chol	6 Aug 1958
Bulgarian People's Republic	"	Lim Chun-chu	30 Dec 1958

Name of Country	Type of Ambassador	Name	Date of Presentation of Credentials
Polish People's Republic	Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary	Kim Hak-In	16 Jan 1959
Czechoslovakian Socialist Republic	"	Chang Ik-hwan	14 Feb 1959
Hungarian People's Republic	"	Lee Tong-gon	29 Dec 1959
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	"	Lee Song-un	14 Mar 1960
Albanian People's Republic	"	An Yong	10 Apr 1961
German Democratic Republic	"	Kwon Yong-tae	13 Apr 1961
Republic of Cuba	"	Hong Tong-chol	19 Apr 1961
Republic of Guinea	"	So Ul-hyon	1 Aug 1961
Republic of Mali	"	So Ul-hyon	24 Aug 1961
Congolese People's Republic	"	Kim Kwan-sop	23 Dec 1961

Political Parties and Social Organizations

Korean Labor Party

The Korean Communist Party, which is the forerunner party of the Korean Labor Party, was founded on 10 October 1945 as a Marxist-Leninist Party having as its central idea the core of the Communism which had been nurtured and disciplined in the unified armed struggle led by comrade Kim Il-song.

The Korean Communist Party was subsequently developed as the Labor Party by way of adapting to the objective demands of the development of the situation of the revolution.

The Korean Labor Party is an organized unit at the forefront of the laboring class and of all the masses which have been organized out of militant fighters within the ranks of the laborers, the farmers, and the intellectuals -- short, all the workers -- to protect the interests of the working masses. The Korean Labor Party represents the interests of the Korean nation and the Korean people, and is the force of leadership and guidance for the Korean people.

The Korean Labor Party makes Marxist-Leninist theory the lodestone of its activities, and applies the general principles thereof to the practical activities of the Korean revolution with originality, but it is opposed to all kinds of manifestations of revisionism and sectionalism and, in the struggle for the fulfillment of the tasks of the Korean revolution and the international Communist and labor movements, it adheres to Marxist-Leninist ideology in its pure form.

The Korean Labor Party is the direct successor in the glorious revolutionary tradition which the communists built up in their unified armed struggle. "The objectives immediately ahead of the Korean Labor Party are to insure the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of Korea and to carry out the democratic revolution against imperialism and against feudalism on a nation-wide basis; and the final objective is to establish a communist society."

Number of party members: 15,630,000 (including 1,166,359 regular party members and 145,204 candidates for party membership, as of 1 August 1961).

--Members of Political Committee,
Party Central Committee--

Kim Il-song, Choe Yong-gon, Kim Il, Pak Kum-shol, Kim Chang-man, Lee Hyo-sun, Pak Chong-ae, Kim Kwang-hyop, Chong Il-lyong, Nam Il, Lee Chong-ok.

-- Candidates for Membership in Political Committees, Party Central Committee --

Kim Il-song, Lee Chu-yon, Ha Ang-chon, Han Sang-du, Hyon Mu-gwang.

-- Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Party Central Committee --

Chairman:
Vice Chairman:

Kim Il-song
Choe Yong-gon
Kim Il
Pak Kum-chol
Kim Chang-man
Lee Hyo-sun

(Important work in 1960) For the purpose of resolving the urgent problem that had come to be the one immediately confronting us in ensuring the proper fulfillment of the decisions of the Plenary Meeting in December 1959 of the Party Central Committee--namely, the revision and strengthening of the old-fashioned work organization and work methods to conform to the new conditions, we had the on-the-spot guidance given by comrade Kim Il-song to the party organizations at Chongsean-ni and in Kangso-kun in February 1960.

At the Party General Assembly in Chongsean-ni and at the party plenary meeting in Kangso-kun, comrade Kim Il-song taught concerning:

(1) The problems relative to concentrating all available strength on agriculture so as to raise agricultural production as quickly as possible.

(2) The problems relative to revising the party's work organization and the party's work methods to conform with the new conditions.

(3) The problems relative to causing all work to be preceded by political work and getting all the party membership and the masses to be active.

(4) The problems relative to strengthening Communist training for the workers.

The on-the-spot teachings of comrade Kim Il-song at Chongsean-ni took hold in timely fashion of the objective

[requirements of the establishment of socialism in our country and the development of the work of our party, caused a further growth in the strength of the work of our party and national organs in conformity with the new conditions, overcomes shortcomings in the methods and style of the work, and pointed out a clear way for the better running of the Socialist administration, and by so doing managed to give rise to a sweeping change not only in all the fields of the people's economy, but even touching on the spiritual life of people.]

The Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee which was held from 8 to 11 August 1960 engaged in discussions relative to:

- (1) The thoroughgoing development of the technical revolutionary movement in all the departments of the people's economy.
- (2) The revision and strengthening of the work of training skilled technicians.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out that inasmuch as "this matter of a thoroughgoing technical revolution is the noble task which will ultimately free from their difficult and strength-taxing labor our people who have been freed from their exploitation and suppression, and constitutes the most basic revolutionary task which our party has to present at the present stage in our establishment of socialism," it was necessary to develop a thoroughgoing technical reformation within the shortest time possible through a movement of the whole party and of all the masses; it proposed specific tasks for every department of the economy.

The Plenary Meeting laid particular emphasis on the tremendous role which the idea consciousness of people plays in a technical revolutionary movement, and emphasized the teaching of techniques by the whole party.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out the tremendous significance which skilled technicians have in the development of a thoroughgoing technical revolutionary movement and gave special concern to carrying out in a forward-looking manner the work of training skilled technicians, particularly the development and expansion of a framework in the schools whereby the students would engage in certain labor and duties while at the same time carrying on their studies.

Moreover it discussed and decided on a series of measures for the purposes of raising the level of scientific thought in the work of teaching and training, of bringing about a fusion of education and production labor, and of raising the technical and cultural level of the workers.

The Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee which was held from 20 to 23 December 1960 engaged in discussions relative to:

(1) The review of the work in the field of farm community administration in 1960 and the program for 1961.

(2) The plans for the development of the people's economy in 1961.

(3) The conference work of the Communist party and Labor Party representatives.

The Plenary Meeting proposed as the challenging task directly ahead the developing of a mass movement for the purpose of taking the results achieved in 1960 in the field of farm community administration as a basis and further increasing the production of grain by over 1,000,000 tons in 1961 as compared with 1960.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out that the basic principle for the purpose of increasing the production, not only of grain by another 1,000,000 tons, but of all agricultural products, was the bringing about of the promotion in a thoroughgoing manner of the mechanization of the administration of the farm communities, and proposed the task of having to produce and furnish in abundance the modern mechanical equipment, chemical fertilizers, farm chemicals and the like necessary for putting the administration of the farm communities on a mechanized and scientific basis.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out that the plan for the development of the people's economy in 1961 is the first challenging task toward the overtaking of the objectives of the seven-year plan which will give rise to a decided advance outside of the highest objective of the establishment of socialism--socialist industry, bring about an epoch-making advance in the living conditions of the people, and open up a new outlook in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Plenary Meeting made the appeal that, in order to carry out successfully the tasks set up before each department of the people's economy for 1961, we should mobilize and utilize in every way all the favorable conditions and capabilities available to us so as to effect further increases in production and further economies, and we should develop a thoroughgoing technical reformation through a movement of the whole party and of all the people, and thereby we should carry out the tasks of the first year of the seven-year plan in a brilliant fashion from all points of view.

Finally, the Plenary Meeting recognized that the delegation from the Korean Labor Party which had participated in the meeting at Moscow of the representatives of the Communist parties and labor parties of the various countries had carried out its work in a satisfactory manner.

The Plenary Meeting pointed out that the Moscow meeting had further strengthened the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement and had made a very great contribution to the development of the international communist movement; and it decided that it would fully support the declaration and the appeal to be sent to the peoples of the whole world, which were adopted at this meeting, and that it would fight in a determined fashion in order that the program proposed in these documents would become materialized in real life.

The Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, at a meeting on 15 January 1960, discussed and decided on the urgent revision and strengthening of the party's guidance and control of the national organs, the economic and cultural organs and the workers' organizations to conform with the changed new conditions, and on the raising of the party's leadership function and role in all the departments of national activity and the people's economy.

Moreover, it decided on the reorganization of a part of the economic leadership organization to conform with the changed new conditions, and on the further strengthening of party guidance and control on the part of the regional party organizations, particularly the provincial party committees, relative to the work of the economy.

The Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, at a meeting on 3 February 1960, adopted a decision to commemorate with grand ceremonies the ninetieth anniversary (22 April) of the birth of Lenin, the illustrious leader and teacher of the workers of the whole world.

The Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, at a meeting on 22 February 1960, adopted a decision to commemorate with grand ceremonies the fifteenth anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

The Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, at a meeting on 1 April 1960, in order to make the base of the revolutionary democracy of the northern half of our Republic more solid politically, economically, and militarily, further strengthen the unity of the people, and bring about the firm solidarity of all the patriotic democratic strength of the southern half of Korea and thereby be able to meet great emergencies in our revolution, of whatever sort, adopted a decision "relative to bringing about a stronger binding of the masses of all classes and all strata around our party."

For the purpose of bringing about the stronger binding of the masses of all classes and all strata around the party, the decision emphasized that:

(1) The party organizations at every level were to comprehend correctly the point of view of the party relative to the masses of all classes and all strata, and strengthen their struggle to accomplish the party's leadership policy relative to these masses.

(2) The party organizations at every level were to bring about a thorough recognition on the part of all the workers and the intermediary party members of the principles of our party's way for the masses, and decisively revise and strengthen their work with the masses of all classes and all strata to conform with the new conditions that have come into being.

(3) At the same time as they brought about the binding of the revolutionary strength around the party, they were to make more solid the revolutionary democratic base of the northern half of our Republic and increase their revolutionary vigilance with regard to the enemy.

On 5 July 1960 the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee and the Cabinet held a discussion and adopted a joint decision "relative to the revision and strengthening of the work of the custody and management of the assets of national and social common-action organizations."

On 19 November 1960 the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee held a discussion relative to "the further raising of the quality of light industry products."

The Standing Committee pointed out that the basic direction in which the raising of the quality of light industry products would proceed was that of bringing about a quality reform beginning first of all with the most important items in the life of the people and proceeding in orderly fashion to effect a decided improvement in the quality of all manufactured products, and emphasized that it was necessary that the quality of the necessities most urgently needed in the life of the people be improved to an epoch-making degree, and the matter of commodities which it has not been possible to resolve in our country up to now be decisively resolved, within the next one or two years.

The Standing Committee emphasized that for the purpose of raising the quality of light industry products to an advanced level in one or two years, the technical foundations of light industry must be made solid, system and discipline in this department of the economy strengthened, and particularly the party's guidance further strengthened.

Connections with Our Brother Parties--The party in 1960 strengthened its unbreakable unified solidarity with our brother parties, and exerted continuous efforts to strengthen friendly solidarity among peoples for the purpose of establishing Socialism and maintaining world peace.

The party struggled in a determined way in opposition to the policies of aggression of the imperialists, headed by the American imperialists, supporting and encouraging the movements for liberation in the colonial nations, giving positive support to the labor movement in various countries, all the while opposing and denouncing the policies of the international revisionists and adhering to the banner of Marxist-Leninist ideology in its pure form and proletarian internationalism.

In 1960 the Korean Labor Party participated as an observer in a meeting (2-3 February) of the representatives of the Communist parties and labor parties of the various Socialist nations of Europe for the purpose of exchanging experiences in the development of the administration of farm communities, and in a meeting of the Political Negotiations Committee of the participating countries of the Warsaw Treaty pertaining to friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid.

Moreover, we sent delegations or representatives from our party to the Soviet meeting for the editing of "The Various Problems of Peace and Socialism" (14-16 April), the third meeting of the Rumanian Labor Party (20-25 June), the eighth nation-wide meeting of the Cuban People's Socialist Party (16-21 August) and the third meeting of the Vietnamese Labor Party (5-10 September). Moreover, a delegation from our party participated in a meeting of representatives of the Communist and labor parties of the various nations which was held at Moscow in November 1960.

The Moscow meeting confirmed the course and the policies of our Party in a striking way.

North Korean Democratic Party

Founded: 3 November 1945
Chairman: Kang Yang-uk

Chondogyo /Heavenly Way Religion/
Chongu /Fair or Rainy Weather/ Party

Founded: 8 August 1946
Chairman: Pak Sin-dok

Democratic Independence Party

Founded: 19 October 1947
Chairman: Hung Kyong-hui

Workers' People's Party

Founded: 24 May 1947
Chairman: Lee Man-gyu

Korean Unification Democratic Front

(Important Work in 1960) On 12 April 1960, under the auspices of the Central Committee of the Korean Unification Democratic Front, a mass rally was carried out in the city of Pyongyang to support and encourage the uprising of the people of the city of Masan, who had risen up in opposition to the Fascist rule of Syngman Rhee. At the rally a letter to be sent to the citizens of Masan and an appeal to be sent to the people of South Korea were adopted.

On 27 April the leaders of the various party and social organizations of our country held a dinner conference and discussed measures for coping with the situation that had come into being in South Korea.

At this conference a report was given by the Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, comrade Pak Kum-chol, and after a discussion had taken place relative to this report, a declaration was adopted.

Korean Vocational General League

The North Korean Vocational General League was founded under the direct leadership of the Korean Labor Party and comrade Kim Il-song on 30 November 1945 (at that time League members numbered 190,900). In accordance with a decision of the Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the Combined Central Committee of the Vocational General League of North and South Korea, which was convened from 20 to 22 January 1951, brought together the North Korean Vocational General League and the Korean Labor Unions' Nation-wide Council into the single Korean Vocational General League (at that time the League members numbered 593,978). The Vocational General League on 22 May 1947 joined the World Vocational League and at the present time is carrying out activities as a member of the General Council and the Executive Committee of the World Vocational League.

The number of members in the League is 1,464,337
(as of December 1960).

Chairman:

Kim Wal-lyong

(Unaffiliated Central Organizations)

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Metal and Machine Industry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Power, Chemical and Communications Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Transportation Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Construction and Forestry Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Agricultural Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Educational, Cultural, Health, and Public Service Workers of Korea.

Central Committee of the Vocational League of the Workers in the Work of Light Industry of Korea.

(Important Work in 1960) A nation-wide meeting of worker enthusiasts, called to protest against and denounce the atrocities carried out by the armed forces of aggression of the American imperialists in South Korea on 5 February, appealed to Koreans to go forth as the spearhead of the fight for the salvation of their country with the objectives of the prompt withdrawal of the American armed forces and the peaceful reunification of the Korean nation, and to struggle for the realization of the solidarity of the laboring classes of North and South Korea and for mutual contact and exchanges of visits.

The Second Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Vocational General League, which was held from 18 to 19 February, had discussions and adopted appropriate decisions relative to the program of the Vocational League for the purpose of raising the production efficiency of labor on the basis of the decisions of the Expanded Plenary Meeting in December 1959 of the Central Committee of the

[Korean Labor Party and comrade Kim Il-song's teachings.]

The Third Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Vocational General League, which was held from 4 to 5 July, had discussions and adopted appropriate decisions relative to the revision of the League organization's work organization and work methods to conform with the new conditions, using comrade Kim Il-song's teachings at Chongwan-ni as a pointer to point the way.

From 18 to 22 August a meeting was held of the pioneers in the nation-wide Chollima work-team movement.

At the meeting comrade Kim Il-song made a speech saying that: "The Chollima standard-bearers are the heroes of our time and the red soldiers of our party."

At the meeting of the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vocational General League gave a report "relative to the thoroughgoing development of a technical reform movement in all the departments of the people's economy and the bringing about of an expansion of the Chollima Work-team movement."

The meeting adopted a letter to be presented to the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and an appeal to be sent to all the laborers of our Republic.

In October and November the Third meeting was held of each of the five unaffiliated vocational leagues--the Vocational League of the Workers in the Work of Light Industry in Korea, the Vocational League of the Transportation Workers of Korea, the Vocational League of the Power Chemical, and Communications Workers of Korea, the Vocational League of the Metal and Machine Industry Workers of Korea, and the Vocational League of the Agricultural Workers of Korea.

(Interchange with Other Countries) In 1960 the Korean Vocational General League had connections with vocational league organizations in the various nations of the Socialist camp and with 1043 organizations in 80 capitalist nations and colonial and anti-colonialist countries.

In 1960, at the invitation of the Korean Vocational General League, visits were made to our country by vocational league delegations from the Soviet Union (a May Day delegation, vacation groups, and experience-exchanging

Groups), as well as a May Day delegation and a vacation group (July) from China; a May Day delegation from Hungary, vacation groups from East Germany (June) and Mongolia (July), and vocational league delegations or labor union representatives from Japan (April, May and June), Cameroun (October), and Nepal (December).

From our country, in turn, vocational league delegations or representatives participated in the Eleventh Meeting of the General Council of the Vocational Leagues of the World (May), the Third Meeting of the International Vocational League Committee for the purpose of the joining of the Workers and People of Algeria (in Cuba, October), the Council of the Vocational Leagues of the World (September), the International Science Unaffiliated Executive Council (March), and the Meeting of the Rumanian Vocational League (October). Moreover they participated in the May Day commemoration exercises of the Soviet Union, China, Hungary, East Germany and Bulgaria, and vacation groups from our country made visits to the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, and Czechoslovakia.

Korean Democratic Youth League

The Korean Democratic Youth League was established on 17 January 1946 under the direct leadership of comrade Kim Il-sung as the North Korean Democratic Youth League. At a joint meeting of the Central Youth Committees of North and South Korea on 17 January 1951, it was decided that the Youth of North and South Korea should be combined and made into the Korean Democratic Youth League.

The Korean Democratic Youth League is a mass democratic organization constituted on a voluntary basis of young people far and wide throughout our country.

The Korean Democratic Youth League is organized with young people of all classes and all strata to struggle for the interests of the Korean nation and people, regardless of occupation or religious faith.

The Korean Democratic Youth League on 24 June 1946 joined the World Democratic Youth League, and on 7 June 1948 joined the International Student's League.

[] The Korean Children's Group was founded on 6 June
1946.

Number of League members: 2,245,000(as of the end
of December 1960)

Number of Children's Group members: 1,585,162
(as of the end of September 1960).

Chairman:

O Hyon-ju

(Important Work in 1960) The Tenth Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Central Youth Committee, which was held from 26 to 27 April 1960, had discussions relative to the revision and strengthening of the work of Korean Children's Group, and adopted a decision relative to the establishment of the work organization of the Children's Group and revising and strengthening its work methods to conform with the new conditions, and new regulations for the Korean Children's Group.

The Eleventh Plenary Meeting, which was held from 6-7 September, conducted discussions "relative to the program of the youth organizations for the carrying out of the decisions of the Expanded Plenary Meeting in August 1960 of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party" and decided to have the youth organizations promote a thoroughgoing technical revolution in all the departments of the people's economy and to have them positively promote the program of the technical revolution in our country by clearly comprehending the policy of the party and thoroughly realizing the basic tasks levied upon them for the purpose of revising and strengthening the work of training skilled technicians.

Moreover, this Plenary Meeting conducted discussions "relative to the thorough accomplishment of the work of preparation for a review of the carrying out of the teaching which comrade Kim Il-song provided before the Party General Assembly at Chongsan-ni and the Party Plenary Meeting in Kangso-kun," and adopted a decision relative to the carrying out of this work in close connection with the work of discussing the speech "relative to the work of young people in the establishment of Socialism" which comrade Kim Il-song gave before a nation-wide meeting of youth establishers of Socialism.

On 2 February 1960 a nation-wide meeting of youths and students was held for the purpose of bringing about the promotion of the withdrawal of the armed forces of the United States from South Korea and the peaceful reunification of Korea, and an appeal was adopted to be sent to the youths and students of South Korea.

On 24 April, in commemoration of the "day of the youths and students of the world opposed to colonialism" (24 April) and in connection with the situation that had come into being in South Korea, a meeting of youths and students was carried out in support of the appeal of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to be sent to the people of South Korea, entitled: "Announcement for the People of South Korea."

(Interchange with Foreign Countries) The Korean Democratic Youth League, as of the end of 1960, had connections, through the World Democratic Youth League, the International Students' League, and the like, with 231 organizations in 77 countries (including 11 organizations in 11 Socialist nations, and 240 organizations in 66 capitalist nations and colonial and anti-colonialist countries).

In 1960, at the invitation of the Central Youth Committee, visits were made to our country by a delegation of German students studying in China (January-February), a delegation from the Democratic Youth League of Cameroun (June), a delegation from the World Democratic Youth League (June), a delegation from the International Students' League (June), a delegation from the Youth Establishers of Mongolia (May-August), a Cuban Youth delegation (October), a Chinese Youth delegation (December), and a delegation of Lenin public propaganda workers from the Soviet Union (December). Moreover, pioneer camp scouts from Mongolia visited our country during the period July-August.

From our country, in turn, youth delegations participated in a meeting of the Polish Socialist Youth League (April), the First Youth Assembly of Latin America which was held in Cuba (July), the Third Labor Youth Assembly in Rumania (August), a meeting to establish an international preparatory committee in support of a World Youth Forum (September) and the Second Public Meeting in Hungary (December).

Besides the foregoing, youth representatives from our country participated in an international volunteer

labor camp of world youth which was organized in Cuba over a period of about two months starting on 1 August, an international summer assembly of college students (July), an international student conference which was held in Czechoslovakia (September), a bureau conference in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the World Democratic Youth League (October), and an international college students' seminar in commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of Humboldt University (November).

Korean Democratic Women's League

The North Korean Democratic Women's League was founded on 18 November 1945. The Women's Leagues of North and South Korea were combined into the Korean Democratic Women's League at a combined Central Committee meeting of the Women's Leagues of North and South Korea which was held from 19-20 January 1951.

The Korean Democratic Women's League joined the International Democratic Women's League on 16 October 1946.

Number of League members: 2,200,000 (as of the end of 1960).

Chairman:

Pak Chong-ae

(Important Work in 1960) On 7 March 1960 a report meeting was held in the city of Pyongyang in commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day. The report meeting adopted a letter to be sent to the women of South Korea. The letter pointed out that the members of the League always regarded with pain the fact that they were unable to enjoy their fortunate life as women in the northern half of Korea together with the women of the southern half, and appealed to the latter to struggle for the prompt withdrawal of the armed forces of aggression of the American imperialists, which were the root of all the misfortune and agony of the women of South Korea, and for the abolition of the system of rule ...

by the puppets, and to combine into one the strengths of the women of North and South Korea for the sake of their rights as women and a happy future for their children.

At a Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Women's League which was held from 16 to 18 June, discussions were conducted relative to the establishment of the work organization of this League organization and the revision of its work methods; and a program was decided upon relative to arranging the formation of this League in a more solid way and going deeply among the masses of the women to work and live after the Communist fashion, in order to revise the work of the women's organizations to conform with the new conditions--and relative to the continued expansion of the ranks of the women reformists.

(Interchange with Foreign Countries) As of the end of 1960, the Korean Democratic Women's League had connections, through the International Democratic Women's League and the like, with over 130 organizations in over 60 nations (including over 40 organizations in 11 Socialist nations).

Our women's delegations or representatives participated in an international women's meeting which was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, in April 1960, in exercises in China celebrating and commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Day, and at the Ninth Council of the International Democratic Women's League which was held in Warsaw from 29 November to December 1960.

Korean Farmers' League

Founded: 31 January 1946
Chairman: Kang Chin-gon

Korean News Correspondents' League

Founded: 10 March 1946
Chairman: Ho Sok-son

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Korean General League for Literature and Art

At a meeting of available writers and artists of the whole country in September 1953, it was arranged that for the purpose of further strengthening the organized and creative powers of the various leagues under the over-all organization of the General League for Literature and Art (formed in March 1946) and bringing about the elevation of their individual functions, the organization of the General League for Literature and Art should be dissolved in the best interest and reconstituted as the three leagues of the Writers' League, the Composers' League and the Artists' League.

At a meeting held from 2 to 3 March 1961, the Korean General League for Literature and Art was once again formed in order to bring about the successful promotion of the development of literature and art in the Chollima age and in order, with this organ of coordinated guidance capable of bringing about the orderly development of the individual functions and activities of the respective departmental leagues for literature and art, to strengthen the close connections and cooperation of the league organizations under it and ensure that they received unified guidance.

Chairman:

Han Son-ya

The Various Departmental Leagues under the General League for Literature and Art

--Korean Writers' League--

Founded:

26 September 1953

Chairman:

Han Son-ya

--Korean Musicians' League--

Founded:

20 January 1961

Chairman:

Lee Myon-sang

--Korean Artists' League--

Founded:

1 October 1953

Chairman:

Chong Kwan-chol

--Korean Actors' League--

Founded: 19 January 1961
Chairman: Pae Yong

--Korean Moviemens' League--

Founded: 17 January 1961
Chairman: Sim Yong

--Korean Dancers' League--

Founded: 18 January 1961
Chairman: Choe Sung-hui

--Korean Photographers' League--

Founded: 22 January 1961
Chairman: Ko Yong-jin

--Korean Red Cross Society--

Founded: 18 October 1946

--Korean Nation-wide People's Committee
for Peace Protection--

Founded: 26 March 1949
Chairman: Han Sol-ya

--Korean Committee for
Asian-African Solidarity--

Founded: 31 May 1956
Chairman: Han Sol-ya

--Korean Foreign Cultural Liaison Society--

Founded: 3 April 1956
Chairman: Song Yong

- Korean Soviet Union Good-Will Society--

Founded: 11 November 1945

By a decision of the Fourth Meeting of the
Korea-Soviet Union Cultural Society on 14 January 1958,
the society was redesignated the Korea-Soviet Good-will
Society.

Chairman: Lee Ki-yong

--Korea-China Good-will Society--

Founded: 3 October 1958
Chairman: Ha Ang-chon

--Korea India Cultural Society--

Founded: 8 May 1957

--Korea-France Good-will Society--

Founded: 20 June 1958

--Korea-Indonesia Good-will Society--

Founded: 10 November 1958
Chairman: Song Yong

--Korea-Nepal Good-will Society--

Founded: 9 November 1959
Chairman: Lee Myon-sang

--Korean Industrial-Technical General League--

Founded: 14 April 1946

Korean Forestry-Technical General League--

Founded: 1 December 1946
Chairman: Yong Ui-jae

--Korean Architects' League--

Founded: 26 March 1954
Chairman: Kim Chong-hui

- Society for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge
of the Korean Democratic People's Republic -

Chairman: Kim Chong-hang

--Korean Democratic Scientists' Society--

Founded: 10 April 1956
Chairman: Paek Nam-un

--Korean Democratic Jurists' Society--

Founded: 30 November 1954
Chairman: Pak Se-chang

--Korean Buddhist League--

Founded: 26 December 1945
Chairman: An Suk-yong

--Kon Min Society--

Founded: 7 June 1946
President: Lee Kung-no

--Industrial Construction Society--

Founded: 5 February 1947
Lee Chong-man

--South Korean Christian League--

Founded: 24 February 1947
Kim Uk

ECONOMICS

The Economy

The Korean people, following the road indicated by the party, have in general completed all their tasks ahead of schedule for the first five-year plan in the history of our country. The plan in terms of total value of industrial production was completed by June 1959 and tasks of the buffer period were successfully carried out in 1960.

The successful completion of the five-year plan under the wise guidance of the party was a glorious victory and marks a historic turning point in the political, economic, and cultural life of all the Korean people.

Our historic Third Party Conference proposed that various tasks in regard to the completion of a socialistic foundation be completed during the five-year plan. These tasks were victoriously completed. In the field of economics, socialistic relationships of production were given unified management and the causes of human exploitation and poverty were finally abolished.

Additionally, the Korean Worker's Party proposed that heavy industry be given priority development, but that light industry and agriculture be developed at the same time. By the complete accomplishment of this objective, the colonial one-sidedness which remained in the peoples' economy from Japanese imperialism was completely overcome, a strong foundation was built for an independent national economy, and the problems of food, clothing, and shelter for the people were basically solved for the first time.

In this way our country was transformed from a backward, agricultural, half-feudal colony to a socialistic industrial-agricultural country.

The Korean Worker's Party and the government correctly calculated the requirements and possibilities for economic development of our country at each step in order to successfully carry out the first five-year plan. With this knowledge as a basis, they fixed the relative importance of first and last phases and concentrated our capabilities on the problems at the central core.

Embarking on the first five-year plan, the party decisively crushed the treacherous activities of elements of domestic reactionary, anti-party, and counter-revolutionary groups, and mobilized the people for the high tide of building socialism.

The expanded meeting of the party central committee in December 1956 brought forth the fighting slogan "maximum economy and increased production" and raised the call to all the people for new and greater work achievements.

Specifically, Comrade Kim Il-song and other party and government leaders went out personally to the working areas, explained the

policies and objectives of the party to the workers, discussed with them the means of carrying out the national plan, and organized them to carry out economic tasks.

In this way, our country began the high tide and flying horse advance to building socialism. The inventiveness and enthusiasm of the workers were demonstrated everywhere, the numerous reserves and internal resources of the peoples' economy were pointed out and mobilized, and unheard-of miracles were daily created by the people.

As a result of the unprecedented labor of our country's workers, industrial production, which had been expected to increase 22% per year during the five-year plan, grew 44% from 1956 to 1957. In the field of agriculture, an extremely difficult task in the five-year plan was magnificently completed when 3,200,000 tons of grain were produced in spite of a continued severe drought.

The high tide of the building of socialism was accompanied by a constant struggle between positive and negative and progressive and conservative. The letter the party central committee sent to all party members in September 1958 further promoted the revolutionary spirit of the workers, broke down conservatism, negativism, and technical mystification, and pushed the first phase of the high tide in building socialism still higher.

Our party's mass objectives, in accordance with on-the-spot guidance by Comrade Kim Il-song at Ch'angsan-ni in February 1960, were to reorganize the system of work of local party and government organizations in conformity with their new environment, to bring guidance down to the lower levels, and to mobilize the masses for the accomplishment of party policies. New accomplishments in the building of socialism were achieved by the completion of these mass objectives.

The party raised the slogan "Iron and machinery are kings!" to promote socialistic industrialization and technical innovation in each sector of the peoples' economy. It devoted great effort to the solution of the problem of iron as well as the development of machine building. Accordingly, the September 1958 plenary meeting of the party central committee took decisive steps for the all-out development of the metal industry. The expanded meeting of the party central committee's standing committee in May 1959, in accordance with a suggestion by Comrade Kim Il-song, proposed that the movement for a new base of industrial machinery be made a movement for all the people.

In this way, large and specialized industrial machinery such as an eight-meter tapping mill, a 3,000-pound press, and 38 and 47 spindle boring mills were designed and produced for the first time. More than 13,000 industrial machines were produced beyond the plan in one year and the foundation of the machine industry was quantitatively and technically strengthened.

The power and fuel industries were also subjected to all-out development due to their great importance to the commencement of decisive progress in socialist industrialization and to the completion of the technical and cultural revolutions.

As of the end of 1960, electric power generating capacity had grown to 1.2 times the pre-war level and was able to sufficiently meet the important electric power needs of all sectors of the peoples' economy.

To promote rapid growth in the production of consumer goods for the people, the party adopted the course of side-by-side development of large-scale centralized industry and medium and small-scale local industry and the utilization of both modern and handicraft techniques. The result was that less than a year after the plenary meeting of June 1958 about 1,000 city and country factories were built, an average of ten local factories for each city and county when basic provincial industries and cooperative industries are considered together. In order to establish a system of local industry, our party transferred a large number of industries from central to local control, consolidated and simplified central industrial control organizations, set up provincial economic committees, and sent many technicians and economic control cadres to local industries.

In 1960 local industrial production had grown to 3.6 times that of 1955 and its proportion of total industrial production had risen rapidly from 13% in 1956 to 30.8% in 1960.

Accordingly, our country's industry increased at an average rate of 36.6% per year in the period 1957-1960. The industrial goods produced in the pre-liberation year of 1944 could have been produced in a period of 40 days in 1960.

The standing of industry in the peoples' economy was raised decisively and its proportion of total industrial and agricultural production was rapidly changed.

Relative Proportions of Industrial and Agricultural Production

Total Industrial Production	Relative Proportion of Industry	Relative Proportion of Agriculture
1949	100	47
1953	100	42
1956	100	60
1960	200	71

Great changes and brilliant results were brought in the field of agriculture also. The historic task of reorganizing agriculture on a socialist basis was victoriously completed in accordance with a

guidelines party policy of collectivization, and agricultural productivity was rapidly developed.

The Korean Worker's Party and the government of our republic chose agriculture to follow those industries to be rapidly developed and exerted great efforts to insure that the important daily demands for farm products by the peoples' economy were sufficiently met.

Along with success in the collectivization of agriculture, our party set irrigation, electrification, and mechanization as the most pressing tasks in the basic technical revolution of agriculture and mobilized all the people for their accomplishment.

The September 1958 plenary meeting of the central committee of the Korean Worker's Party called for a great spontaneous reorganization of all the people to complete the historic tasks of irrigation in the shortest possible time. In this way, the total farm land irrigation capacity in the northern half of our republic has already reached 800,000 choncho, which is seven times that before liberation.

Also, great strides have been made in electrification, which is an important pre-condition to the technical and cultural revolution of agriculture. Progress has been made in mechanization, which has a very important place in the technical revolution of agriculture.

The December 1959 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee set mechanization as the central task of agriculture in the buffer period of 1960. It proposed that large, small, and medium-sized machines be correctly utilized in the various regions of our country. It proposed tasks to complete the mechanization of agriculture in the shortest possible time in both level and mountainous areas. It established the principle that modern mechanization and simple small-scale mechanization go hand in hand. In 1960, our machine building industry produced large and small farm machines in large quantity and supplied the farmers with thousands of trucks and tractors. In this way, 12,500 tractors (calculated in terms of 15 horsepower), 839 trucks, and 49,000 attachments to farm machines were in field operations on our farms in 1960. At present, our farmers firmly hope to complete the mechanization of agriculture within the next two or three years, not only in level areas but also in the mountains.

In February 1960, Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Ch'ongsan-ni and Kangso-kun party organizations. This was a great turning point in the socialistic improvement of farm management and in the reorganization of the work of local party and government organizations in conformity with their new environment. Comrade Kim Il-song's guidance for Ch'ongsan-ni made it possible to completely mobilize the latent reserves within the farm cooperatives, to eliminate all kinds of bottlenecks, to achieve a huge bumper crop, and to bring widespread innovations in the guidance of agriculture. Agricultural productivity was greatly increased with all workers on farms were concentrated on farm work. The "complimentary work"

system for the work teams of farm cooperatives and the independent accounting system for work teams." provincial crop and livestock farms were widely introduced. Our country's grain production reached 3,503,000 tons of grain in 1960 for the first time in spite of unfavourable weather conditions. The raising of vegetables, industrial crops and fodder, stock raising, sericulture, and fruit growing were also rapidly developed.

The traffic and transportation system was rapidly developed in accordance with the rapid development of the peoples' economy. The base was strengthened both qualitatively and technically. The February 1959 plenary meeting of the Korean Workers' Party central committee took epoch-making measures to decisively increase transport and transit capacity by providing for rapid development of traffic and transport projects in accordance with the rapid building of socialism in our country. During the period of the five year plan, the railway network was extended to 101 kilometers. Car loading and unloading was mechanized and the unitity work method was widely introduced. By these means, the number of days for a freight car to go around was reduced from 3.1 in 1956 to two in 1960.

Great innovations were also carried out in the basic construction field after the October 1957 plenary meeting of the Korean Workers' Party central committee. Our party proposed that construction be mechanized and that the prefabrication method be widely introduced so that buildings could be constructed well, rapidly, and in large numbers without the investment of much labor, materials, or money.

The level of prefabricated construction grew every year and reached 43% of the total in 1960. It was 59% in housing, 21% in industrial construction, and 34% in public construction. In the period 1957-1960, investment in construction reached 2,001,000,000 won (at 1 April 1957 prices), making an average investment of 500,000,000 won per year.

In 1960, national investment in basic construction was 570 million won. This was mainly devoted to mechanization of agriculture, fisheries, the chemical fiber industry, mining, and the maintenance and preservation of housing construction and basic institutions. The basic construction industry successfully completed its tasks for the buffer period. The total fixed fund for new construction reached 450,000,000 won in 1960. Also in 1960, 2,450,000 square meters (in floor area) of new modern housing was built with national funds. Of this total, 2,190,000 square meters were built with national and cooperative funds, and was offered to laborers and office workers.

The number of workers assumed the greatest importance in the rapid development of the peoples' economy. In 1960, an average of 1,460,000 workers were registered, an increase of 650,000 from 1956. The proportion of production workers to the total average workers registered grew from 79% in 1956 to 88% in 1960 as a result of

continued strengthening of labor in the production field. The social advance of women was strengthened. There were 493,000 female workers in 1960 compared with 324,000 in 1956. In the same period, their proportion of the total number of workers registered at the end of the year rose from 20% to 33%.

Each sector of our peoples' economy attained high economic indicators as a result of the rapid development of labor innovations and production techniques to promote the rate of economic progress. Mechanization, automation, and other advanced techniques were widely introduced into the production process, and the technical revolution in agriculture was widely promoted.

The August 1960 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee proposed that the technical innovation movement and the project of fostering technical talent be developed into a mass movement. In this way, a great turning point was reached with the widespread promotion of technical discoveries. In the industrial sector alone, 53,000 inventions and rationalizations were suggested in 1960. More than 28,500 of these were introduced into production, causing a striking increase in labor efficiency.

Great results were achieved in fostering technical talent also. At the beginning of 1961, 133,000 engineers, operators, and technicians were working in all sectors of the peoples' economy. This was more than double the number in 1956.

The Korean Worker's Party and the government of our republic brought forth the slogan "Let all workers have more than one skill!" in order to promote the building of socialism and accomplish the coming technical revolution. They took steps to see that this slogan was widely followed by all workers and particularly by our youth. Following the party's policy of strengthening technical education, technical schools were founded in 1958, and preparatory work was successfully completed to carry out off-duty education in 1959. Also, following our party's policy of combining the work of education and production, 11 communist colleges and 24 technical colleges were founded at large factories, offices, and farms where workers can engage in production and study at the same time. In this way, our country today trains many technical cadres not only at colleges, but also at factories and offices.

Together with the rapid growth of the ranks of the flying horses and the improvement of technical equipment in the production process, the productive efficiency of labor has constantly been increased by an increase in the level of technical skill of labor. The productive efficiency of labor in 1960 grew to 110% in industry, 109% in basic construction, and 179% in railway transport, when compared with 1956.

The material and cultural life of the people was systematically improved in accordance with the popular measures of the Korean Worker's

Party and the government, firmly founded on the supreme principle of the betterment of the people's welfare. Following the rapid development of industry and agriculture, the 1960 national income was 2.1 times that in 1956, the cash wage of laborers and office workers was 2.4 times as great in 1960 as in 1956, and real income was 2.1 times as great in 1960 as in 1956. With the rapid development of agriculture, farmers now live the life of the middle-class or upper middle-class.

The great results which have been attained in building socialism are a result of the boundless creative enthusiasm of the people, united under the wise and proper policies of the Korean Worker's Party central committee, led by Comrade Kim Il-sung.

Based on these great results, our party has proposed a seven-year plan for development of the peoples' economy in 1961-1967 which will have decisive significance in building socialism. The party has set as the basic tasks of this plan "widespread technical discoveries, technical revolution, and epochal improvement in the life of the people under a victorious socialist system".

Premier Kim Il-sung, in his report to the conference commemorating the 15th anniversary of the 15 August Revolution, said the following while proposing the seven-year plan: "Considering our country's present economic development situation and its future prospects, the first three years of the seven-year plan should be devoted to improving the heavy industrial base which has already been created. Our energy should then be concentrated on the effective utilization of this foundation to promote the rapid development of light industry and agriculture and to making an epochal improvement in the life of the people. During the next four years, we should stress the extension of the heavy industrial base, improvement of its technical equipment, and the decisive improvement of the material and technical foundations of socialism."

The December 1960 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party, beginning with the central tasks of the first three years of the seven-year plan, decisively resolved the problem of supplementary foods for the workers by calling for an increase of 1,000,000 tons in grain production, strengthening the importance of edible oils and meat, and calling for epoch-making development of the fishing industry. They also stressed epoch-making improvement in the life of the people by calling for ample production of various kinds of daily necessities such as textiles. Specifically, they decisively resolved the problem of winter clothing such as underwear, overcoats, cold weather hats, etc. These were set as some of the basic tasks in the peoples' economic plan for 1961.

Industry

During the first five-year plan, the industrial sector started in the basic direction proposed at the Third Conference of the Korean Worker's Party. Colonial bias and technical backwardness had to be completely eliminated from our industry and a strong socialist industrialized foundation had to be built. A solid foundation for an independent national economy had to be built and at the same time modern techniques had to be provided for all sectors of the future peoples' economy. Material and technical conditions had to be prepared to allow large-scale expansion of basic construction projects. The basic task facing the industrial sector was the priority development of heavy industry, which is the foundation of a socialist industrialized economy. Even so, the industrial sectors necessary to resolve the problems of food, clothing, and shelter for the people are also of great importance. Production of consumer goods for the people must be rapidly developed with these sectors as a foundation. Colonial bias must be completely eliminated. Production of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods must be transformed into the production of finished manufactured goods to strengthen the foundation of an independent economy. Where industrial raw materials are lacking, a solution must be found within our country. We must constantly strengthen the technical equipment of industry, expand the variety of goods, and improve the quality of manufactured goods.

The industrial sector, together with all the other different sectors of the peoples' economy, brilliantly over-filled the tasks which faced them. This was a result of a combination of wise guidance of the Korean Worker's Party, the boundless creativity of the industrial workers, and a complete mobilization of all resources and reserves.

The industrial sector, beginning the tasks facing it, used great investments in basic construction in 1957-1960. In 1960 alone, basic construction investment in the industrial sector reached 360,000,000 won. Of this amount, 29,000,000 won was invested in heavy industry and 51,000,000 won in light industry.

Growth and Change in the Composition of Investment in Industrial Construction

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1960/56</u>
Total Investment in Industrial Construction	100	100	100	100	161
Heavy Industry	84.0	85.0	81.6	80.6	13.3
Light Industry	16.0	15.4	18.4	19.4	164

In the period 1957-1960, more than 1,500 factories and offices in the following categories of industry were built, restored, or expanded:

Machine building factories: Hwach'on Construction Machinery Factory, Kusong Construction Machinery Factory, Unsan Tool Factory, Kiyang Tractor Factory, Tokch'on Motor Vehicle Factory, etc.

Metal industry factories and installations: No. 1 blast furnace and coke oven at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry; No. 2 blast furnace, coke oven, and electric steel converter at the Kimch'ak Iron Foundry; steel workshop at the Songjin Steel Mill; copper and zinc smelters at the Namp'o and Mump'yong Smelters, etc.

Tongno-gang Power Plant and Sup'ung Power Plant, which has an output of 700,000 KVA.

Chemical factories: Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, Hungnam Nitrous Ammonia Factory, Pengnung Dyestuff Factory, etc.

Cement plants: Madong 8 February Cement Plant, etc.

Textile mills: P'yongyang Spinning Mill, Kusong Spinning Mill, Kaesong Textile Factory, P'yongyang Silk Spinning Mill, Hanhung Silk Factory, etc.

Food processing plants: P'yongyang Grain Products Plant, Yong-song Meat Products Plant, Sinp'o Fish Oil Canning Factory, etc.

The fixed funds for new production projects in the industrial sector increased by 14 times between 1956 and 1960. In 1960, the industrial sector was granted 40.5% of the fixed funds for new projects in the people's economy.

The December 1956 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee began the historic flying horse and high tide movements to build movements to build socialism in our country.

Comrade Kim Il-sang and other leaders of the party and government personally went out to the working areas and discussed ways of carrying out the national plan with the workers so that the decisions of the plenary meeting would be successfully carried out.

The workers of Kimch'ak Iron Foundry, who some people said could never produce more than 190,000 tons of pig iron in 1957, received unlimited advice from the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il-sang, and produced 270,000 tons. Also, the workers of the Kangson Steel Mill Rolling Plant, who could never produce more than 60,000 tons of steel billets, received guidance from Comrade Kim Il-sang and accomplished the miraculous result of producing 1,200,000 tons.

Although an increase of 22% had been expected, 1957 industrial production increased 44% over the previous year. It increased at the amazing rate of 42% in 1958 and 53% in 1959.

These achievements were brought about through a constant struggle with negativity, conservatism, and technical mystification. The red letter of our party's central committee (in September 1958) appealed for continuous innovations and progress boldly conceived and carried out. This letter advised the masses, raised their revolutionary spirit one step more, and strongly developed the flying horse movement.

As a result, total average annual industrial production increased at the amazing rate of 44% in the period 1957-1959. Total industrial production forecast for the period of the five-year plan was completed in 2½ years.

In accordance with a personal suggestion of Comrade Kim Il-song, the party proposed that 1960 be established as a buffer period in our country's economic development. Accordingly, the December 1959 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee set as the central tasks of the buffer period the dispersion of some of the tension created in the administration of economic plans in the past periods, the strengthening of weak links in the chain, and the further enhancement of the people's lives.

The industrial sector had to mobilize all its capacities and facilities, produce and supply modern farm machinery and all kinds of farm tools needed for the mechanization of agriculture, consider the widespread importance of the production of good quality subsidiary food products and consumer goods for the people, and continue to expand the production of export goods.

To accomplish these tasks, the industrial sector held fast to the basic course of building the economy. It concentrated its efforts on farm machinery building, mining, fisheries, and chemicals. Light industry produced more of all kinds of textiles on a wide scale and at the same time, increased the proportion of utility and high-grade textiles. It increased production subsidiary food products by using vegetables, marine products, meat, "mountain vegetables" and other farm products, and all kinds of local raw materials.

The industrial sector magnificently carried out the above tasks based on a thorough realization of the spirit and methods of Ch'ongsan-ni. As a result, the flames of the flying horse movement were spread further, and the struggle for more production with existing labor and equipment was strengthened. The 1960 plan for total industrial production was over-fulfilled by 103%, the centralized industrial plan by 104%, and the local industrial plan by 102%. Total 1960 industrial production was 115% of 1959 and had grown to 7.6 times that in the pre-liberation year of 1944. As a result, total industrial production by the end of 1960 was 113.2% of that forecast in the five-year plan, and the 1961 level of production surpassed this by 1.3 times.

Growth in Total Industrial Production (%)

	<u>1960/1946</u>	<u>1960/1949</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Total	21 times	635	348	115
National and Cooperative Organizations	29 times	699	354	115
Centralized Industry	18 times	486	241	105
Local Industry	17 times	---	897	134

Average Annual Rate Of Growth In Industrial Production (%)

	<u>1957-1959</u>	<u>1957-1960</u>	<u>1954-1960</u>
Total Industrial Production	14.6	36.6	39.0
Centralized Industry	32.6	25.0	33.9
Local Industry	88.5	73.2	50.3
Production of Means of Production (A)	46.5	37.7	46.6
Consumer Goods Production (B)	42.2	34.9	31.7

Today, our country's industry is producing in just one year an amount which is 1.5 times the total industrial production during the entire three-year plan (1954-1956). It is producing in only 40 days the total industrial production for one year, 1944, in the last stages of Japanese imperialist.

Growth in the Industrial Production by Sector (%)

	<u>1960/1946</u>	<u>1960/1949</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Power	231	155	179	115
Fuel	659	219	275	117
Mining	14 times	359	255	121
Metallurgy	17 times	442	303	129
Machine Building and Metal Processing	99 times	18 times	466	119
Chemicals	13 times	416	448	116
Forestry and Woodworking	566	327	184	98
Textiles	72 times	10 times	345	113
Stationery and Sundries	150 times	24 times	683	142
Marine Products	19 times	240	260	115
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	13 times	527	416	107

Priority development of heavy industry was maintained, but light industry was developed at the same time. As a result, production of the means of production grew 6.2 times and production of consumer goods grew 6.9 times between 1949 and 1960. The proportion of production of the means of production to total industrial production increased from 38% in 1953 to 55% in 1960.

Growth in Production of the Means of Production and
Production of Consumer Goods (%)

	<u>1960/1946</u>	<u>1960/1949</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Production of the Means of Production	23 times	617	261	115
Production of Con- sumer Goods	20 times	589	332	116

Component Ratio of Production of the Means of
Production and Production of Consumer Goods (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	100	100	100
Production of Means of Production	54	55	55
Production of Consumer Goods	46	45	45

Although the party and government promoted the all-out development of heavy industry both during the postwar restoration and the five-year plan, they also continued to stress the importance of the sectors closely related to the improvement of the people's life. As a result, our country's heavy industry was developed with close attention to maximum production of consumer goods. The ferrous metals, building materials, chemical, and machine building industries rendered positive service to light industry, agriculture, and housing construction following the essential requirements to basically solve the problems of food, clothing, and shelter for the people.

By the creation of a base of machine building industry which was equipped with the latest machine facilities during the five-year plan, our country's industry was made to have a heavy industrial base with a core of its own machine building industry.

During the first five-year plan, our country's industry was given a base of machine building industry equipped with the latest machine facilities; a ferrous metallurgical base with the capacity to sufficiently supply the basic needs of the people's economy for pig iron, steel, and steel products; a further strengthened and developed fuel and power base, and a chemical and building materials base.

These achievements by the heavy industrial sector opened a new phase in the development of the national industry and completed a precondition to the greater improvement of the peoples' economy and widespread technical innovations.

The strong foundation of heavy industry was built during the first-year plan, but at the same time, the textile industry continued

to be developed and innovations were made in the food processing and staples industries. As a result, the historic task of establishing a light industrial base was successfully completed.

The foundation of the foodstuffs industry, which processes all the many different kinds of raw materials in our country, such as grains, meat, marine products, fruits, and vegetables, was built during the five-year plan, the staples industry was rapidly developed, and the number of products was continually expanded.

Growth in Output of Main Industries (%)
1960

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Electric Power	1,000,000 KWH	9,139	178	117
Coal	10,000 tons	1,062	2.7 times	120
Iron Ore	1,000 tons	3,108	4.6 times	115
Pig Iron and Cast Iron	1,000 tons	853	3.7 times	126
Steel	1,000 tons	641	3.4 times	142
Steel Products	1,000 tons	474	3.6 times	143
Electric Ma- tors	each	40,588	4.6 times	114
Farm Machinery and Farm Tools	1,000 won	40,902	13 times	3.6 times
Tractors	each	3,002	---	29 times
Motor Vehicles	each	3,111	---	26 times
Chemical Fer- tilizer	1,000 tons	561	2.9 times	144
Caustic Soda	1,000 tons	25	4 times	103
Cement	1,000 tons	2,285	3.8 times	119
Household Goods	10,000 won	1,964	2.6 times	137
Flame Oilans	10,000 sq. meters	507	2.6 times	134
Pulp	1,000 tons	63	2.5 times	101
Paper	1,000 tons	47	183	105
Textiles	km	189,659	2.5 times	120
Stockings	1,000 pairs	27,107	2.7 times	162
Underwear	10,000 suits	1,638	7.5 times	176
Stationery	10,000 won	2,356	2.4 times	113
Shoes	10,000 pairs	2,330	133	136
Processed Vegetables	1,000 tons	39	42 times	130
Soy Sauce	1,000 kiloliters	86	3.1 times	127
Bean Paste	1,000 tons	101	182	177
Confection- eries	1,000 tons	26	16 times	121
Soft Drinks	1,000 kiloliters	22	44 times	100

In the development of our country's industry during the five-year plan, an important role was played by the development of local industry. The Korean Worker's Party, in providing for rapid growth in production of consumer goods for the people, proposed that large-scale local centralized industry and medium and small-scale local industry be developed together side by side, and that both modern and handicraft techniques be utilized. These proposals were accomplished. The June 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Labor Party central committee, in particular, started the rapid development of local industry.

Together with large-scale construction of local industrial enterprises, a large number of industrial enterprises were transferred from central to local control, the control system was reorganized, a local industrial control system was established, and many technicians and economic control cadres were sent to local industries.

Total 1960 local industrial production was nine times as great as in 1956 and was 1.4 times as great as total industrial production of the entire country in 1956.

This development of local industry largely assured the promotion of socialist industrialization and the expansion and development of the ranks of the working class. This was done not only by the production of important consumer goods but also by allowing more funds to be provided for the development of heavy industry.

During the five-year plan, a firm struggle was carried on to improve the quality of industrial goods and many achievements were made as a result.

The February 1959 plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee discussed the problem of raising the quality of industrial goods, which was objectively required for development of the peoples' economy and improvement of the peoples' life, and proposed a definite course of action. Through a creative labor effort by industrial workers to carry out this party policy, many industrial goods have already been raised to world standards.

In this way a foundation was laid to enable further raising of the quality of all goods produced in the future, beginning with light industrial products.

Not only was there rapid development of each sector of industry during the five-year plan, but a basic change also occurred in the superstructure of each sector.

The proportion of the fuel, forestry and woodworking, mining and metallurgical industries, which had been the prime objectives of plunder by Japanese monopoly capital in the past, was decreased and the proportion of the machine building, metal processing, textiles, foodstuffs and luxury goods industries was strikingly increased.

Change in Composition of Industry by Sector (%)

	1944	1956	1960
Industry as a whole	100	100	100
Fuel	3.8	1.8	1.3
Forestry and Woodworking	20.0	6.1	2.9
Ore Mining	15.7	6.1	4.0
Metallurgy	13.3	8.6	6.8
Machine Building and Metal Processing	1.6	27.3	21.3
Textiles	6.0	18.4	14.0
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	7.8	13.2	14.6

A great change also occurred in the geographical distribution of industrial production. At the same time that basic industrial areas were being expanded and developed further, new industrial areas were created at such places as Kanggye, Hwach'on, Kusong, Tokch'on, and Hyusan, where there had formerly been no industry.

Medium and small-scale factories were distributed everywhere in the northern half of our republic through the widespread development of local industry.

As a result, production was brought closer to the sources of raw materials and the points of consumption, and local economies were rationally and systematically developed. In this way, the evil colonial bias remaining from Japanese imperialism in the quality of our industry and its geographical distribution was thoroughly eliminated.

During the five-year plan, our historic technical backwardness was also eliminated as a result of the improvement of technical equipment, the mechanization and automation of production, and the introduction of advanced technical process.

Much equipment was modernized and introduced into production and the basic mechanization of centralized industries was completed. Automation of the production process was pushed up to a satisfactory level in other industrial sectors such as the electric power and chemical industries.

During the five-year plan, more than 82,000 new ideas and proposals for rationalization were introduced into production, resulting in profit to the nation of 71,000,000 won.

The industrial sector brought forward 53,472 inventions and proposals for rationalization in 1960. Of these, 28,580 were introduced into production, resulting in savings of 5,363,000 workers and more than 32,000,000 won.

The total number of workers in the industrial sector also increased strikingly during the five-year plan. The proportion of industrial workers in the total of workers covered by the budget for the peoples' economy rose from 46% in 1956 to 54% as of the end of 1960. The 1960 productivity of industrial labor was 106% compared

To 1959, 1.4 times that of 1956, 2.1 times 1949, and 5.4 times 1946. This was a result of the heightened revolutionary spirit of the workers and the technical development which was promoted.

The production cost of industrial goods was 4% lower in 1960 than in 1959.

Electric Power Industry

During the first five-year plan, the workers and technicians of the electric power industry built a strong power base capable of supporting widespread socialist industrialization and technical improvement of agriculture by following the wise policies of our party.

During the first five-year plan, the electric power industry was faced with the tasks of utilizing existing facilities to the maximum, rapidly increasing the output of existing power stations, completing the restoration of power stations and the consolidation of the power transmission and distribution network in order to meet the electric power needs of developing industry and provide sufficient electric power for the people. It was also charged with construction of the Tongno-gang Power Station and preparation for construction of the Kangkye Power Station.

The party and government placed development of the electric power industry before all other sectors of the peoples' economy during the first five-year plan to insure that the important power needs of rapidly developing peoples' economy were met.

Guidance given by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Third Activist Meeting of the Ministry of Electricity and the decisions of the June 1959 plenary meeting of the party central committee were made the essentials for development of our country's electric power industry.

The June 1959 plenary meeting of the party central committee proposed that the main direction of development of our modern electric power industry be in the construction of a rational combination of hydroelectric and thermal power stations, the further strengthening of the existing power base, together with a united fight to expedite the development of the electric power industry. It proposed that the main emphasis be on construction of large-scale power stations, but that the construction of medium and small-scale power stations be developed into a mass movement of all the people at the same time.

To accomplish these tasks, basic construction funds of 122,000,000 won, which amounted to 12% of the total investment in industrial construction, was invested in the electric power industry in the period 1957-1960.

The electric power industry concentrated its efforts on new construction to restore the aggregate of generators and strengthen the existing power base, on installation and maintenance of other generating facilities, and on increasing hydro-electric power. As a result, generating facilities producing 662,000 KVA [kilovolt amperes] were completely restored, equipped and improved in the period 1957-1960. As of the end of 1960, the total capacity of hydro-electric facilities was more than 1,805,000 KVA and the capacity of thermal generating facilities in factories was 70,200 KW [kilowatts].

At the same time, many large, medium, and small-scale power stations were constructed.

Newly built in 1959 were the modern Tongno-gang Power Station, with a capacity of 90,000 KVA, and medium and small-scale power stations with a total capacity of more than 11,000 KVA. Work was successfully continued on the Kanggye Power Station, with an output of 246,000 KW, and the Unpung Power Station, with an output of 600,000 KW. Construction began on the Sodusu Power Station, with a capacity of 450,000 KW. Construction work proceeded briskly on medium and small-scale power stations, such as Changjin-gang No. 5, Tokch'on, Ojidan, and Yi Myon-su.

In the power transmission and distribution sector during this period, more than 108,000 AVA [KVA] of power transmission lines and more than 1,753,000 KVA of transformer equipment were completely restored and improved. Newly built were the second 220,000-volt Sup'ung-P'yongyang line, the P'yongyang-Chaeryong transmission line, and a large number of transformer stations equipped with advanced techniques.

As a result, the power generating capacity as of 1 January 1961 was 104% of that on the same date in 1960, 158% of that on the same date in 1957, and 5.3 times as great as on 1 January 1954. As of 1 January 1961, the capacity (normal) of the power transmission lines and transformer capacity were 117% and 125% respectively of that on the same date in 1957.

Growth of Generating Capacity and Restoration of Generators (1953=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Aggregate number of generators in operation (each)	336	545	627
Generating capacity	340	485	538
Capacity of generating equipment	120	129	140
Power transmission lines (normal)	209	245	260
Power distribution lines (normal)	152	162	176

The total production planned for the electric power industry was over-fulfilled in 1960 by 106%. The generating sector over-fulfilled 106% and the power transmission and the distribution sector 134%. As a result, 1960 electric power production was 179% of that in 1956 and 155% of that in 1949. Electric power production grew 178% compared with 1956.

In 1960, electric power industry workers overcame a severe drought by strengthening the installation of power generating and transmission facilities and as a result, produced 9,139,000,000 AWH ^[KWA] of electric power, which was 364,000,000 KWH more than the national plan.

Growth in Production of Electric Power

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Electric power produced (1,000,000 KWH)	1,017	5,120	9,139
Rate of growth (%)	100	504	899

The electric power industry of our country has surpassed many previously developed capitalistic countries such as Japan in production per capita.

Even greater progress has begun in the technical development of the electric power industry. Numerous advanced techniques have been introduced into the electric power system, such as the introduction of automatic re-entry devices, generators automated for starting and stopping, water wheels, rapid relays, remote control relays, and short-circuit blocking devices. The majority of generator aggregates at power stations have been automated, such as those at the Sup'ung, Changjin-gang, and Hooch'on-gang Power Stations. The Third Power Station of the Puryong Power Station has been completely equipped with automatic equipment.

The technical strength of the electric power industry has grown rapidly, also. The number of electric power industry technicians in 1960 was 130% of that in 1959, 182% of that in 1957, and 517% of that in 1953.

Together with the restoration of the existing power base and strengthening of its technical equipment, loss of electric power in transmission was greatly reduced and the first to conserve electricity was made a movement of all the people. As a result, a tremendous amount of electric power was obtained.

During the first five-year plan, loss of electric power in transmission lines was reduced to 11.6%.

Also, an increase in the effective rate of water wheels brought an increase of 345,000,000 KWH of electric power in 1960 alone. New construction of intermediate reservoirs was expanded and

reserves of 190,000,000 kw of electric power were mobilised.

Electric power needs continued to grow during the first five-year plan due to the rapid development of all sectors of the peoples' economy. This growth and the proportion of demand for the various uses are as follows:

Proportionate Demand for Electric Power by Use (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	100	100	100
Motive Power	84.8	85.5	89.4
Electric light	9.2	9.5	7.9
Electric heat	6	5	2.7

Growth in Demand for Electric Power by Use (%) (1954=100)

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	kw	212	255	345
Motive Power	kw	209	254	361
Electric light	No. of lights	184	262	357
Electric light	kw	198	245	265
Electric heat	kw	295	297	216

During 1959-1960, 1,636 new ideas were introduced into production in the electric power industry, which gave a profit of more than 480,000 won to the nation.

Coal Industry

The Third Congress of the Korean Worker's Party proposed the following tasks for the coal industry: construction of a stronger technical foundation in the industry, establishment of a strong fuel base for our country, and the meeting of the important daily coal demands of our peoples' economy and its citizens.

In the period 1957-1960, 99,000,000 won was expended in the coal industry for basic construction to assure the completion of these tasks. In 1960, 30,000,000 won was invested, which was more than 2.3 times as much as in 1956.

The principle effort in basic construction was concentrated on existing coal mines, but at the same time, the work of opening new coal mines was carried out on a large scale.

Medium and small-scale coal mines and shafts were concentrated and combined. Concentrated technical power, equipment, and machine materials were supplied to large coal mines such as Anji, Kogamwon, Anju, Koch'ang, Sinch'ang, Yongdung, and Kowon. Widespread tunnel

construction was carried out, such as tunnels for electric cars and slanting tunnels along mains. As a result, there were 11.2 times as many tunnels for electric cars and stopes along mains in 1959 as in 1956, 12.5 times as many in 1960. The proportion of permanent tunnels (the proportion of main tunnel extensions which are permanent) was increased from 6.9% in 1956 to 33% in 1959 and increased by 13% in 1960 over the previous year.

The 1960 level of production by existing coal mines was 2.5 times as great as in 1949 and 2.3 times as great as in 1956. The opening of new coal mines was continued in a planned manner, and mines with a total capacity of 6,000,000 tons above the five-year plan were opened. These included the Chungbong Coal Mine, the vertical shaft of the Onsong Coal Mine, and the Yongan Coal Mine in the northern coal field, and the Songnam Youth Coal Mine and the Mujindae Youth Coal Mine in the western area. The number of coal mines as of the end of 1960 was 124% of that at the end of the three-year plan.

Also, geological survey work was actively developed in accordance with the decisions of the September 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee. As a result, reserves of millions of tons of coal were guaranteed in the Kyangwon area, which is important in the production of high-heat coal; in the western coal field, which occupies a large place in our country's coal output; and in the Sinch'ang and Yongdung areas, which are important as a base for anthracite. Nationwide coal reserves as of the end of 1960 were 3.5 times as great as in 1956. These achievements established a fuel base for our country equipped with the latest techniques during the first five-year plan.

Our party continued to emphasize that digging output should lead in increasing coal production. In on-the-spot guidance at the Aoji Coal Mine on 17 March 1959, Premier Kim Il-song emphasized again that the capacity of existing coal mines must be concentrated and the output of basic digging and preparatory digging must forge ahead.

All coal industry workers accepted the guidance of the party and Premier Kim Il-song and the movement to dig at the high speed of 100 meters following the rocket of two-time Labor Hero Comrade Kim Chik-hyon of the Aoji Coal Mine was expanded and developed. As a result, the speed of digging per mine face was increased 147% in 1960 over 1956.

Growth in Digging for Basic Construction
(1956=100)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Rate of Growth	132	189	232	243

Total output of this industrial sector continued to increase due to the rapid development of the coal industry and the increase

In production of other carbon fuels. The total 1960 production of the fuel industry was 275% of that in 1956 and 117% of that in 1959.

During the five-year plan, strides were made in strengthening technical equipment in the coal industry by mechanization of transport and loading and introduction of advanced methods of coal extraction in existing coal mines.

The movement for a machinery incubator was widely developed in the coal industry. As a result, the number of machines on hand increased 2.4 times more than before and the qualitative and technical base of public power shops was strengthened.

Between 1956 and 1960 in our coal mines, compressors increased 178%, winches 1.3 times, and electric cars 179%. When 1960 is compared to 1959, compressors increased 115.3%, winches 110.3%, pumps 139.5%, and electric cars 153.5%.

The level of mechanization of coal extraction and transport was pushed still higher. The number of important tasks mechanized, such as loading and transport in tunnels, increased 10-13% between 1959 and 1960.

Together with this improvement in technical equipment, many advanced methods of coal extraction were introduced. In bituminous coal production, the room-and-pillar and long-wall coal extraction methods were widely introduced and popularized. In the production of anthracite, coal extraction methods such as the lower level felling and middle level felling were introduced.

Growth in Proportion of Coal Extracted by Type (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Coal Industry as a Whole	14.7	24.7	47.3	53.3	62.7
Bituminous Coal	24.3	33.8	48.5	79.9	81.5
Anthracite	8.9	18.3	46.6	37.3	52.0

By the introduction of advanced coal extraction methods, the average load rate per coal extraction site was increased to 130% of that in 1959, and in bituminous coal production, it increased 133%.

Workers and technicians of the Yangtze Coal Mine introduced the inclined split-level felling method of coal extraction and as a result increased their coal extraction rate more than 20%.

During the five-year plan, many economic indicators showed striking increases. Actual production results per digging site increased 145% between 1956 and 1959. In 1960, 38.2% of the digging was done by combined work teams, which participated in the high speed digging movement. In 1960, the speed of high speed digging was more than double that in 1959, and the average progress per digging site - in 1960 reached 53 meters.

In 1960, as compared to the previous year, the rate of utilization of funds per hour of total working time was increased 6.8% for compressors, 1.4% for loaders, 2.6% for winches, 0.7% for electric carts, 8.8% for pumps, and 9.5% for bulldozers.

The productive capacity of labor in 1960 was 2.7 times as great as in 1956 and about 10% greater than in 1959, due to the widespread introduction of advanced techniques and advanced methods of work and the strengthening of technical equipment.

The ranks of technicians were also rapidly increased. The total number of technicians in coal industry was 6.7 times as great in 1960 as in 1956, and there were 5.6 times as many engineers in 1960. The number of engineers in 1960 was 131% greater than in 1959 and the number of operators increased 127%.

Total coal industry production costs were reduced 0.6% in 1960, a reduction of 2.9% as compared to 1959.

Mining Industry

The main tasks of the mining industry during the first five-year plan were meeting the demand for all underground resources, such as ferrous, non-ferrous, and rare metals to insure the rapid development of all sectors of the peoples' economy, such as the machine, chemical, and metallurgical industries. At the same time, it was charged with the task of overall preparation of a raw material supply base.

In order that these tasks might be successfully completed, the Korean Worker's Party and the government decisively promoted tunnel construction, prospecting, and digging, promoted mechanisation of all processes, improved technical control, raised the ore extraction rate and the recovery rate of ore dressing, recovered the maximum of valuable minerals, pushed the work of geological surveying far ahead, verified the reserves of existing mines, and continued to prepare a reserve production base.

During the five-year plan, mining industry workers, encouraged by the definite policies and guidance of the Korean Worker's Party, developed widespread technical innovations through a mass innovation movement. They developed mining rapidly on the basis of these new techniques. Not only did they meet the increasing demands of the peoples' economy for useful minerals, but they also transformed their industry into a strong base for supplies of raw materials.

During the period 1957-1960, national basic construction funds of 168,006,000 won (at 1 April 1957 prices) were invested for the development of the mining industry and tremendous large-scale construction projects were carried out. In 1960, 62,000,000 won in national basic construction funds, which was 3.5 times as much as in 1956 and 10% of that in 1959, was invested in mining and lead mining.

During the first five-year plan, large-scale tunnel construction was carried out. Total extension of vertical shafts, stopes, connecting tunnels, etc., amounted to 49,657 meters. This work was done in many different mines, such as Songhung Mine, Kosdok Mine, Manymon Mine, Holdong Mine, Taeyu-dong Mine, and Suan Mine. Tunnel construction in 1960 was 119.5% of that in 1959.

During the first five-year plan, large-scale modern ore dressing and ore separation plants, with a total annual output capacity of 6,751,000 tons, began production, such as the iron ore dressing plant at Musan Mine, with an annual output capacity of 2,600,000 tons. Ore dressing and ore separation plants were opened at 24 large and small mines, such as Kapsan Mine, Tokhyon Mine, Holdong Mine, Songch'on Mine, Nagyon Mine, Ongjin Mine, Sungch'ang Mine, etc. In addition, ore dressing and separation plants with a total annual capacity of 2,146,000 tons began new operations at 14 mines in 1960. These were at such mines as Songch'on Mine, Nagyon Mine, Ongjin Mine, and Sungch'ang Mine. The capacity of existing important mines was concentrated and the work of opening of new mines was carried on actively. As a result, 20 promising new mines were opened during the five-year plan, such as Tokkong Mine, Sangnong Mine, Piryun Mine, Kyongsu Mine, etc.

In 1960, 9,080,000 cubic meters of overburden and 178,221 meters of digging preparatory to mining were done, which were 260.9% and 122.9% respectively of that in the previous year. The amount of ore mined in 1960 was 327.2% of that in 1956, and 112.9% of that in 1959. The amount of ore handled by ore dressing plants in 1960 was 320.2% of that in 1956 and 103% of that in 1959.

The workers of the mining industry were greatly encouraged by the decisions of the September 1958 expanded plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee in regard to the further promotion of metal industry development, and by the on-the-spot guidance given to all mines, such as Musan Mine, Holdong Mine, Manymon Mine, and Kapsan Mine, by Premier Kim Il-song. They surpassed the total production estimate for 1961 in the first five-year plan by 100.1% in 1959, and 121.9% in 1960.

The production planned for the mining industry in 1960 was over-fulfilled by 123%. This production for 1960 was 359% of that in the pre-war year of 1949, 475% of that in 1953, and 255% of that in 1956.

Planned and Actual Production of Mines During the
First Five-year Plan (3)

Planned Rate of Production Increase dur- ing the Five- year Plan	1960 Production		1960 Production as a Percentage of 1956 Produc- tion
	as a Percentage of Planned Pro- duction for 1961	During the Five- year Plan	
Han'yon Mine	113	166	225
Charyeong Mine	171	210	956
Hantung Mine	199	259	---
Ulyul Mine	228	303	---
Haey'young Mine	106	145	257
Tonghang Mine	119	167	174
Ch'angdo Mine	170	397	20.4 times
Toknung Mine	132	226	23.2 times
Jwon Mine	109	161	397
P'yongyak Mine	149	311	412
Rampye Mine	132	192	250
Ch'onsan Mine	126	134	176

Iron ore production during the first five-year plan supplied the qualitative and quantitative needs of our country's ferrous metallurgy industry, in agreement with the economic conditions and distribution of that industry. As a result, it was able to relieve our country's railway transport. Ore separation facilities were built at each mine, which had never been done in the past. As a result, the utilization rate of blast furnaces was increased to the maximum, and crushed ore could be utilized effectively. In this way, 8,420,000 tons of iron ore were produced during the five-year plan, and 3,106,000 tons were produced in 1960. 1960 iron ore output was 115% of that in 1959, 457% of that in the pre-war year of 1949, and 458% of that in 1956.

The output of non-ferrous metals such as copper, of mineral alloys of tungsten, nickel, molybdenum, etc., and of non-metallic minerals, also showed striking increases, and domestic requirements for these materials were satisfactorily met. Production of graphite, magnesite, barite, etc., which occupy an important place in our country's mineral resources, was expanded.

Growth in Production of Important Minerals (%)

	<u>1960/1949</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Copper (amount contained)	378	355	115
Tungsten (amount contained)	---	220	105
Nickel (amount contained)	---	---	657
Iron ore	457	458	1.15
Iron sulfide ore	1.06	322	1.94
Magnesite	36 times	953	1.44
Graphite	133	330	1.18
Molybdenum	---	790 times	125
Fluorspar	856	526	1.26

During the first five-year plan, mechanization, automation, and new advanced techniques were introduced into work processes and a total of 6,612 discoveries, new ideas, and rationalizations were introduced. In 1960, 4,090 suggestions were introduced, resulting in a return of more than 2,251,400 won to the nation. Great strides were made in technical development of the mining industry.

Advanced techniques were widely introduced, such as the consecutive drilling and combined blasting method, the air stand, lateral, water injection, isolation, "straight-head", and "cide" blasting methods, and the sand blasting. The high-speed digging movement, in which digging is done at an average rate of more than 250-300 meters per month, was actively promoted. Many work teams surpassed 200 meters per month in digging. Among these were the flying horse work teams of Yi Ch'an-to at Songch'on Mine, Yi Won-ho and Kang Ch'o-sun at Komdeok Mine, Ch'oe Yon-ok at Tokhung Mine, Pak Hong-sin at Hwap'yong Mine, and Ho Yun at Manyon Mine. The Flying Horse Work Team of Yi Ch'an-to of Songch'on Mine set a new digging record of 504 meters per month in December 1960.

Such high-speed digging movements as the above guaranteed the removal of the amount of ore necessary for mining and digging moved far ahead of mining in many mines. Technical indicators rose to high marks. The amount of ore dropped per shift per rock drill in 1960 was 11.5 tons more than in 1956 and 2.5 tons more than in 1959. The average rate of digging per month per digging site in 1960 was 18.9 meters more than in 1957, and 3.5 meters more than in 1959.

The 1960 recovery rate in ore dressing was 5.3% greater for lead, 3.5% greater for zinc, and 14.1% greater for tungsten, when compared with 1957. The quality of lead concentrate rose by 8.1%, zinc concentrate by 4.2%, iron concentrate by 4.8%, and salvaged graphite concentrate by 2.7% between 1957 and 1960.

Technical facilities were strengthened still further by the introduction of advanced mining equipment. In 1960, air compressors increased 113.5%; loaders, 126.5%; electric cars, 137.5%; and rock drills, 138.5% compared with the previous year.

The amount of mechanisation of ore loading and transport in mines increased from 35 to 60% in 1960 compared to the previous year. Automation was widely introduced into pumping stations. Various automatic measuring devices were introduced in ore dressing plants, as in measuring the addition of reagents. Automation was promoted in the crushing systems of ore dressing plants.

The productive efficiency of labor in mining in 1960 was 119.7% of that in 1956, and in the geological survey sector, it was 142.9%.

The Heavy Industry Committee disbursed 107,690,000 won during the five-year plan and 43,593,000 won in 1960 for geological survey work.

Growth in Payments for Geological Surveying (%)

	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1957</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Payments for Geological Surveying	118.2	344.9	483.6

There were 1,581,000 meters drilled during this period, which was 9 times that in 1953, 238.5% of that in 1956, and 171.8% of that in 1959.

Growth in Drilling (Unit-kilometer)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Drilling	293.4	335.7	577

Survey work was carried out during the five-year plan for all kinds of ore, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, nickel, graphite, bituminous coal, and anthracite. Basic work was completed for the production of a 1:20,000 geologic map of all areas in the northern half of our republic. With the completion of charts of the extent of the main mines, survey work was set up on a higher scientific foundation. Geological survey work was rapidly expanded in particular after the September 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Worker's Party central committee. As of the end of 1960, 4,252 veins of ore were inspected and registered in mass surveying done by geological investigating groups and circles /KRUZhOK, from Russian/ which were organized in all areas of our country. These veins were in areas which could not be reached by technical survey workers. Of these veins, 691 have been selected for actual survey or for further survey reports. In this way, reserves of 103,766,000 tons of iron ore were confirmed during the five-year plan and vast reserves of ferrous, non-ferrous, and rare metallic ores and all kinds of non-metallic ores were confirmed. The scale of existing mines such as Manyon Mine, Komdok Mine, Nagyon Mine, Sengch'on Mine, Holdong Mine, Mandok Mine, Chaeryong Mine, and Ullyul Mine was strikingly expanded.

Many mines, such as Tokhyon Mine, Sargnong Mine, Kyongau Mine, Puyun Mine, Nanch'on Mine, and Samhae Mine were newly surveyed and opened. Today, our country's mines are being managed with prospects for more than 10-20 years.

Great strides were made in the technical development of geologic surveying, also. Electrical, magnetic, radioactive, gravitational and blast wave surveying and GAROTANJU [transliterated from Korean] work were widely carried out. As a result, the speed of surveying was markedly increased. Scientific assaying was established as a method of surveying.

High-capacity drills, such as the ZIF-650A, the ZIF-1200A, and the BU-40, were introduced. The rate of digging per drill per month in 1960 was 47.5 meters more than in 1953 and 6.2 meters more than in 1956. The number of technicians in the geological survey branch and the protection of underground resources branch of the Heavy Industry Committee in 1960 was 11 times as great as in 1956.

Expense for raw materials and subsidiary materials in the mining industry was reduced to 12.5% below the plan in 1960. Unit cost was reduced 1.5% below the plan for iron ore, 6.9% for tungsten (quantity contained), and 12.9% for fluorspar.

Metal Industry

During the five-year plan, our country's metal industry liquidated the colonial bias which existed within itself, assumed a new look in technical equipment, and developed a strong industry capable of producing all kinds of steel products, such as pig iron and steel, necessary to promote the technical development of all sectors of the people's economy and the realization of socialist industrialization in our country. During the buffer period of 1960, the qualitative and technical foundation of the metal industry was strengthened and raised one step higher.

The Third Conference of the Korean Worker's Party set the following as important tasks for the metal industry during the five-year plan: meeting our needs for structural steel domestically, by continued restoration and new construction of iron and steel rolling mill facilities; expanding production of new products, such as gas pipe and wire rope; expanding the electrolytic capacity and raising the recovery rate of non-ferrous metal refineries; constructing new non-ferrous rolling mill facilities so as to produce more copper, zinc, and lead; and strengthening research into alloys and rare metals and carrying out work in preparation for the creation of an industry for their production.

Disbursements of national basic construction funds amounting to 109,000,000 won were made from 1957 to 1960 to insure the successful completion of these tremendous tasks and the rapid development of the metal industry. The average annual value of basic construction was 27,000,000 won.

As a result, a new blast furnace with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons of pig iron and new synthetic coke and coke chemistry shop with a capacity of 500,000 tons were built at the Hwanghae Iron Foundry. A new thin plate rolling mill shop with an annual capacity of 60,000 tons and a new thick plate rolling mill shop with an annual capacity of 150,000 tons were also built and developed. During the same period, a new completely automated medium and small rolling mill shops with a capacity of 300,000 tons were built at the Kangson Steel Mill. Our country's first electric furnace steel shop with a capacity of 300,000 tons was built at the Kimch'aek Iron Foundry. Completely automated medium and small rolling mill shops with the ability to produce all kinds of special structural steel were built at the Songjin Steel Mill and steel production and rolling facilities were completely modernized.

The non-ferrous metals industry built and developed new facilities for the production of all kinds of hard alloys, copper, lead, nickel, cobalt, molybdenum, titanium, etc., such as a zinc refinery with a capacity of 70,000 tons. The industry was able to produce large quantities of good quality non-ferrous metal products.

In order to complete the tasks of the buffer period in 1960, basic construction was carried out with a view to supplementing and strengthening defective facilities in the metal industry. New facilities for adjustment and control were built and facilities capable of producing 70,000 tons of carbon tool steel annually were installed at the Kangson Steel Mill. Facilities were expanded at the Songjin Fireproof Materials Factory to enable it to produce 140,000 tons of magnesite clinkers annually. More than 50 metallurgical facilities were newly built or restored in this way during the five-year plan. The productive capability of metallurgical facilities has increased strikingly as a result. Pig iron productive capacity in 1960 was almost 3 times that of 1957; steel, 4.3 times; and structural steel, 4 times.

Our party, following the high tide of the building of socialism during the five-year plan, took firm steps to see that the iron needs of all sectors of the people's economy were met, and at the same time, devoted its energies to guidance for the metal industry. The September 1958 plenary meeting of the party central committee brought forth important ways to expand the production of metal industry products. The party also suggested the fighting slogan "The iron and machine industries are kings!". Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance and important instructions to all areas of the metal industry. In the development of our country's metal industry, the words of Comrade Kim Il-song before the party standing committee from 4 to 6 May 1959, before the Hwanghae Iron Foundry Party Committee in September 1959, were teachings of great objective and practical significance. The correct policies of our party and the ceaseless personal on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song called all metal industry

workers to the labor struggle. The work team of Chin Ung-won of the Kangson Steel Mill originated the flying horse work team movement, which had great appeal to the whole country.

The workers of the Kimch'aek Iron Foundry, who had been unable to produce more than 190,000 tons during the first year of the five-year plan, eliminated conservatism and produced 270,000 tons of pig iron. Workers in the rolling plant of the Kangson Steel Mill, raised the productive efficiency of their rolling mill from 60,000 to 120,000 tons, overcame the old authorized standard, and created a new standard.

Through the creative labor struggle of the workers in this sector, together with the widespread technical development of the metal industry, the metallurgical industry's total production in 1950 was 17 times as great as in 1946, 44.2% of that in 1949, and 303% of that in 1956.

Growth in Production of Metal Industry Products
(1956=100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total Production of Metallurgical Industry	142	174	236	303
Pig iron and Granulated iron	43	170	300	369
Steel	746	197	237	338
Structural steel	154	192	249	357
Copper	112	189	285	355
Lead	114	125	146	128

As for the main metal products, production of pig iron and granulated iron in 1960 was 369% of that in 1956 and 123% of that in 1959, 1960 steel production was 444% of that in 1949 and 142% of that in 1959, and 1960 production of structural steel was 409% of that in 1949 and 143% of that in 1959.

The evil unbalance created in the metallurgical industry as a result of the plundering of its colonies by the Japanese imperialists was completely eliminated during the five-year plan. If the production of pig iron is taken as 100, the proportion of steel production was 30 in the year 1944 before liberation, and 74 in 1960. During the same period, the proportion of rolling mill structural steel production rose from 22 to 56.

The components of steel production were also changed and independence was strengthened.

The proportions of open hearth steel, electric converter steel, and electric furnace steel changed as follows:

Change in Methods of Steel Production

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Steel Production	100	100	100	100	100
Open Hearth	75.9	63.6	43.5	53.4	45.1
Electric Steel Converter	24.1	36.4	56.5	45.9	43.2
Electric Furnace	-----	-----	-----	0.7	11.7

During the five-year plan, our country's metal industry also was able to make large, medium, and small rolling mills and all kinds of metallurgical equipment with the strong support of the machine industry and the requirements of the peoples' economy for all sizes of structural steel were amply met. The proportion of the different kinds of rolled structural steel changed drastically. The number of types and sizes of steel grew to more than 1000: from all kinds of large steel molds to pig iron, from thick sheets to thin sheets. The metal industry was able to produce special steel alloys necessary for the production of motor vehicles, tractors, excavators, and all kinds of precision machines and tools. The production of special structural steel continued to grow, following the rapid development of the machine building industry. The proportion of special structural steel production to total steel production was 4.3% in 1956, 6.1% in 1959, and 10.3% in 1960.

Before the five-year plan, the non-ferrous ore produced could not all be refined domestically, but were produced in a semi-finished state. During the five-year plan, the non-ferrous metal industry progressed rapidly from raw materials to production of semi-finished products, and from semi-finished products to the production of completed products. A base was completed which enabled the refining of all non-ferrous ores produced domestically. The metal industry was able to supply ingredients such as nickel, molybdenum, etc., for the production of hardened alloys, steel alloys, and special structural steel, which had not been produced before. It also supplied rare metals such as germanium, cobalt, selenium, etc. In this way, the hereditary unbalance within the metal industry was basically liquidated and it was transformed into an autonomous industry in complete conformity with the actual conditions in our country.

Technical advances were made at a rapid rate together with modernization of much equipment in the ferrous and non-ferrous sectors of the metal industry during the five-year plan. Great strides were made as a result of the introduction of many advanced technical processes and advanced working methods. These included: the introduction of compressed air and oxygen into open hearth furnaces and electric steel converters, the production of pig iron with iron and coke, the introduction of automatic guidance devices for rolling mills, the use of domestic coal in coke ovens, the use of anthracite in

smelters for copper refining, and the introduction of high-speed receivers in lead refining.

During the five-year plan, the internal utilization coefficient of smelters was lowered 0.6, steel production time for open hearth furnaces was reduced 30 minutes, and steel production time for electric steel converters was reduced one hour. The recovery rate of copper refining was increased 2.5% and for lead refining, 6.5%.

During the five-year plan, the number of workers in metal industry increased by 221.5%. The productive efficiency of labor increased by 20%, in spite of a striking reduction in the production of semi-finished goods in the ferrous metals sector.

Machine Industry

During the five-year plan, the machine industry was faced with the important tasks of producing more machine tools and also more electrical machinery, farm machinery, mining machinery, construction machinery, engines, and boats; of meeting the needs for equipment, except for specialized equipment, and all kinds of attachments, through domestic production; and of increasing production in the machine building and metal processing industries more than 2.6 times in 1961, the end of the five-year plan.

The nation invested basic construction funds amounting to 127,000,000 won during the five-year plan and the buffer period in 1960 to insure the rapid development of the machine industry (including boat building).

As a result of the movement for a machine tool incubator, which was developed as a mass movement in 1959 based on the decisions of the December 1959 expanded plenary meeting of the party central committee, the machine industry, with existing labor and equipment, produced more of the machines and parts required by all sectors of the peoples' economy in 1960. In particular, it concentrated its energies on more production of all kinds of farm machinery, such as tractors, motor vehicles, and attachments for farm machines, to promote the mechanization of agriculture. It expanded the production of all kinds of mining machinery and parts, such as rock drills, winches, and loaders, to expand ore production. It produced the machines necessary to build large-scale chemical factories, in order to create a raw materials base for light industry. It guaranteed the machines and the means to promote the technical revolution in all sectors of the peoples' economy. Production of modern articles and staples to improve the life of the people, such as radios, sewing machines, clocks, bicycles, etc. was rapidly developed.

In order to insure that such tremendous tasks as the above were successfully completed, basic construction funds of 30,000,000

won were invested in the machine industry (including boat building) - in 1960, which was 250% of the investment in 1956.

During the five-year plan, many new machine factories were built, such as Hwach'on Machine Tool Factory, Kusang Mining Machinery Factory, Kusong Machine Tool Factory, Unsan Tool Factory, Tokch'on Motor Vehicle Factory, Kiyang Tractor Factory, etc. Existing machine factories were improved and expanded, such as Yongtong Machine Factory, Pukchung Machine Factory, Nagwon Machine Factory, etc. In this way, a strong foundation was built for our machine building industry. With the production of 13,000 more machine tools as a result of the movement for a machine tool incubator in 1959, the technical equipment of machine factories and the capacity of offices and state workshops were strengthened. New combined machine factories were built in each province, and new farm machinery production and repair shops were built in each city and country. The whole country was covered with a network of more than 300 machine factories and more than 100 repair factories and state shops.

During the five-year plan, an expanded heavy machinery, precision machinery, electrical machinery, and instruments base was built, including a machine tools industry, a motor vehicle and tractor industry, and a mining machinery industry, which did not exist in our country before. Colonial bias resulting from the evil colonial rule of the Japanese imperialism was completely eliminated and a strong qualitative base, capable of producing and repairing machines everywhere and carrying out its tasks of technical and cooperative production of machines, was created.

The machine industry in 1959 had already over-fulfilled the total output predicted for 1961, the end of the five-year plan, by 115.1%.

In 1960, the total output of the machine building and metal processing industries was 105% of that planned. Of this total, heavy machinery was 106%, precision machinery was 105%, electrical machinery was 107%.

Proportion of Heavy Machine Building and Metal Processing in Total Industrial Production (%)

	<u>1944</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Proportion of Heavy Machine Building and Metal Processing	1.6	8.1	35.3	20.6	21.3

The machine industry not only surpassed the general targets set by the five-year plan, but also produced all kinds of modern heavy machinery and precision machinery which had not been originally forecast by the five-year plan, such as all kinds of precision machines,

motor vehicles, tractors, excavators, bulldozers, large generators and water turbines, large rolling mills, an eight-meter tapping lathe, etc. It also manufactured complete generating equipment, metallurgical equipment, mining equipment, and chemical equipment.

The machine industry of our country also made and installed blast furnace No. 1, with an annual capacity of 250,000 tons, at the Beonghas Iron Foundry; an electric steel converter shop with an annual capacity of 200,000 tons and an advanced rolling mill shop with an annual capacity of 300,000 tons at the Kangson Steel Mill; ore dressing equipment at Nagyon and Toklyon mines; equipment for a vinyl chloride factory with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons; and equipment for irrigation. Also, a world-famous vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons is being built by our technicians with our machinery and equipment.

In 1960, the machine industry increased the output of machinery still further and improved its quality. Many new products were produced which had never been produced in our country before, including 300-ton presses, 67-spindle automatic boring mills, new model 280 lathes, 5,000 KVA hydroelectric generators and turbines, 24,000 KVA transformers, 10,000 KW copper refining equipment, oxygen separators, 200 cubic-meter air compressors, 150,000 kilocalorie refrigerators, 300 horsepower double-operating winches, juice powers, high-speed diesel engines, small tractors, all-round excavators, electric cars for use in ten-ton class mines, 100-ton scales, voltmeters, ammeters, cumulative wattmeters, sugar beet harvesters, and combined rice threshers. In addition, h,000-horsepower gas compressors and a large 3,000-ton-class ship were under construction.

In 1960, the machine industry produced complex precision machine equipment such as a tower for the synthesis of fuming nitric acid, needed for the construction of such factories as the Pongung Chemical Vinyl Factory, the Pongung Chemical Dyestuff Factory, and the Pongung Vinylon Factory.

Growth in Production of Main Machine Industry Goods
and Actual Production as a percentage of the 1960 Plan

	<u>Production as a %</u> <u>of 1960 plan</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Boilers	121	138	287
Electric Motors	128	139	460
Transformers	121	65	208
Metal Cutting			
Machine Tools	163	81	287
Lathes	140	71	326
Drill Presses	343	112	333
Milling Machines	122	405	---
Unit Press Machines	238	106	137
Crushers and			
Ball Mills	149	71	562
Winches	143	130	113
Flootation Equipment	126	460	623
Drills	129	102	---
Bore Drills	307	170	1,363
Chain Conveyors	91	93	367
Belt Conveyors	512	24	76
Rollers for Loaders	125	104	1,250
Air Compressors	106	98	4 times
Distributors	107	1,057	---
Motor Vehicles	104	28 times	---
Tractors	100	29 times	---
Excavators	78	279	---
Bearings	71	186	---
Sewing Machines	86	138	---
Bicycles	102	242	---
Internal Combustion			
Engines	62	102	99
Cotton Textile			
Machines	181	39	---
Refrigerators	139	719	---
Farm Machinery and			
Tools	117	3.6 times	9.8 times

In this way, the machine industry over-fulfilled its tasks given in the first five-year plan (1957-1961) for the development of the peoples' economy. Production was 184% of the plan for electric motors, 175% for high-speed metal cutting machines, 345% for farm machinery and tools, and 187% for air compressors.

In 1960 Machine industry workers and technicians developed the movement for technical innovations into a widespread mass movement in

1960, when 4,440 new ideas and rationalizations, more than 138% of the previous year, were introduced into production. An economy of more than 583,000 laborers was attained and more than 1,855,600 won was returned to the nation. The decisions of the August 1960 expanded plenary meeting of the party central committee concerning the expansion of the technical innovation movement in all sectors attained tremendous results in a widespread mass movement for automation and mechanization of production processes.

Automation is being introduced into some production processes, including the motor vehicle and tractor industry.

Mechanization of all production processes is being developed further in casting work and in the work of press units.

The movement for an incubator for presses is being developed everywhere and the application of presses in machine production is being widely expanded in scope. Small-scale casting shops, which had had diversified management, were given unified management and mechanization was widely introduced. Great strides were made in the specialization of their production.

The fight to raise the utilization rate of equipment was developed still further in the machine industry in 1960. The hourly utilisation rate for metal cutting machine tools was raised 0.9% compared with 1959; for facing lathes, 8.4%; for boring lathes, 9.5%; for milling machines, 0.3%; for upright boring lathes, 15.5%; and for separators, 6.5%.

The rate of utilization of productive area in steel casting shops also increased markedly. Output per cubic meters of shop area increased 43% over the previous year at the Nagwon Machine Factory and 36% at the Kusong Mining Machinery Factory. Production per unit of metal cutting machine tools increased 193% at Tokch' on Motor Vehicle Factory, 327% at Kujang Tractor Factory, 118% at Huich'on Machine Tool Factory, 102% at Nagwon Machine Factory, and 121% at P'yongyang Electrical Machinery Factory.

The productive capacity of labor in the machine industry was 105% of that planned for 1960. This was 109% of that in 1959, 1.8 times that in 1956, and 3.5 times of that in the pre-war year of 1949.

The number of machine industry workers also increased during the five-year plan. In 1960, it was 114% of that in 1959, 3.3 times that in 1956, and 6 times that in 1949.

The fight to raise the level of technical skills in the machine industry was developed as a mass movement in 1960.

Great results were achieved in carrying out the decisions of the August expanded plenary meeting of the party central committee to raise the level of skills of all workers one grade higher; unskilled workers to skilled workers, skilled workers to highly skilled workers, highly skilled workers to engineers or operators.

The average level of skills of machine industry workers in 1960 was 0.3 of a grade higher than in 1959. The number of technicians employed in machine industry also grew every year. In 1960, it was

153% of that in 1959, 295% of that in 1957, and 13 times that in 1953. In 1960, the production cost of the total of goods produced in machine industry was 3.8% lower than that planned, resulting in a saving of more than 5,025,000 won. The average cost of production of preparatory goods was 28.7% less than the previous year and 5.1% less than the planned cost. In the heavy machinery sector, the total cost of production was 1.8% lower than in 1959 and for preparatory goods, 5.5% lower. In the precision machinery sector, these costs were 6.8% and 42.3% lower, respectively, and in the electrical machinery sector, 1.8% and 49% lower respectively.

The unit cost of production also declined when compared with 1959. For high temperature engines, it was 6% lower; for bulldozers, 4% lower, for transformers, 21% lower; for pumps, 7% lower; for motor vehicles, 52% lower; for tractors, 51% lower; for boats, 5% lower, for excavators, 31% lower; and for radios, 10% lower.

Chemical Industry

In carrying out the tasks of the first five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period, our country's chemical industry began rapid development in accordance with the definite policies of the party and the government. It made great strides in building a foundation capable of applying chemistry to our peoples' economy.

The central tasks of the chemical industry during the first five-year plan were; to produce chemical fertilizers and insecticides on a large scale in order to develop agriculture, to meet basic domestic demands for chemicals, to arrange for production of chemical fibers and synthetic yarns for the spinning and hand-weaving industries, to expand production of caustic soda, to expedite construction of dyestuff factories, and to produce cement required for construction on a large scale.

A vast amount of national funds was expended during the five-year plan to insure the successful completion of these tasks. Basic construction funds of 22,000,000 won were expended in this sector for completion of buffer tasks in 1960.

During the first five-year plan, and the 1960 buffer period, the chemical industry built the new Hungnam Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Factory with an annual capacity of 136,000 tons, the new Namp'o Refinery, a new superphosphate production plant at the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory, etc. Existing chemical fertilizer and pharmaceutical production facilities were expanded. The party and government made all kinds of preparations for the improvement and expansion of artificial silk and rayon thread factories and the creation of an organic synthetics industry in order to improve the life of the people. As a result, the Pongung Vinyl Chloride Factory was completed and has already reached a production capacity of 6,000 tons. The first phase of construction of a first-class vinylen factory was completed (1961).

By construction of new facilities and expansion the productive capacity of the chemical industry was expanded and chemical production increased rapidly.

During the first five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period, the chemical industry grew at an average annual rate of 35.5%. Chemical industry output in 1960 was 448% of that in 1956 and 13 times that in 1946.

Growth in Production of the Chemical Industry (%)

	<u>1960/1946</u>	<u>1960/1949</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Chemical Industry	13 times	416	448	216
Pharmaceutical Industry	295 times	28 times	10 times	129

Growth in Industrial Production of Chemical Factories (%)

	Production as a Percentage of the National Plan for		<u>1960/1959</u>
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>	
Hungnam Fertilizer Factory	112		110
Pongung Chemical Factory	102		91
Ch'ungsu Chemical Factory	130		151
Yongan Chemical Factory	108		165
Haeju Chemical Factory	106		110
P'yongyang Reagent Factory	110		76
Aoji Chemical Factory	115		96
Wonsan Chemical Factory	136		157
Nanam Pharmaceutical Factory	135		116
Sunch'on Pharmaceutical Factory	110		153
Hungnam Pharmaceutical Factory	110		132

Brilliant results were also achieved in the production of manufactured chemical products during the first five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period. Many new products were produced, including superphosphate of lime fertiliser, urea, hardened oil, P'ELBAM, DDT, T'IOPI'OSU, hexachlorine, bleaching powder, hydrochloric acid, ARAMIDAM, etc. [Capitalised words transliterated from Korean]. Paint production amounted to 20 times the level at the end of Japanese imperialistic control. Chemical fertilizer production in 1960 was 2.9 times that in 1956. In terms of ammonium sulfate, more than 648,000 tons of chemical fertiliser was produced.

Production of important goods in 1960 as a percentage of the plan is as follows: chemical fertiliser, 101% (ammonium nitrate, 114%; ammonium sulfate, 101%); borax, 134%; blasting powder, 115%; dyestuffs,

123%; urea, 104%; sulfur, 105%; synthetic thread, 101%. In this way, production exceeded the 1960 national plan by 4,396 tons of chemical fertilizer, 3,107 tons of ammonium sulfate, 15,783 tons of ammonium nitrate, 1,141 tons of carbide, 3,927 tons of blasting powder, 24.5 tons of dyestuffs, 15 tons of urea, 220 tons of sulfur, and 37 tons of artificial thread.

Growth In Production Of Main Chemical Products

	1960 Pro- duction (Unit=	1,000 tons)		
		1960/1959	1960/1956	1960/1946
Chemical fertiliser	561	114	285	360
Including:				
Ammonium Sulfate	235	113	170	200
Ammonium Nitrate	131	12	18 times	40 times
Ammonium Chloride	23	95	285 times	16 times
Nitrate of Lime	33	93	67	186
Sulfuric Acid	255	118	233	236
Caustic Soda	25	103	401	740
Sodium Carbonate	16	91	123 times	---
Carbide	125	92	127	296
Coke	817	116	423	1,955 times

The chemical industry of our country also achieved tremendous results in technical development during the first five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period.

Chemical industry facilities were equipped with advanced scientific techniques and mechanization and automation were strengthened. Ammonium nitrate factories, the February 8 Madong Cement Plant, dye-stuff factories, and related plants were operated with a completely automated and mechanized system.

In this way the colonial technical backwardness of the chemical industry was completely eliminated.

Through the introduction of many new ideas and results of the latest scientific techniques into production, output capacity and the productive capacity of labor were increased and the automation of production processes was put into effect without difficulty.

New techniques were studied and introduced, such as the introduction of the freezing method into the carbonization process in the production of ammonium chloride, the improvement of electrolytic processes in making caustic soda, and the improvement of the process for producing chlorine water. As a result, productive capacity was increased 300% in each of these areas. In the production of nitrate of lime, the nitrogen was prevented from escaping from the nitrification

furnace by a rearrangement of the nitrogen distribution pipes. The amount of nitrogen contained in the product was increased from 15 to 17% and the productive capacity of labor was raised 1.6 times.

In the synthesis of ammonia, a new technical process was introduced, with the result that the air pressure in the converter was reduced from 700 to 400 and its internal heat distribution was made uniform.

Research was done into the making of new catalysts from the sources of raw material in our country. When the results were introduced, the capacity of converters was increased 1.7 times.

The method of extracting sulfur ore was changed from mechanical method to an advanced boiling water method. As a result, productive capacity was increased more than 3 times and automation was put into effect without difficulty.

Pharmaceutical factories by themselves built and introduced ion exchangers into the making of heavy water and saved thousands of tons of coal. The process of making K'ULLORUSULP'ONSAN [transliterated from Korean] was converted from a non-continuous to a continuous process, productive capacity was increased more than 3 times, and it was converted from a process harmful to health to a safe process.

Tremendous strides were made in the mechanization of work in which many goods must be lifted. A press which can draw out the product automatically was introduced into the processing of hand weaving. The work was made easier and the capacity of the equipment was increased many times. The No. 2 electric shovel was introduced and the productive capacity of labor in loading and unloading coal cars was increased 67%. The "shipboard" crane was built and introduced to unload raw materials for cement, with the result that the productive capacity of labor was increased more than 540%. An advanced thread making machine was built and introduced into asbestos thread processing and working efficiency was raised more than 416%. High economic and technical marks were reached by the introduction of technical re-organizations and rationalizations of production processes and many new ideas.

In 1960, the daily production per ammonium sulfate saturator was 114% of that in 1959. The average hourly production per carbide furnace was 124% of that in 1959. The amount of ore handled per square meter of "roasting" area for rare sulfates was 126% of that in 1959. The average hourly production per intrification furnace was 131% of that in 1956 and per carbide furnace, 133%.

During the five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period, the technical strength of the chemical industry also increased. The technicians and scientists of the chemical industry achieved great results in their research into the production of chemical fiber from raw materials found in our country.

Based on their research, a vinylon factory with a capacity of 20,000 tons was built (first phase completed) using our designs and

our techniques. A vinyl chloride factory with a capacity of 6,000 tons was completed.

The productive capacity of labor was strikingly increased by the introduction of advanced scientific techniques and advanced working methods. As a result, the unit cost of chemical products was systematically reduced.

In 1960, the unit cost of ammonium sulfate was 9.8% below the plan, ammonium nitrate was 14.5% below, ammonium chloride was 9% below, carbide was 6.5% below, and cement was 2.4% below the plan.

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Building Materials Industry

The task confronting the building materials industry in the first five-year plan was to increase cement productivity to a yearly output of 1 - 1.5 million tons in 1961; to increase production of bricks, tile, artificial slate, material slate, and various types of building stone and to satisfy completely the domestic demands for glass, glass goods, and sanitary pottery.

In order to increase the production of various types of building materials, such as cement, brick, tile, and prefabricated reinforced parts, which are all needed in massive Socialist construction, the State invested over 62 million won during the period 1957 to 1960 in basic construction. During the effective period of the five-year plan (1957-1959) basic construction funds amounting to more than an average of one million Won per year were expended in the cement industry alone.

As a result, innumerable cement factories had modern equipment installed, existing facilities restored, and generally were expanded. Among these factories were the 400,000 ton per annum capacity, 2.8 Madong Cement Factory, the 100,000 ton per annum capacity Sung-ho-li Cement factory, the 150,000 ton per annum capacity Chon-nae-li Cement Factory, and the 200,000 ton per annum capacity Hae-jie Cement Factory. During the period 1958 to 1959 alone, there was a total productivity increase of 100,000 tons.

In particular, the party and the government devoted concentrated attention to the industrialization of production of various types of materials related to the overall carrying out of prefabricated construction. In order to satisfy the increasing demands for these materials, building material factories in all areas, including the block factories in Pyongchon-tong and Milim, which are equipped with modern facilities, were newly established and expanded on a large scale.

In this way, during the five-year plan, powerful building material bases were created with the capability of producing in great quantities the various types of building materials and reinforced parts.

Following the industrialization of production of reinforced parts and expansion and new installation of facilities, productivity rose remarkably and production of reinforced parts in our country reached 1,230,000 cubic meters. In accordance with the party's policy of extensively mobilizing local resources for construction, building stone, pumice stone, and natural slate, crushed stone, which are abundant in our country, are being used widely. Also, coal waste and slag, which were discarded in the past, are now being used as excellent building materials.

Based on the June 1958 decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, workers from various areas tapped hidden reserves enabling them to produce more than one million tons of cement yearly, without any huge state outlay, and in tapped reserves for production of various types of building materials. By constructing small-scale factories everywhere on the basis and beginning work, in 1958 alone, these factories produced tremendous amounts of brick, tile, slate, slaked lime, and over 1,000 tons of cement.

As a result of the new establishment, restoration, and expansion of cement factory enterprises, and the intensification of technical equipment, productivity as of 1 January 1961, increased 2.6 times over that as of 1 January 1957.

Cement production in 1958 was 1,244,000 tons and in 1959 was 3,916,000 tons, brilliantly surpassing the task presented by the Third Conference of our party which called for the production of one to 1.5 million tons.

In 1960 the building material industrial production program was exceeded by 103 percent and total production was five times that of 1956.

**Implementation Rate and Growth Production Programs
by Leading Factories (per cent)**

	1960 Rate of Program Implementation	1960/1959
Sungho-li Cement Factory	103.1	—
Chonnae-li Cement Factory	103.2	117.7
Haeju Cement Factory	111.6	117.3
2.8 Madong Cement Factory	102.6	125.9
Komu-san Cement Factory	101.1	123.7
Chongjin State Factory	111.5	—
Pyongyang Block Factory	119.1	114.9
Milim Block Factory	115.1	132.1
Kangnam Brick Factory	109.7	113.1
Pyongyang Building Material Factory	102.0	127.7

In 1960, production programs for manufactured goods of the building materials industry were carried out successfully: cement, 103 per cent; bricks, 108 per cent; artificial slate, 107 per cent.

Thus, in 1960, production of cement surpassed state programs by 7,000 tons; bricks, 22,000,000; and artificial slate, 9,000 square meters.

Growth in Production of Leading Building Materials

	Unit	1960	1960/1956	1960/1959
Cement	1000 tons	2,285	383	119
Slaked lime	" "	770	295	119
Regular bricks	million	421	61	89
Plate glass	1000 sq. meters	5,070	259	134
Artificial slate	" " "	1,390	113.5	82

Along with the development of production in the building materials industry during the first five-year plan, great results were achieved also in technical and economic quotas. Output per hour per cement machine in 1959 was already 121 per cent that of 1956. By putting into effect a system of preventive conservation for facilities and by introducing advanced techniques and work methods on a wide scale, the operability of facilities in the building materials branch was markedly raised.

Operability of cement machines in 1960 increased 3 per cent over that of 1959.

The mechanization of projects in the cement industry during the first five-year plan was successfully accomplished.

In the Haeju Cement Factory, almost all of the spraying was mechanized. Also raised noticeably was the level of mechanization in all the other cement factories and other building materials factories.

Labor productivity in the cement industry in 1960 rose to 187.3 per cent as compared with 1956.

In the cement industry during the first five-year plan, research projects connected with cement production were successfully carried out; crushed stone was introduced as a raw material for cement, and there was a switch from imported coal to domestic coal. Also, success was achieved in white cement production.

The production of various types of building materials and prefabricated reinforced parts was industrialized and technical success was achieved in the production of reinforced parts as regards form and lightness. Furthermore, the mechanization of granite, and marble polishing was successfully completed; a large quantity of good-quality marble building stone was produced, raising the quality of construction; and porcelain radiators were introduced into production, cutting down considerably on the iron.

Light Industry

Based on the priority development of heavy industry and the promotion of management of collective farms, our country's light industry, during the first five-year plan, conquered the backwardness inherited from history;

expended and intensified remarkably its own bases; and contributed greatly to improving the people's life.

Every year during the five-year plan and during the 1960 buffer period task, the party and the government invested enormous amounts of funds in basic construction in order to strengthen the material and technical basis of light industry and to promote the rapid increase of productivity. During the period 1957 to 1960 the average yearly investment in basic construction in the light industry branch rose to 132 per cent as compared with the average annual investment during the three-year plan (1954-1956). Of that, the textile industry rose 153.1 per cent and the food processing industry rose 227.5 per cent.

In 1960, funds amounting to 19.4 per cent of the total amount for industrial construction were expended for the development of light industry. Thus, in 1960, of the amount invested in light industry construction, the amount going toward the textile industry rose 160.9 per cent and the amount going toward the food processing industry rose 239.8 per cent, as compared with 1956.

As a result, during the period 1957 to 1960, a series of silk mills and spinning mills were reconstructed and expanded. These included the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Kusong Textile Mill, the Kaesong Spinning Mill, and the Hamhung Silk Mill, all of which were equipped with 100,000 spindles. Newly established were the Pyongyang Silk Textile Factory, which was equipped with 10,000 modern spindles and over 1,400 silk looms; the Pyongyang Textile Dye-Works, capable of bleaching, dyeing, and manufacturing 100 million meters of woven goods annually; and the Sinuiju Textile Factory. Also successfully carried out was the work of restoring and expanding the Chongjin Chemical Fiber Factory, which is a base for leading raw materials in the textile industry. In 1959 artificial fiber production capacity reached 15,000 tons. The project of constructing the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory, which will be capable of producing 50,000 tons of pulp and 20,000 tons of staple fiber, is being carried out successfully. In addition, 220 medium and small spinning and knitting factories were newly established in various provinces, cities, and counties.

In the food processing industry, large scale food processing plants equipped with modern techniques have been newly established and expanded. These include the Pyongyang Grain Factory, the Fruit and Poultry Packing Plant of the Pyongsong Meat Packing Plant, the Hambung Meat Packing Plant, and the Pukchong Food Processing Plant. Medium and small scale local food processing plants have been constructed widely.

In the daily necessities industry, local industrial pottery factories were newly established or expanded, including the Automatic Bottle Making Workshop of the Nampo Glass Factory and the Pyongyang Pottery Factory. Beginning with the expansion of the Kilju Pulp Factory, the pulp paper capacity of the Central Paper Manufacturing Factory rose conspicuously and 140 local paper manufacturing factories were newly built. Moreover, to meet the situation in the provinces, cities and counties, a large number of medium and small scale daily necessities factories were newly constructed and expanded.

In raising rapidly the production of consumer goods, the party has had local industry keep pace with large scale centralized industry and has adopted a policy of employing handicraft techniques along with modern techniques.

In less than a year after the June 1953 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee to reform, through a nationwide movement, the food processing industry and the production of daily necessities, over 1,000 city and county operated factories were constructed. Totalling up all existing industry under provincial control and all co-operative organization industry, there are on the average more than 10 local industrial factories in each city and county. The result is that in 1960 the number of enterprises in the light industry category as compared to 1957, increased by 258 per cent and the number of employees increased by 264 per cent.

Following the expansion and strengthening of light industry based and the completion of the reorganization of agricultural management and strong heavy industry support, the gross output of consumer goods during the five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period task increased 2.3 fold. Moreover, production in the textile industry

in 1960 increased 345 per cent as compared with 1956; stationery and miscellaneous goods, 683 per cent; food-stuffs and luxury items, 416 per cent; glass and pottery, 542 per cent. Thus, the level production of consumer goods occupied in the gross industrial output of our country rose from 41 per cent in 1949 to 45 per cent in 1960.

In order to solve the problem of fiber raw material during the five-year plan, natural fiber bases continued to be expanded, and an effort was made to increase the production of artificial fiber and create a synthetic fiber industry. Thus, the independent groundwork for our country's textile industry was strengthened another degree, and in the near future we should be able to solve satisfactorily the problem of fiber raw material. Based on the management of collective farms and progress of the fishing industry, the production of manufactured food-stuffs developed rapidly and the material and technical foundation of our country's food processing industry, which had been backward, for the first time was strongly advanced in the five-year plan.

Production of daily necessities rose rapidly and the variety of goods was expanded too. In the past it was said that we could not definitely make even a pencil or a watch. Today, however, we have become capable of producing sewing machines, clocks, radios, enamelware, glass and chinaware, great quantities of all sorts of perishable, economical, cultural goods and other household goods.

By establishing light industry bases during the five-year plan and reinforcing their technical facilities, the productivity of light industry manufactured goods rose rapidly. The output of textiles during 1960 was 189,66,000 meters--138 times that of the pre-liberation 1944 level and 1.5 times that of the 1949 level. The manufacture of underwear rose to 273 times that of pre-liberation period and 28 times that of the pre-war period. Also, it was 1.4 times the fiscal year 1961 level that had been predicted in the five-year plan.

As compared with 1946, output in 1960 of the food and luxury goods industry increased 13 fold; pulp and paper manufacturing industry, 20 fold; tanning and footwear industry, 155 fold; and the stationery and miscellaneous goods industry, 150 fold.

Growth in Output of Chief Goods in the Light Industry Branch (per cent)

	Unit	1960 Output	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Pulp	1,000 tons	63	101	2.5 times
Paper	1,000 tons	47	105	183
Textiles	10,000 meters	18,966	120	2.5 times
Silk goods	10,000 meters	3,868	137	11 times
Socks	10,000 pairs	2,741	162	2.7 times
Underwear	10,000 sets	1,638	172	7.5 times
Stationery	10,000	2,356	113	2.4 times
Footwear	10,000 pairs	2,330	136	133
Leather shoes	10,000 pairs	74.8	141	4.7 times
Vegetable processing	10,000 tons	3.9	130	42 times
Soy sauce	10,000 kiloliters	8.6	127	3.1 times
Bean paste	10,000 tons	10.1	177	182
Confectioneries	10,000 tons	2.6	121	16 times
Soft drinks	10,000 kiloliters	2.2	160	44 times

Subsequent to the February 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee relative to raising the quality of industrial goods, many new high quality goods were produced. A great quantity of good quality woven goods, including "covering" and poplin, in addition to high grade silk goods, bleached and dyed textiles, and print material was produced. Production of poplin, velvet, suit material, overcoat material, and other high grade textiles rose 121 per cent as compared with 1959.

Moreover, the variety of daily necessities has continued to be expanded. The number of different kinds of consumer goods in 1960 was expanded by more than 300 as compared with 1959.

Particularly, by mobilizing and utilizing local raw material sources in line with the rapid development of local industry, production of a variety of items necessary to the lives of the people was markedly increased.

One of the important successes achieved in the light industry branch during the five-year plan was the expansion and reinforcement of its own facilities and production bases. Based on a decision of the Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee on 4 May 1959, a great many machine tools which had been manufactured under the machine tool Saekkichiki movement, contributed greatly to the manufacture of facilities for light industry.

During the five-year plan, centralized light industry machine factories for manufacturing light industry facilities were newly established in Sinuiju, Pyongyang, and Sariwon, and in each province general machine factories were newly established.

In this way, the pre-liberation backwardness, which had made it impossible to produce even a needle or a spindle, was overcome, and now great quantities of important light industry facilities are produced by the industry itself. These include precision spinning machines, looms, and other textile facilities.

The general machine factories in each province are producing large quantities of a variety of light industry facilities and spare parts in order to mechanize local industry.

During the five-year plan the ranks of technicians and capable people in the light industry branch swelled; in 1960 those ranks rose 342 per cent as compared with 1957.

In the textile industry in 1960 the actual quantity of staple fiber rose 109 per cent as compared with 1959; in the pulp and paper manufacturing industry the average daily number of revolutions per sulphite pulp machine was 180 per cent; and hourly production per paper machine rose 104 per cent.

As a result of reinforcing technical equipment, raising labor productivity, and improving labor organization in light industry, the price of goods has continually declined.

In comparison with average prices in 1959, cotton goods dropped 4.1 per cent; yaksantan, 5.2 per cent; and underwear decreased 4.1 per cent.

Local Industry

The Korean Labor Party and Government of the Republic have adopted a policy of having centralized industry and local industry develop side by side in the production of consumer goods. At the same time, by mobilizing reserves of all facilities, materials, and efforts which have lain dormant in the local areas, they have created local industrial bases without any additional outlay of funds. This has made it possible to maintain the priority development of heavy industry and at the same time promote the rapid growth of production of light industrial goods.

The June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee presented, in accordance with Premier Kim Il-sung's recommendations, a revolutionary policy calling for the mobilization of all hidden reserves in local areas in order to construct at least one local industrial factory in each county, and for the reformation of production of daily necessities and the food processing industry.

This decision of the Party drew out a great vitality; in less than three months after it was made, over 1,000 local industrial factories sprang up like mushrooms after a rain in every nook and cranny of our country.

Thus, everywhere you go in our country, no matter how secluded, great quantities of all varieties of processed foodstuffs and daily necessities are being produced and tremendous advances are being made in the development of our country's light industry.

The Korean Labor Party and Government of the Republic have devoted much effort toward strengthening the material and technical foundation for local industrial factories that have been newly established.

Great significance was attached to the further sound development of local industry by the Nation-Wide Conference of Local Industry and Production Cooperative Enthusiasts in October of 1959 which reviewed the brilliant successes achieved in carrying out the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and in the Socialist reorganization of our country's individual commerce and industry.

Subsequent to the Plenary Meeting in June, the Party reorganized the industrial management system to agree with the rapid development of industry in our country, particularly the rapid development of local industry. Also, the party took steps to establish a system of local industry along with centralized industry. Many management officers and technical workers were sent in. As a result of the continuing encouragement of the party and the government, the material and technical foundation of local industry was gradually strengthened and the industrial management level rose noticeably.

In particular, the August 1960 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and the 19 November 1960 Standing Committee Meeting adopted an important resolution calling for (1) the mechanization of hand labor in the local industry branch in order to simplify difficult labor, (2) the increase of all-round technical reforms and labor productivity, (3) a solution to the problem of raw material bases for light industry, (4) the raising of the quality of manufactured goods to an advanced level within two to three years, and (5) an all-out change in the light industry branch.

As a result of correct party policy on rapidly developing local industry and the efforts and struggle of the workers in this branch, local industry progressed at a dazzling rate.

Gross output of local industry in 1960 rose 187 per cent as compared with 1956, and was 17 times that of pre-war 1949.

Growth of total output of local industry by province
(per cent)

	1950/ 1949	1960/ 1953	1960/ 1949	
Total	897	—	17 times	
P'yongyang City	379	23 times	992	
P'yongan-namdo	374	11 times	635	
P'yongan-pukto	267	448	948	
Chagang-do	303	748	26 times	
Hwanghae-namdo	553	11 times	11 times	
Hwanghae-pukto	382	16 times	424	
Kangwon-do	454	21 times	342	
Hamgyong-namdo	299	984	350	
Hamgyong-pukto	317	928	677	
Yanggang-do	204	11 times	606	
Kaesong City	563	—	37 times	

Local industry in our country in 1960 produced a tremendous quantity of goods. It amounted to 39 per cent of the gross national industrial output and 59 per cent of the gross national consumer goods output. Of that, production of subsidiary foodstuffs amounted to 74 per cent of the gross national product; household goods, 84 per cent; pottery, 86 per cent; and stationery, including fountain pens, 71 per cent.

Thus, local industry accounts for half of all consumer goods' production and is assuming an important role in satisfying the needs of the people.

The following chart shows the growth of production of leading goods in local industrial factories which are under the control of each provincial and municipal economic committee and which occupy overwhelmingly weighty positions in our country's local industry.

	Unit	1960 Output	Growth (%)	
			1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Paper goods	tons	12,729	116.7	13.1 times
Textiles	km	33,461	131.2	7.7 "
Sox	1000 pairs	19,193	186.2	10.9 "
Underwear	1000 sets	11,348	198.3	9.2 "
Student note <u>Books</u> ?	1000 books	71,419	118.4	193
Footwear	1000 pairs	83,697	158.2	3.2 times
Of that:				
Leather shoes	1000 pairs	830	264	6.3 "
Processed vegetables	tons	37,473	145.3	9.8 "
Tinned herbs	tons	1,853	288	--
Soy sauce	kiloliter	77,827	119.6	3.4 times
Bean paste	tons	99,702	176	2.3 times
Pastry	tons	22,754	134.6	17.8 "
Sweets	tons	9,457	225.1	--
Soft drinks	kiloliter	22,497	178.6	184.8 "
Fermented wine	"	6,590	610.7	--
Processed wine	"	7,320	148.7	62 times
Beer	"	4,837	130.1	--
Processed Marine products	tons	28,417	150.6	63.4 times
Vegetable oil	tons	6,290	117	2.2 "

The relative position occupied by these local industrial factories in the production of national light industry manufactured and real goods is: textiles, 17.6 per cent; socks, 70 per cent; underwear, 69.3 per cent; clocks, 28.2 per cent; footwear, 36 per cent; soy sauce, 90.9 per cent; bean paste, 99 per cent; soft drinks, fermented wine, and beer, 100 per cent. In addition, many manufactured goods are included.

A great many new goods were produced and the variety increased in the local industry branch during the five-year plan. These included a variety of textile goods such as pilodo, ssilu, and hemp textiles, various types of chloride vinyl goods such as fountain pens, clocks, rain coats, and shoes; and a variety of processed wild fruit goods.

The material and technical foundation of local industry continued to be expanded. In accordance with the revolutionary steps taken by the party, raw material resources that had been hidden in the local areas were tapped and mobilized, thereby making the local industry itself a raw material base. Also, production was further expanded and developed. In particular, the party strengthened its technical assistance to local industrial enterprises by establishing collective machine factories in each province thereby helping the local industries to produce and maintain their own facilities and spare parts. Moreover, the party improved the management and operation of enterprises and had established a mother-factory system with its aim being the effective mutual utilization of raw materials and other resources by the enterprises.

Reviewing the production facilities in 1960 of the local industrial factories under the control of each provincial and municipal economic committee, we find that compared to 1958 the number of machine tools increased 4.2 fold; metal cutting machine tools, 3 fold; electrically operated machinery, 3.3 fold; presses, 2.5 fold; sock machines, 5.3 fold; hand looms, 11.2 fold; reverse looms, 33 fold; chojiki machines, 8.2 fold; milking machines, 3 fold; and refrigerators, 3.2 fold.

In accordance with party policy and Cabinet directive number 15 regarding the organization and development of the production of foodstuffs and daily necessities, home work teams were organized and put into operation, thereby introducing the lady of the house and local idle labor into production.

As of the end of 1960, the number of laborers and office workers included in 1,358 local industrial factories and 538 production cooperatives reached something over 248,000 persons. The number of assistant technicians increased quickly to 15.1 times that of 1959 and the number of technicians increased 6.4 times that of the same period.

Cooperative Organization Industries

The Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party proposed the completion of the socialist reorganization of private industry during the first five-year plan by drawing into cooperatives the medium and small scale commercial businessmen in urban areas. Also, the party took concrete measures for the Socialist reorganization of urban medium and small scale commercial and industrial businessmen through production cooperatives. This was based on the 30 September 1957 decision of the Party Central Committee Standing Committee relative to strengthening production cooperatives, both organizationally and economically, and strengthening in the members the ideological tasks.

The socialist reorganization of medium and small scale commerce and industry in urban areas of our country was completed at the same time collectivization of agricultural management was completed -- August 1958.

As of the end of 1960 in our country, 538 production cooperatives, comprised of over 74,000 peoples (15 purchasing cooperatives, 24 light transportation cooperatives, and 7 engineering and construction cooperatives) were carrying out their own production management in large socialist households. Production cooperatives fulfilled the five-year plan two years early.

Gross output of production cooperatives in 1960 grew 4.2 times as compared with 1956 and 23.2 times as compared with 1949.

Gross Output Growth by Province of the Cooperative Production Organization Industry

	1960 Program Implementation Rate	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Production Cooperatives	103.6	116.4	418.7
Pyongyang city	101.1	101.2	241.1
Pyongan-namdo	107.4	128.8	486.8
Pyongan-pukto	105.8	118.7	400.5
Chagang-do	103.3	112.7	400.1
Hwanghae-namdo	110.5	124.4	590.0
Hwanghae-pukto	104.7	118.2	666.8
Kangwon-do	100.3	143	867.5
Hamgyong-namdo	105.9	119.9	631.5
Hamgyong-pukto	97.5	108.8	518.1
Yanggang-do	101	115.8	793.7
Kaesong city	108.7	117.5	250.7

The following chart shows percentage of output of production cooperative, based on local raw material resources.

	As compared with 1960	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Total	71.5	113.7	449.3
Pyongyang city	70	102.2	242.1
Pyongan-namdo	76.3	152.3	11.5 times
Pyongan-pukto	70	105.2	390
Chagang-do	71	96.9	352
Hwanghae-namdo	54	113.1	420.1
Hwanghae-pukto	73.5	121.4	579.3
Kangwon-do	88.5	148.9	105.5
Hamgyong-namdo	57.6	105.7	572.8
Hamgyong-pukto	78.9	106.7	546.6
Yanggang-do	79.6	102.3	671.8
Kaesong city	73.9	117.8	671.1

By strengthening the material and technical foundation of production cooperatives, development is rising at a rapid rate. As of the end of 1960, the percentage of forms number three, which is the highest form of a production cooperative, rose from 23.6 per cent to 75 per cent.

Based on the voluntary principle, 347 production cooperatives, comprised of over 53,000 persons, were converted to centralized and local industrial factories.

Forestry

During the five-year plan the forestry industry completely eliminated the century-old technical backwardness that it had been burdened with since the Japanese imperialist rule, and by starting out on the road to technical reformation furthered the material and technical foundation that will make possible unlimited future development. In order to guarantee such success the state invested state funds amounting to over 25 million won in the forestry branch during the period 1957-1960.

Including the work that was begun on the Killju Plywood Factory, 26 factories were either newly built, reconstructed, or expanded during the five-year plan. Also expanded was a system of production wherein manufactured and daily goods workshops and carbonization workshops were set up together, enabling them to process the lumber in a logical manner.

During 1960, which was the year of the buffer period, the Musan Lumber Factory and the Wiyon Lumber Factory were reconstructed as up-to-date factories utilizing our techniques and facilities.

In this way new industrial bases for lumber processing were created in our country and the basis for lumber chemistry and wood curing industry was strengthened.

The general forest railway lines conservation and intensification project and waterways redevelopment project, including the Paektu conservation project, were expedited in a positive manner. In 1960, transportation facilities and technical equipment were reinforced. This included 1,800 kilometers of forest railway lines and 3,000 kilometers of waterways. As a result of the marked rise in productivity in the forest products industry branch and the mass struggle by the workers in this branch to increase production and economize, by November 1959 production in the forest products industry had already surpassed by 102 per cent the production level forecast for fiscal year 1961, which was the last year of the first five-year plan.

In 1960, production of unfinished lumber amounted to 3,600,000 cubic meters and production of finished lumber amounted to 1,320,000 cubic meters. Compared to 1956, production of unfinished lumber rose 140 per cent and production of finished lumber rose 124 per cent.

Gross output in the forest products and lumber manufacturing industry in 1960 rose 184 per cent as compared with 1956 and 327 per cent as compared with 1949.

Growth in production of chief industrial goods (per cent)

	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1959
Unfinished lumber	140	93
Finished lumber	124	92
Wood pulp	—	107
Furniture manufacturing	—	137

The on-the-spot guidance and teaching Premier Kim Il-song gave at the Pyongyang Wood Cases Factory, the Pyongyang Furniture Factory, the Rohon Forest Products Enterprise, the Samjiyon Work Center, the Wiyon Lumber Factory, the Wiyon Forestry Machine Factory, the Kilju Plywood Factory, and the Manpo Lumber Factory had a tremendous motivating influence on the development of the forest products industry and provided unlimited encouragement for the workers in this field.

Workers in the forestry field raised the overall level of exploitability of lumber by (1) accepting the teachings of Premier Kim Il-seng to safeguard and cultivate the natural resources of the forests, to economize to the utmost, and to collectively utilize lumber; (2) cutting the trees closer to the ground to get more timber, (3) struggling to use tree saplings of up to four centimeters in diameter, and (4) employing methods of processing large trees. The actual rate of yield of unfinished lumber rose from 83.1 per cent in 1956 to 86.8 per cent in 1960, and that of finished lumber rose from 67.3 per cent to 67.7 per cent.

After the June 1958 Plenary Meeting and Premier Kim Il-song's teachings, the forest products industry branch began clearing the way for epoch-making development in the wood processing industry.

In this way, it will be possible by utilizing wood by-products to produce and supply many new serviceable goods in the people's economy.

Workers in forest products enterprises have rapidly raised the production of charcoal, rosin oil, and pine resin, by utilizing tree roots and other otherwise unusable parts. The lumber and processing factories have become able to produce a variety of household goods, school goods, athletic equipment, and toys by using waste lumber and sawdust. Also, they have become capable of producing great quantities of new chemical products such as pine oil, light oil, heavy oil, and axle oil, with rosin oil as the raw material, by introducing advanced scientific techniques. Other items they became capable of producing were acetone, methanol, vinegar, alcohol, tannin and cork.

In 1960, success was achieved, in particular, in the production of wood board at the Kilju Plywood Factory and in the production of fiber board at the Wiyon Lumber Factory. By using wood by-products, the production of household goods and solid furniture of a higher quality was guaranteed. At the same time these factories advanced the possibility of satisfying more smoothly the economic demands for lumber and removing the strain on lumber in our country.

The forest products industry was completely equipped with modern technical facilities during the first five-year plan. Compared to pre-war 1949, the number of tractors increased 140 times and the number of two-handed saws increased 70 times. Tree-felling operations are being carried out now with machine saws. Prior to 1949, there was not even one of these in use. Moreover, the maintenance and repair system in each enterprise was expanded by strengthening and equipping two forestry machine factories and 42 maintenance shops during the entire period. Also, these factories and shops are producing machine saws, 750 ton presses and other medium and small forestry machines and spare parts.

In 1960 the forestry branch concentrated its efforts on lumbering operations where the technical equipment was the weakest, on mechanizing intermediate lumber transportation, and on expediting the mechanization of loading and unloading operations. As a result, mechanization of lumber operations in 1960 rose to 26.5 times that of 1956, mechanization of the intermediate lumber transportation stage rose to 26 times that of 1956, and mechanization of the lumber transportation stage rose to 115.3 per cent.

The technical camp also rose rapidly. By the end of 1960 the number of technicians and engineers working in the forestry branch was 90 times that during the last years of the Japanese imperialists. In 1960, over 1,280 original ideas were presented, of which 860 were introduced into production. Through the wide introduction of advanced techniques and work methods, labor productivity rose and the output per person continued to rise. Output per laborer in 1960 rose 125 per cent as compared with 1956.

Monetary wages of the laborers in the forestry industry in 1960 were 4.7 times those of 1949 and 2.3 times those of 1956.

Percentage of Mechanization and Rationalization of Lumber Transportation Operations and Loading/Unloading Operations

	1956			1958		
	Mechan- ization	Rational- ization	Total	Mechan- ization	Rational- ization	Total
Tree felling	1.3	--	1.3	8.2	--	8.2
Interim lumber transportation	1.3	23.6	24.9	6.7	17.8	24.5
Lumber transportation	70.9	9.6	80.5	76.0	13.6	89.6
Loading	--	--	--	--	--	--
Railroad loading	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bringing in unfinish- ed wood	--	--	--	--	--	--
Taking out sawdust	--	--	--	--	--	--
<hr/>						
	1960					
	Mechan- ization	Rational- ization	Total			
	31.4	--	31.4			
	30.9	9.6	40.5			
	81.8	2.1	83.9			
	31.0	--	31.0			
	64.3	--	64.3			
	92.6	--	92.6			
	68.0	--	68.0			

Marine Products Industry

During the first five-year plan period, the marine products branch also achieved brilliant results in carrying out the tasks presented by the Third Korean Labor Party Congress.

As a result of the correct party policy on fisheries and the struggle and efforts of the workers in this field to see this policy realized, the level of fish catches for five-year 1961, which was the last year of the five-year plan, was already over 105 per cent in 1958, and the catch in 1961 was 127 per cent that of 1956.

The gross output in the marine products industry grew 260 per cent as compared with 1958.

During the five-year plan and in 1960, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic continued adopting measures important to the rapid development of the marine products industry. Of epoch-making significance in the rapid promotion of our country's marine products industry were the teachings Premier Kim Il-song gave at the April 1957 Plenary Session of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and the 11 June 1957 meeting of party enthusiasts in the fisheries branch in Kangwon Province. From that time forward the marine products industry further strengthened its own material and technical foundation and progressed at a rapid rate.

The August 1960 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee presented the fisheries branch with a three-fold history-making task: (1) expediting the construction of large boats, (2) quickly completing the motorization of sail boats, and (3) raising the overall level of mechanization in fishing and processing operations.

In October of 1960, Premier Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot guidance to the Nampo fishery enterprise and taught that in order to catch more fish the marine products industry should be reorganized based on party policy concerning the fisheries branch. He proposed that operations plans be established so that all sea areas could be fished thoroughly. This was to be done by assigning low-net, multiple level, medium and small-scale fishing to line ones.

purse-seine and angle net fishing to line number two; and trawling and two vessel steam-operated purse-seine net fishing to line number three. Next, he proposed that fishing bases be established according to area in order to cut down the time involved in transportation and cruising, and to get in more actual fishing time.

Thirdly, he proposed that all fishing vessels, regardless of what the home base was, should discharge their catches of fish at the fishing base nearest to the fishing ground, and should be able to obtain from said fishing bases food, oil, water, and other necessary articles of supply. Moreover, Premier Kim Il-song once again emphasized the problem of developing our fisheries industry from the scientific standpoint. At the same time he presented a new task calling for the establishment of radio locators at strategic points in the Eastern Sea/Sea of Japan⁷ and Western Sea and the establishment of a communications control system to strengthen control over the activities of all fishing boats at sea.

The accurate fisheries policy of our party and the on-the-spot guidance and teachings of Premier Kim Il-song relative to the fisheries branch further encouraged the heroic struggle of the workers in this field and provided the opportunity for important changes in achieving epoch making progress in our marine products industry.

During the first five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period, the state invested an enormous amount of basic construction funds for the rapid development of the marine products industry. In the year 1960 alone, 16 million won (1 April 1957 price) was invested in basic construction. This was 1.3 times that invested in 1956.

Basic construction investment and its growth (unit=million won)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Amount of basic construction investment	3	3	7	16
Growth of investment amount (per cent)	100	101	233	533

Subsequent to the April 1957 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, the marine products industry conquered the century-old technical backwardness it had inherited from the Japanese imperialist rule, and it struck out on the road to overall technical reform, shoring up its material and technical foundation for unlimited development.

Strong ship building centers equipped with up-to-date technical equipment were constructed. They became capable of building various types of mechanized fishing boats, such as 450 ton medium-type trawlers, 3,000 ton class freighters, and other steel-clad motorized vessels. They overcame the neap tides that had been causing tremendous difficulties in fishing operations in the Western Sea. Also, they became capable of building two-vessel purse-seine boats that could carry on trawling, purse-seine, and octopus operations simultaneously.

In this way, the number of fishing boats--one of the basic means of production in the fishing industry--was increased.

Compared to 1957, the number of mechanized fishing boats increased 151 per cent; horsepower, 135 per cent; gross tonnage, 152 per cent; and non-motorized boats, 161 per cent. Compared to 1959 the number of fishing boats increased 104 per cent; horsepower, 162 per cent; and gross tonnage, 112 per cent.

After Premier Kim Il-song's teachings at the June 1959 meeting of party enthusiasts of the fishing branch in Kangwon Province, all of the ship repair factories that had been newly built and expanded, and all of the collective fishing machine factories developed on a wide scale the machine tool saekkichiki movement, they produced 386 machine tools and reinforced their own technical equipment; they produced and supplied high temperature engines and diesel engines necessary to the motorization of sail boats, other fishing and processing equipment, fish detecting devices, and radios. During the five-year plan, fishing implements factories such as the net and rope manufacturing plants in Chongjin, Pyongyang, Chuul, and other places, were newly built and expanded in each province, and the productivity of various kinds of fishing implements and materials, including all types of nets and ropes, rose noticeably.

During the first five-year plan and 1960, a great number of fishing ports were restored and expanded. These included Chongjin, Kimchaek, Chaho, Sinpo, Soho, Wonsan, and Kojo on the Western Sea, and Kyongampo, Wonsan, and Haejin on the Western Sea. With the installation of new facilities following this, it became possible for any type fishing boat to enter and leave port at will. Also constructed were the Sinpo Cannery, which has a 10,000 ton yearly capacity; the Sinpo Collective Processing Plant, which was equipped with modern facilities, and many other cold storage factories and artificial drying furnaces. Thus, in 1960 canning production rose 236 per cent, cod liver oil production rose 115 per cent, as compared with 1959.

As a result of our party's correct policy on collectivization, the collectivization of fisheries was completed during the five-year plan and fishing villages came solely under Socialist management.

In 1960 the number of laborers in the fishing industry rose to 182 per cent that of 1956. During the five-year plan, advanced and intermediate level technical training centers were expanded, including the University of Marine Products, and over 1,000 scientists and technicians were trained.

Accepting the teachings Premier Kim Il-song gave at the meeting of party enthusiasts in the fisheries branch in Kangwon Province, young people in great numbers volunteered to go out to sea. As a result the percentage of young people among the laborers in the fishing industry rose from 20.2 per cent in 1956 to 68 per cent in 1960.

Based on strengthening the material and technical foundation of the fishing industry, deep sea and pelagic fishing operations, in addition to coastal operations, were developed in the ocean fishing branch.

Growth in Number of Items Handled by Type of Fishing

	1960 Number of items	1960/ 1956
Mechanized fishing net	517	154.5
Of that, deep sea steam-operated purse-seine	29	120
Large type steam-operated purse-seine	208	133.3
Two-vessel steam-operated purse-seine	11	220
Steam-operated angle nets	122	---
Medium and small scale fishing	17,589	227.7
Gill net	2,300	352.7

As a result of the struggle of the laborers in the fishing branch, the quantity of fresh and frozen fish supplied to residents has continued to grow every year. Compared to 1959 the quantity in 1960 rose 123 per cent.

Furthermore, a large variety of marine products and manufactured goods was produced. This included canned fish, dried fish, salted fish, spiced fish, pickled fish, smoked fish, and sliced fish. Of the goods produced in 1960, dried fish amounted to 28.7 per cent; pickled fish, 20.2 per cent; salted fish, 42 per cent; and canned fish, 3.7 per cent.

Subsequent to the 1959 joint decision of the Party Central Committee Standing Committee and the Cabinet of the Republic regarding the rapid development of seafood and fresh water fish breeding, these two projects progressed at a quick rate. The area used for fresh water breeding expanded from 80.4 chongbo in 1958 to 40,817 chongbo in 1960, and the area used for seafood cultivation increased from 4,542 chongbo to 12,240 chongbo during the same period.

Area Used for Fresh Water Fish Breeding in 1960
(unit = chongbo)

	Area used	1960/1958
TOTAL	40,817	51 times
Lakes and reservoirs	29,726	11 "
Rivers	209	61.5 "
Rice paddies	7,316	14.6 "
Salt water	3,527	---
Subterranean	39	11.6 times

Area Used for Seafood Cultivation in 1960
(unit = chongbo)

	Area used	1960/1958
TOTAL	12,240	267
Seaweed	4,570	190
Shellfish	5,550	25
Other	2,120	--

Along with the area expansion for fresh water fish breeding, the construction of fish hatcheries was pushed and by the end of 1960 that construction had reached 689.5 chongbo.

The number of breeding fish in the fresh water hatcheries was increased and artificial hatching projects were put into effect, producing a large yield of young fish. During the period 1959-1960 the number of breeding fish was increased to more than 5,254,000 fish. (Of this figure 1,114,000 fish were under state operation and 4,140,000 were under collective control.) During the same period 3,774,000 young fish were produced. (2,581,000 under state control and 1,193,000 under collective control.)

Agriculture

The first five-year plan was a period of great change in the development of agricultural management in our country.

The decision of the Third Party Congress on completing the socialist collectivization of agriculture was accomplished brilliantly. Also carried out was party policy calling for rapid development in the production of technological goods, in livestock breeding, in the fruit industry, and in the sericulture industry, while at the same time making the production of grains the prime object in the agriculture industry.

In this way the social roots that had beset millions of farmers with poverty and starvation were heroically liquidated by the northern half of the Republic and we started out on the road to rapidly develop agricultural output that had now been liberated from the shackles of antiquated production.

In particular, the on-the-spot teachings of Premier Kim Il-song before the party organizations in Chongsan-li and Kangso-kun in February 1960 brought about great changes in improving the management operation and supervision of socialist agriculture to agree with the new environment.

After the teachings at Chongsan-li all the strength of the family villages in our country was concentrated on farming. They raised the level of planning and fulfilling the principle of distribution, bringing about epoch-making changes in developing the productive power of agriculture. Moreover, they began laying a stronger material and technical foundation that would make possible the future transformation of our agricultural districts into more powerful food and raw material bases.

At the Nationwide Conference of Agriculture Cooperatives in January 1959, Premier Kim Il-song reviewed the success of our country's collectivization movement; presented the basic task of developing agricultural management; taught that the realization of a technical and cultural revolution in agriculture within the very next few years would further strengthen socialist cooperative management both politically and economically; and advised also that we should see to it that our agricultural areas were transformed into rich, cultural, socialist agrarian areas equipped with all the modern techniques.

The party and the Government of the Republic have established agriculture as an industry capable of great strides and have concentrated an enormous effort in the agriculture branch in order to see to it that the daily increasing demands of the national economy for agricultural goods are met.

During the five-year plan, state investment in basic construction, as regards agricultural management, was increased more than 1.3 times that forecast in the plan. The majority of the supplementary funds were invested in irrigation and river projects, and agricultural mechanization.

Agricultural irrigation projects were fundamentally completed during the five-year plan. Our country's total irrigation capacity reached 800,000 chongbo and in 1960 the percentage of safely irrigated fields reached 98 per cent.

Irrigated area in 1960 rose 348 per cent compared to 1949. Of that, the area of irrigated rice paddies rose 31 per cent. Throughout our country, from the flatland to the mountainous regions, the farms are covered with irrigation networks. The barren lands of yesterday, which looked only to the skies, have been transformed into fertile fields overflowing with life-giving water.

Great results have been achieved also in anti-flood afforestation and flood control.

On the eastern shore alone construction of about 600 flood control stations and a 300 kilometer river dike was completed, and 126,000 chongbo of protected land area was newly expanded throughout the country during the five-year plan.

Another area in which large success was obtained was electrification -the premise on which is based the technical and cultural revolution of agriculture. Construction of medium and small scale power stations in each agricultural district was developed on a wide scale. Electricity and radio broadcasting was introduced into each village and the use of electric power in agricultural areas increased 2.2 times during the five-year plan.

Tremendous advances were made also in mechanization. It occupies the most vital position in the technical revolution of agriculture.

The December 1959 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee ruled that the mechanization of agriculture was to be the central task of 1960, and presented a policy relative to completing this on a nationwide scale within two to three years.

Based on party policy, the farm machine hire stations were reorganized into farm machine work centers in connection with the new environment in rural areas, and their role in the mechanization of agriculture was increased. During the five-year plan the number of farm machine work centers increased from 48 to 89; the number of tractors from 2,560 to 10,500, and the number of farm machine attachments from 7,400 to 41,000. As a result, the mechanized work capacity increased 10 times over during the five-year plan, while only a 3.3 fold increase had been forecast. Furthermore, great changes occurred in the make-up of agricultural pulling power. The ratio of machine power rose from 20 per cent to 55 per cent and, on the other hand, the ratio of animal power decreased from 80 per cent to 45 per cent.

The technical capacity of agriculture rose sharply also. In answer to the party's appeal in 1960 for technical support of agricultural areas, over 3,000 agricultural and livestock breeding technicians who had been working in non-productive branches marched out to the farms. Over 13,000 tractor and automobile operators were newly trained and sent out to the farms.

In order to expedite, in a positive manner, the technical revolution of agriculture on the one hand and further strengthen Socialist victory in agriculture on the other, the party and government devised a series of measures during the five-year plan to strengthen farming cooperatives both organizationally and economically.

Industrial assistance and large amounts of material aid from the state were funneled into agriculture during the five-year plan.

In 1960 alone 40,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 9,000 tons of insecticide were supplied. This is 1.5 times the amount of chemical fertilizer supplied in 1956 and 3 times the amount of insecticides supplied. During the same period the state provided financial assistance amounting to 410,000,000 won, cement, steel, lumber, plate glass, and a great quantity of other construction and farm implements, either gratis or at low prices.

In order to solve the problem of the agricultural labor force, our party sent several tens of thousands of ex-servicemen to the farms after the war; and sent over 80,000 (as of the first half of 1958) elementary, middle, and high school graduates to the farms.

Based on state measures in 1960, the agricultural labor force was supplemented by over 87,000 persons. In addition, during every farming season, laborers, office workers, students, and soldiers were mobilized and the farmers were given a great amount of labor assistance every year during the five-year plan.

During the five-year plan our party and the Government of the Republic lent much assistance toward improving the lives of the farmers. Enormous amounts of farming funds and materials were guaranteed to those farming cooperatives, where the economic foundation was weak, and 14,000 tons of provisions and seed grains were lent to them. The Fifth Meeting of the Second Session of the Supreme People's Council in February 1959, in accordance with our party's proposal, revised the agricultural tax-in-kind law to benefit the farmers and the development of agriculture. Specifically, the tax rate was sharply cut from the old average of 22.4 per cent down to 8 per cent and tax rates were put under a long-term freeze. On the other hand, 389 villages in 103 counties where the economic foundation was weak were given one to three year exemptions from taxes-in-kind on cotton and tobacco.

Furthermore, the overall selling price of agricultural goods was raised and steps were taken to reduce irrigation and farm machinery charges. As a result of Cabinet decision number 47 in September 1960, farmers were exempted from repaying over 100 million won in bank loans, farm equipment loans, and grain loans.

Thus, the production capacity of agriculture progressed rapidly and the lives of the farmers rose to the level of middle-class or wealthy middle-class farmers.

Cultivated Field Areas

Development on a wide scale during the five-year plan was the struggle to obtain more cultivated land, to protect land already under cultivation, and to utilize it rationally. Also expanded on a continuing basis was cultivated land area.

Following the December 1959 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party, there developed a strong movement to utilize, without any waste, all empty land and to expand cultivated areas on all agricultural cooperatives and state stock farms. The result was that cultivated area in 1960 increased by 13,000 chongho.

In 1960 the total area of cultivated land was expanded 105.7 per cent as compared to 1959. Included in this was a 103.8 per cent expansion of rice paddy area and a 106.4 per cent expansion of dry field area. Orchard area rose 177.3 per cent and mulberry tree area rose 125.6 per cent.

In order to establish a scientific fertilization system on agricultural cooperatives and on state stock farms, a nationwide agronomical survey of cultivated farm land was initiated in 1959. Based on this, soil charts were drawn up on each area; giving chemical content, that is, amount of acid, etc. Then in 1959 an agronomical survey of rice paddies and one of the forests, to improve soil in the woodlands, were carried out.

Thus was laid the basic ground work for establishment of a system of fertilization that was in keeping with the type of soil. Also carried out on a large scale were soil improvement projects based on these surveys.

**Breakdown of Cultivated Land Area by Land Classification
(per cent)**

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total cultivated land area	100	100	100	100	100
Rice paddies	25.9	26.3	26.4	27.1	26.7
Dry fields	74.1	73.7	73.6	72.9	73.3
Of the dry fields:					
Orchards	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.6	2.7
Mulberry trees	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4
Nurseries	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2

Breakdown of Cultivated Land Area by Economic System (%)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total cultivated land area	100	100	100	100	100
State and cooperative management	68.8	85.7	100	100	100
Of that:					
State management	5.3	5.1	5.8	8	6
Cooperative management	63.5	80.6	94.2	92	94
Individual farmer management	31.2	14.3	--	--	--

Breakdown of Cultivated Land Area by Province (%)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang city	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.1
Pyongan-namdo	18.5	18.6	18.6	19.4	17.3
Pyongan-pukto	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4
Chagang-do	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.7
Hwanghae-namdo	15.9	15.9	15.8	16.5	16.3
Hwanghae-pukto	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.1	10.8
Kangwon-do	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.6
Hamgyong-namdo	10.1	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.1
Hamgyong-pukto	9.3	9.1	9.1	7.9	8.4
Yanggang-do	5.2	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.9
Kaesong city	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4

Agricultural Cooperative Management

The Third Conference of the Korean Labor Party presented a history-making task calling for the completion of agricultural collectivization within the period of the first five-year plan. In order to accomplish this task our party further strengthened the results already achieved, and in keeping with the principles of Lenin voluntarism and based on the high political enthusiasm of the mass of farmers, guided many farmers to voluntarily join cooperatives. This included wealthy farmers who had passed through experimental and mass stages of the collectivization movement, urban landlord farmers who had not joined agricultural cooperatives, farmers in mountainous regions who had been quite scattered, farmers in newly liberated areas, and farmers in areas where the level of collectivization was low. In this way, agricultural collectivization in our country was completed successfully by the end of August 1958.

Agricultural Collectivization Situation

	Unit	1953	1956	1958	1960
Total number of agricultural cooperatives	places	806	15,825	3,843	3,736
Percentage of farms included in agricultural cooperatives from among total number of farm households	%	1.2	80.9	100	100
Percentage of cultivated land area on agricultural cooperatives in relation to total cultivated land area managed by farmers	%	0.6	77.9	100	100

The socialist reformation of agricultural management in our country was accomplished prior to the technical reorganization, and collectivization was completed before industrialization. However, the superiority and efficiency of agricultural cooperatives were proved beyond a shadow of doubt.

The party and the Government of the Republic further reinforced agricultural cooperatives, both organizationally and economically, and strengthened even more the socialist victories in agriculture by expediting in a positive manner the technical revolution of agriculture.

Number of Agricultural Cooperatives and Land Area
in 1960 by Province

	Number of cooperatives	Cultivated land area (chongbo)	
		Total	Rice paddies
Pyongyang city	71	30,774	11,828
Pyongan-namdo	574	309,115	100,468
Pyongan-pukto	575	261,642	89,884
Chagang-do	307	119,418	8,784
Hwanghae-namdo	388	268,686	121,196
Hwanghae-pukto	304	189,811	32,884
Kangwon-do	394	127,991	34,567
Hamgyong-namdo	342	181,644	60,867
Hamgyong-pukto	315	125,270	21,396
Yanggang-do	209	85,140	1,169
Kaesong city	57	25,081	12,944
TOTAL	3,736	1,724,572	495,987

Following the completion of agricultural collectivization, in the fall of 1958 the party consolidated agricultural cooperatives into one, with the basic unit being the village administrative area. This was done for the purpose of resolving agricultural productivity and contradictions among small scale cooperatives and to accomplish successfully the technical revolution of agriculture.

As a result, more than 13,000 agricultural cooperatives were consolidated into about 3,843. The average size increased from 30 to 300 farms and the cultivated land area was expanded from 130 to 500 chongbo. Based on the rapid development of agricultural management thereafter, the composition of agricultural cooperatives changed constantly.

Supplied to agricultural cooperatives by the state during the five-year plan were cement, steel, lumber, plate glass, financial aid amounting to 410,000,000 won, a large quantity of other building and farming materials, 880,000 head of breeding livestock, 1,360,000 breeding fowl, 45,000,000 fruit tree saplings, and 572,300,000 mulberry tree saplings.

Premier Kim Il-song's on-the-spot guidance in February 1960 in Chongsan-li and Kangso-kun regarding party organization brought about great changes in improving the administration of socialist agricultural management and guidance projects in keeping with the new environment. His teachings also provided great incentive in thoroughly mobilizing all potential that lay dormant in the agricultural cooperatives; in removing various obstacles; and in helping achieve a bumper crop.

Composition of Agricultural Cooperatives by Scale in 1960

	Up to 100	101- 200	201- 300	301- 400	401- 600
Number of cooperatives	352	1,075	921	597	595
Ratio	9.4	28.8	24.7	16	15.9
Number of cooperatives by province					
Pyongyang city	3	14	19	11	22
Pyongan-namdo	47	123	130	114	129
Pyongan-pukto	52	143	129	91	124
Chagang-do	47	144	88	24	4
Hwanghae-namdo	2	19	59	78	131
Hwanghae-pukto	1	37	93	79	77
Kangwon-do	49	184	102	40	18
Hangyong-namdo	52	165	173	100	48
Hamgyong-pukto	42	130	90	29	21
Yanggang-do	56	109	31	10	3
Kaesong city	1	7	7	21	18

601- 1000	Above 1000	Total
185	11	3,736
4.9	0.3	100

2	—	71
30	1	574
36	—	575
—	—	307
90	9	388
17	—	304
1		394
3	1	542
3		315
—	—	209
3	—	57

Based on personal suggestions from Premier Kim Il-song, recommendations from agricultural cooperative work teams were put into effect and the socialist principle of distribution was thoroughly fulfilled. As a result, the political enthusiasm of all members of the cooperatives rose along with their material interest in production.

The rate of mobility of cooperative members rose to 94 per cent in 1960. The average number of per-man work days achieved by the cooperative members rose from 301 in 1959 to 345. Furthermore, as a result of nationwide measures the farm labor force was supplemented by more than 807,000. Compared to previous years the labor force engaged in farming increased about 30 to 40 per cent.

After Premier Kim Il-song's teachings in Chongsan-li, work team members consolidated 48,420 work teams into 35,758 work teams in keeping with the large scale Socialist management of agricultural cooperatives. Natural villages or areas were made the basic units. Following this, the number of management personnel was reduced by over 13,000 and they were put into a direct production branch. Thus, agricultural cooperatives became able to rationally organize production and effectively utilize the labor force. Expenditures in non-productive areas was cut sharply from 11 per cent in 1959 to 4 per cent.

An unprecedented harvest was reaped in agricultural production as a result of wise party leadership, positive state support, successful accomplishment of the technical revolution of agriculture, and the teachings of Premier Kim Il-song at Chongsan-li and Kangao-kun regarding party organization.

Compared to 1959, corn and bean harvests rose 103.3 per cent and 102 per cent respectively and the gross output of grains reached 3,803,000 tons.

As a result of enormous state assistance and encouragement to agricultural cooperatives and the unprecedented bumper crop of grains, the shares allotted to agricultural cooperative members rose rapidly. In 1960 each farm throughout the nation was allocated 2 tons-100 kilograms of grains, 540 kilograms of meat, and 300 won in cash. In comparison with 1955 this is 1.7 times more grain, 2.8 times more meat, and 5.4 times more cash. In comparison with 1956 this is a 1.3 increase in grains, a 15 increase in meat, and a 3.2 increase in cash.

In grain distribution, each farm in Pyongan-namdo received 2 tons, 500 kilograms, and in Pyongan-pukto, Hwanghae-namdo, and Hwanghae-pukto each farm received 2

Tons, 300 kilograms. In the distribution of cash, Pyonggang City occupied first place with 540 Won per farm.

Growth of Shares per farm in agricultural cooperatives

	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1960
Grains	kg	1,616	1,742	1,823	2,100
Choryu	kg	357	434	501	540
Cash	Won	95	137	203	300

There was a systematic increase following the rise in agricultural production and agricultural cooperative common property, which is the basic source of improvement in the lives of the cooperative members.

State Operated Stock Farms

During the first five-year plan, state operated stock farms, which occupy a foremost position in the Socialist system of agriculture, were better equipped and strengthened and their role in developing the Socialist management of agriculture was increased by making their material and technical foundation stronger.

In accordance with party policy relative to establishing vegetable and animal produce bases in and around urban and labor areas, many new poultry farms were established and expanded in April 1959. Work was also carried out to consolidate small scale state stock farms on a large scale.

In particular, following personal suggestions from Premier Kim Il-sung, county unit, large scale collective farms were established in Unggi, Hamgyong-pukto and in Pyongan, Hwanghae-namdo. These farms linked agricultural production, livestock breeding, fruit production, sericulture, food processing, farm implement production, and daily necessities production to the marine products industry.

The number of state stock farms increased from 165 in 1957 to 1969 in 1960. Of that number, province operated stock farms increased from 112 to 130.

In 1960 eight state operated stock farms, eight orchards, four ginseng farms, six livestock breeding farms, 13 vegetable seeding farms, 10 silkworm farms, and 130 province-operated stock farms were in operation.

Cultivated land area of state stock farms in 1960 was two times that of 1956 and increased to 106 per cent that of 1959. The percentage of total cultivated land area held by state stock farms rose from 3.3 per cent in 1956 to 6.5 per cent in 1960. During the same period the average cultivated land area of state stock farms was expanded from 3.7 chongbo to 6.8 chongbo.

Growth of cultivated and seeded area of state stock farms (chongbo)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total cultivated land area	55,200	58,841	117,292	134,013
rice pacifies	6,912	6,404	11,774	11,485
Dry fields	48,288	52,437	105,518	112,128
Yearly production	9,141	9,557	14,000	14,714
Total seeded area	51,897	59,518	128,522	130,233
Total grains	36,665	36,715	67,350	107,177
Rice plants	6,687	6,375	10,992	11,161
Corn	16,510	16,113	27,915	43,631
Pepper	7,102	12,684	36,220	24,264

By supplying large quantities of tractors and other farm machinery the majority of farm produce work and livestock breeding work was mechanized.

There were two tractors for every 100 chongbo of cultivated land in 1960 and the area of cultivated land per laborer rose from 3 chongbo in 1959 to 4.6 chongbo.

Based on suggestions by Premier Kim Il-song in March 1960, an independent profit system for work teams was introduced and the Socialist principle of distribution was carried out. This brought about an extraordinary increase

in the will to produce and an overall improvement in enterprise management activities.

In relation to setting up the independent profit system for work teams was the organization of collective work teams based on the principles of eliminating trouble on the stock farms, consolidating divided work teams, and closely combining livestock breeding and agricultural production.

Furthermore, a great many technicians who had been concentrated in management offices were sent out directly to work teams thereby reducing the non-productive work force.

) Based on the on-the-spot teachings Premier Kim Il-sung gave at the Ryongyon collective farm, the farm machinery work stations within the stock farms were abolished and the tractors and other farm machinery were divided among the work teams. This created a rapid rise in the rate of utilization of farm machinery.

During the entire five-year plan the amount of production on the state stock farms of grain, meat, and fruit increased by 2.3 times, 2 times, and 129 per cent respectively. State operated agriculture accounted for 11 per cent of the gross agricultural output during this period.

Specifically, as compared to 1959, grain crops on state farms in 1960 increased 120 per cent; meat production, 145 per cent; and fruit production, 115 per cent.

Along with the increases in livestock goods production the state stock farms produced a superior quality of breeding livestock and distributed a large quantity to agricultural cooperatives, thereby contributing largely to improving the breeding livestock of agricultural cooperatives and building a common livestock foundation.

In 1960 alone state stock farms supplied over 50,000 pigs, 105,000 rabbits, and over 501,000 chickens to the agricultural cooperatives.

**Production of Livestock Goods and Growth of Number
of Animals on State Operated Stock Farms**

	Unit	1957	1958	1959	1960
Production of livestock goods					
Meat	tons	3,618	4,697	7,213	10,465
Milk	kiloliter	1,377	3,530	4,561	5,157
Eggs	1,000	4,161	6,195	10,096	30,723
Increase in livestock					
Cows	heads	11,372	13,880	37,022	31,792
Sheep	"	14,669	18,908	31,234	33,522
Pigs	"	44,359	47,858	104,190	110,363
Fowl	"	61,116	83,824	609,527	649,070
Rabbits	"	3,319	11,059	63,807	102,132

**Orchard Area on State Operated Stock Farms and Growth
in Fruit Crop**

	Unit	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Fruit tree area	chongbo	5,768	5,110	6,119	9,886	12,042
Fruit producing area	"	3,920	3,271	3,147	3,544	3,714
Fruit crop	tons	21,646	46,440	50,403	51,998	56,771
Of that:						
Apples	tons	18,728	43,487	46,517	47,663	55,173
Fruit crop per chong	kg	5,522	14,196	16,016	14,672	16,093
Of that:						
Apples	kg	5,252	14,683	16,661	15,050	16,775

During 1960 the labor force on the state-operated farm in Pyongyang was reduced by one-third and production costs dropped 79.1 per cent. Gross output rose 151 per cent as compared with 1959. Agricultural crops and the production of livestock rose rapidly and, on the other hand, unit production costs dropped noticeably. As a result, actual unit cost during the same period dropped as follows: milk, 90%; pork, 80%; corn, 55%; and fodder, 70.8%.

Mechanization in Rural Economy Administration

Huge advances were made in mechanization during the first five-year plan in order to liberate the farmers from onerous labor.

On the basis of the completion of collectivization, irrigation, and electrification of rural areas in our country, the mechanization of rural administration was made the centermost task of 1960. Following the principle of combining large, medium, and small machinery and using animal power along side machine power, party policy relative to completing on a nation-wide scale the mechanization of agriculture within two to three years is being expedited successfully.

In 1960 the party reorganized the old farm machine hire stations into farm machine work stations and took steps to have them assume more responsibility in agricultural production. As a result this increased their function and role as strategic points in the mechanization of agriculture.

New farm power-machinery matching the situation in our country, such as Chollima 28's and Pungnyon 60's (small tractors), and new, high-capacity farm machinery, such as combine threshing machines and rice threshing machines, were produced and supplied on a large scale by our country's powerful machine industry. The scope and kind of mechanization were expanded as a result and basic agricultural projects were mechanized, beginning with hand labor.

Growth of Agricultural Mechanization

	Unit	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of farm machinery work stations	sites	50	70	84	89
Number of tractors (15 horse power conversion)	tractor	2934	2671	8050	12300
Total amount of work (area converted to joint control)	1,000 chongbo	1060	1452	3386	6869
Flooded area	1,000 chongbo	566	666	1009	1145

During the five-year plan farm machine work capacity per day increased about 10 times over. In the make up of agricultural pulling power, machine power increased from 2% per cent to 50 per cent and animal power decreased from 81 per cent to 15 per cent.

New advances were achieved in the mechanization of agriculture during the five-year plan. Compared to 1959, the number of tractors increased 133 per cent and freight vehicles increased by 154 per cent.

In 1960 12,500 tractors, 839 freight vehicles, and 49,000 other farm machines of various types were used for work in all the different fields.

Gross work output by tractors increased two fold as compared with 1959. Of that, plowing rose 11.4 per cent; soil preparation, 16.0 per cent; land adjustment, 19.0 per cent; medium and light weeding, 5.3 times; and transportation, 4.3 times. The technical equipment in farm machine work stations was further reinforced during 1960.

Compared to 1959 the number of tractors on farm machine work stations rose 143 per cent in 1960 and their work results increased 2.2 times. Plowing increased 1.2 times; soil preparation, 1.7 times; medium and light weeding, 2.2 times; and transportation, 6.2 times.

As a result of concentrated effort toward mechanization in 1960, the number of tractors per 100 chongba of cultivated land in Pyongan-namdo and Hwanghae-namdo reached .9. Plowing and transportation were for the most part mechanized.

In the make-up of pulling power the percentage of machine power during a one year period rose from 59 per cent to 76 per cent and the percentage of animal power dropped from 41 per cent to 30 per cent.

Agricultural Produce

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While making the production of grains the prime object, the seeded area of crop produce during the five-year plan continued to rise based on our party policy on developing agricultural management in a diversified manner.

In 1960, the total seeded area rose more rapidly. Compared to 1959 it increased 360,000 chongbo and area seeded in grains reached 653,000 chongbo.

Compared to 1959 the total seeded area in 1960 rose 115 per cent; area seeded in rice plants, 1.4 per cent; and area seeded in dry field grains, 155 per cent.

Along with the increase in area seeded in crop goods there was also an increase in the area seeded in vegetables, fiber, and oil and fats goods. In 1960 the area seeded in vegetables increased 198.5 per cent, as compared with 1959, and area seeded in industrial goods rose 211 per cent.

Composition of seeded area by leading goods (per cent)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total seeded area	100	100	100	100	100
1. Grains	89.7	88.3	82.5	67.6	62.4
Rice plants	20.4	19.7	18.4	20.0	18.1
Corn	23.2	29.7	30.1	20.3	23.3
Wheat and barley	12.0	9.7	7.5	8.2	10.7
2. Industrial goods	1.7	2.1	4.8	10.8	4.2
Cotton	0.6	0.7	2.1	2.2	1.1
Flax	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.0
Hemp	—	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Tobacco	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5
3. Choryu	5.1	6.2	7.8	6.1	4.8
4. Vegetables	3.0	3.0	2.9	5.0	5.5
5. Fodder	0.3	0.4	2.0	10.5	3.1

In order to increase the per product output, the quantity of chemical and self-sustaining fertilizer that was spread continued to be expanded.

In 1960 40,000 tons of chemical fertilizer and 9,000 tons of insecticide were supplied to agriculture. The amount of self-sustaining fertilizer per chongbo that was spread increased to 2 times that in 1957 and 1.4 times that in 1958.

Following the increase in amount of chemical and self-sustaining fertilizer and the wide introduction of advanced farming techniques, 150 to 200 rice plants per pyong and 8 to 9 corn plants per pyong (ordinary corn, 10 to 15 plants) were planted. This guaranteed a thorough planting of agricultural goods.

Along with this the series of measures taken to produce superior quality seeds and to prevent insect blight resulted in a noticeable increase in harvest per chongbo.

Compared to 1956 rice plants and wheat in 1960 increased 109 per cent and 118 per cent respectively. Compared to 1959 corn increased 103 per cent; beans, 112 per cent; vegetables, 111 per cent; and choryu, 112 per cent.

Grain production in 1960 reached 3,803,000 tons. This was 1.4 times the largest crop harvested prior to the war and 1.6 times that of the pre-liberation period.

As a result of this rapid rise in grains production the per capita production rate in our country rose from 287 kilograms in 1956 to 380 kilograms in 1960.

Another rapid rise was noted in the production of cotton, flax, hemp, and other fiber goods. During the five-year plan cotton increased 1.4 times and flax increased 4.7 times. There was also an increase in the production of oil and fats goods such as peanuts, castor beans, sunflowers, and sesame. During the last four years the per capita consumption of edible oils increased 3.6 times.

Production of tobacco in 1958 had already increased more than two times that of the pre-liberation period.

Vegetable production during the five-year plan increased in a systematic manner. By creating vegetable bases in and around urban and labor areas, the proper

groundwork was laid to make it possible to supply fresh vegetables to the workers throughout the year.

Vegetable production in 1960 reached 2,060,000 tons: 2 times that of 1956 and 1.4 times that of 1959.

Fruit Industry

Our country's fruit industry was restored and rapidly developed during the first five-year plan.

Based on basic guidance provided by the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party, agricultural cooperatives and state operated orchards in all areas developed as a nation-wide movement a fruit land reclamation project. This was done by utilizing hills, vacant land, and fallow land, in keeping with geographical conditions, rather than invading land under cultivation.

Consequently, during the period 1957-1960 the newly acquired area for fruit trees alone reached 68,536 chongbo. By the end of 1960 the total area of fruit trees in our country had risen to 3.3 times that of the period immediately following liberation and 6.1 times that of 1956. Also, fruit producing area rose to 133 per cent that of 1957.

Growth in fruit tree area (unit=chongbo)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Tree area	13,699	24,067	48,663	82,057
Of that:				
Apple	10,998	19,103	39,833	63,235
Pear	1,081	2,034	3,733	6,501
Grape	134	270	789	1,530
Peach	909	1,567	2,816	5,980
Other	377	1,094	1,497	4,811
Produce area	10,329	10,571	11,183	13,760
Of that:				
Apple	8,384	8,444	8,827	8,830
Pear	910	911	1,098	1,615
Grape	48	69	92	170
Peach	625	654	698	1,442
Other	372	4,941	470	1,720

During the five-year plan a project to establish a foundation for producing nursery trees was carried out along side the project to expand fruit tree area to 100,000 chongho.

In expanding fruit tree area and organizing production of nursery fruit trees necessary to this, the party and the government devoted considerable attention to guaranteeing a large quantity of all varieties of fruits in order to supply plenty of fresh fruit to the people throughout the year. Also, much attention was given to the percentage of area under early-ripening fruit tree cultivation.

Through the rational utilization of existing orchards, a project was widely developed in which grapes, peaches, and other early-ripening fruits were cultivated in the catch-cropping or inter-cropping method.

In this way the percentage of early-ripening fruit rose markedly during the five-year plan. Peaches increased from 6.1 per cent in 1956 to 10.5 per cent; pears from 8.2 per cent to 11.7 per cent; and grapes from 0.4 per cent to 1.2 per cent.

During the five-year plan agricultural cooperatives and state operated orchards in all areas increased year by year the amount of chemical and self-sustaining fertilizer that was spread. At the same time they abolished the Japanese imperialist cultivation methods and introduced and brought into wide general use many advanced techniques that were effective in growing and cultivating fruit trees.

Consequently, the number of fruit trees was completely restored and the development of yearly results was conquered.

During the five-year plan the total crop rose rapidly from 46,000 tons to 150,000 tons and in 1960 reached 169,000 tons. Gross output of fruit in 1960 represented a 152 per cent increase over 1957.

Growth in fruit production (unit=ton)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Fruit production	111,525	130,993	145,151	169,010
Of that:				
Apples	102,742	114,862	124,873	143,692
Pears	9,530	9,125	11,073	12,392
Grapes	163	319	405	909
Peaches	1,797	3,154	4,339	6,434
Other	1,282	3,535	4,459	5,593

Fruit production per chong (2.45 acres) during the five year plan rose quickly from 4.3 tons to 12.3 tone.

Growth in fruit crop per chong (unit=kilogram)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Fruit (average)	10,733	12,392	12,973	12,284
Of that:				
Apples	12,255	13,603	14,147	16,273
Pears	6,087	10,020	10,087	7,671
Grapes	3,429	4,641	4,402	5,324
Peaches	2,920	4,821	6,216	4,462

Livestock Breeding Industry

As a result of the correct policy of our party and the Government of the Republic great strides have been made in the livestock breeding industry which was virtually destroyed by the war.

In order to achieve rapid development in the livestock breeding industry our party made it a fundamental party of agricultural cooperatives and at the same time developed it by combining it correctly with individual livestock breeding carried on by cooperative members. Based on the climatic and economical conditions in our country, the party made cows, sheep, rabbits, and other grass-eating livestock the main objects in mountainous areas, and pigs, milk, cows, and fowl the main objects in flatland areas. Also, the

party cross-breed other animals and encouraged all the farmers to raise pigs, rabbits, and chickens.

The June 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee was an important turning point in the development of our country's livestock breeding industry.

Great success was achieved during the five-year plan in establishing fodder bases as a fundamental part of developing the livestock breeding industry. The area under fodder crops cultivation on paddies and dry fields was expanded every year. In 1960 it reached 96,000 chongbo and the production of hay continued to rise also.

Growth in area under fodder cultivation (1956=100).

	1957	1958	1960
Area under paddy and dry field			
Fodder cultivation	85	440	15.6 times
Hay production	125	109	3.2 "

A two-crop fodder cultivation system was established on agricultural cooperatives in various areas of our country where cultivated and pasture land is limited. On the other hand, hilly and open land was used effectively to raise pumpkins and potatoes on a wide scale. Various types of natural fodder, such as arrowroot and bush-clover, were picked and used on a large scale.

Introduced widely was a method of pulverizing and processing hay and straw in order to handle it effectively.

A series of steps were taken to improve the quality of breeding livestock. State stock farms were newly established and expanded and in 1959 state-operated breeding farms were established in large numbers with their specialty being the production of breeding livestock.

Moreover, at least two breeding livestock cooperatives were organized for each city and county, and breeding livestock branches or central districts were organized in each cooperative. This resulted in a basic expansion of the system for improving breeding livestock.

With a view to the rapid development of the livestock breeding industry, during the five-year plan, the state extended to the agricultural cooperatives financial assistance amounting to over 401,000,000 Won, including funds for the construction of stalls and the purchase of breeding livestock. Also, the state produced and distributed over 880,000 head of superior quality breeding livestock and over 1,360,000 breeding fowl.

Also, the existing animal hospitals were reorganized as animal health centers and strengthened for the purpose of furthering the livestock breeding industry. Biological medical goods production was increased and numerous health projects continued to be strengthened in order to prevent epidemics among the livestock.

As a result animal disease outbreaks were reduced considerably. In particular, it was made possible in 1961 to conquer substantially some of the animal diseases, including hog pests and fowl disease.

Circumstances of animal disease reduction (1957 = 100)

	1958	1959	1960
Hog pests	21.8	11.7	0
Fowl disease	90.0	17.9	7.9

In addition to this, instructor personnel comprised of teachers, technicians, and college and technical school students were organized and sent out every year to give technical assistance to the livestock breeding industry of the agricultural cooperatives. The number of personnel reached over 7,000 during the period from November 1958 to April 1960. Consequently great strides were made in the livestock breeding industry.

Percentage of agricultural cooperative livestock under common control (%) 7

	1956	1958	1960
Korean cows	35.3	92.3	91.7
Pigs	12.6	33.3	31.6
Sheep	73.0	72.8	63.4

In 1956 there were 37.4 pigs for every 100 chongbo of cultivated land. This figure rose to 59 in 1960. During the same period the number of Korean cows per 100 chongbo rose from 25 to 35.

Growth in production of livestock goods (1956=100)

	1956	1958	1960
Meat	340	279	282
Milk	713	1,889	2,024
Eggs	189	228	190
Wool	122	173	195
Honey	355	239	306

In line with the speed up in the mechanization of agriculture, Korean cow milking projects were developed in a wide scale and were quite successful. As of 1 July 1960 the number of Korean cows that were being milked reached over 17,700.

Sericulture industry

During the five-year plan the area of mulberry fields and tussah worm trees continued to be expanded, strongly establishing feeding bases for the sericulture industry. At the same time, while ordinary silk production was made the fundamental part of the industry, production of tussah worm silk and silk from worms fed on castor beans continued to rise.

In a situation in which our country has a limited amount of arable farm land, there was developed widely a movement to expand mulberry trees without invading the cultivated farm land. During the five-year plan a mulberry tree area of 26,000 chongbo was newly built up.

The area of mulberry trees in 1960 was 5.3 times that of 1953 and 2.8 times that of 1956.

By the end of 1960 pure mulberry tree fields accounted for 74 per cent of the total area of mulberry tree fields in our country. Mulberry tree fields that had been made up out of hills, river banks, and other non-cultivated areas accounted for 73.6 per cent of the pure mulberry tree fields.

The area used for tussah worm trees increased from 1,800 chongbo in 1956 to 62,000 chongbo in 1960. Feeding areas for tussah worms and worms fed on castor beans were expanded about 1,400 chongbo.

Silk production rose rapidly in our country as a result of the expansion of feeding bases for ordinary silk worms and tussah worms; the wide-scale cultivation of worms fed on castor beans, which were first introduced in 1957; and the broadening of the scope of common cultivation of silk worms by agricultural cooperatives.

Gross cocoon production in 1960 was 194.3 per cent that of 1956. Ordinary silk worms rose 131 per cent and tussah worms rose 439 per cent.

There has been a marked rise in cocoon production in our country as a result of the introduction in 1957 of silk worms fed on castor beans, and the mass movement organized and developed by all the agricultural cooperatives, farm enterprises and schools.

Cultivation by stage of ordinary silk worms and silk worms fed on castor beans was one of the advanced methods of cultivation introduced and brought into wide general use. As a result of this and the conspicuous rise in the technical level of agricultural cooperative members, the per cocoon production level continued upward.

Growth in cocoon production (unit=kilogram)

	1956	1958	1959	1960
Ordinary silk worms	17.2	19.1	19.6	21.1
Tussah worms	119.8	141.4	107.1	122
Worms fed on castor beans	—	3.1	1.4	3.0

Cocoon production by province is shown in the following chart.

Cocoon production by province (unit=kilogram)

	Ordinary Silk Worms	Tussah Worms	Worms fed on Castor beans
Pyongyang-City	18.3	120.3	4.2
Pyongan-namdo	21.4	104	2.8
Pyongan-pukto	22	140	3.3
Changning-do	16.8	108	3.6
Hwanghae-namdo	19.7	126.6	2.9
Hwanghae-pukto	19.7	128	2.3
Kangwon-do	21.8	129.7	3.4
Hamgyong-namdo	23.2	154	4.0
Hamgyong-pukto	19.1	71.7	3.7
Yanngang-do	21.8	116	—
Kaesong City	20.4	63	3.9

Forestry Industry

The Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party presented the forestry branch with this task: To develop as a nation-wide movement afforestation and forest conservation projects for the purpose of restoring and expanding the natural forest resources that were so severely damaged.

In obedience to the forestry policy of our party, all the people were mobilized for afforestation and forest conservation projects. As a result, there was produced and supplied an amount of lumber that was more than two times larger on a yearly average than that of the pre-war period.

At the same time forest reserves continued to be increased and denuded forest areas were virtually eliminated.

During the period from 1957 to 1960 an area of 508,000 chongbo was planted with 1,733,500,000 young trees.

In this way the tasks of the five-year plan were exceeded by 180 per cent. Along with this conservation forests totalling 240,000 chongbo were built up; including the wind-break forests on the east and west coasts. A 16,500 chongbo anti erosion project and a 2,185 kilometer windbreak project were carried out, making it possible to completely prevent any wind or flood damage.

Movement of afforestation projects

	1956	1958	1960
Afforestation area (<u>chongbo</u>)	92,451	85,948	158,846
Number of trees (1000)	257,998	375,639	472,987

The December 1959 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee has particularly important significance in the development of the forestry industry in our country. The Plenary Meeting adopted a decision calling for (1) the wide establishment of economic and timber forests in keeping with the new demands of Socialist construction and (2) the guarantee of the economic demands of the people for various types of timber and industrial raw materials for fiber, paper manufacture, oil and fats, and so forth.

In 1960 the establishment of economic forests was developed as a nation-wide movement. Newly created were 15,000 chongbo of forests for fiber and paper manufacture, 22,000 chongbo for oil and fats, and 25,000 chongbo for mountain fruit orchards. Planted on this area were 38 million young trees.

Subsequent to the December 1959 expanded Plenary meeting, composition of economic forests was made the prime objective in the forest industry beginning in 1960. At the same time, it was accomplished under the principle

of utilizing state land collectively and rationally.

In particular in the composition of economic forests, afforestation and protection areas of responsibility were created. Enterprises on all levels, factories, and schools have been put in charge of managing these projects.

Sapling cultivation projects also have been successfully accomplished. During the period 1957-1960 a total of 1,191,470,000 saplings were produced and supplied.

Growth in sapling production

	1958	1960
Nursery area (chongbo)	522.9	927.2
Sapling production (tree)	309,891	296,485

Developed widely were forest control projects to improve the quality of the forests, to speed up the growth of trees, and to raise the per unit production.

During the five-year plan forest controls were put into effect on over 184,600 chongbo. In 1960 this amounted to 508,300 chongbo: six times that of 1956.

Growth in controlled area by province (unit=chongbo)

	1958	1960
Total	41,879	58,295
Pyongan-namdo	2,889	3,217
Pyongan-pukto	3,907	3,001
Chagang-do	3,330	3,084
Hwanghae-namdo	3,341	1,942
Hwanghae-pukto	1,501	1,753
Kangwon-do	840	1,842
Hamgyong-namdo	7,394	13,317
Hamgyong-pukto	11,394	10,891
Yanggang-do	5,483	8,298
Kaesong City	—	1,751

All sources of forest by-products were tapped. These included tree seeds, wild fruit, wild vegetables, mushrooms, medicinal herbs, resin, and oils and fats. Conservation, control and increasing projects along with gathering projects were organized and developed as a nation-wide movement. As a result, those resources were increased constantly and the amounts gathered rose year by year.

In 1960, 75,000 tons of forest by-products were gathered. Compared to 1958, wild fruits increased 18.7 times; wild vegetables, 156.8 times; and mushrooms, 42.2 times.

Growth in production of forest by-products (unit-ton)

	1958	1959	1960
Acorns	53	204	13,469
Wild fruit	1,343	2,640	25,127
Wild vegetables	412	3,920	72,876
Mushrooms	134	1,227	5,651
Chestnuts	3,143	3,126	5,117

In order to protect and increase useful animal and plant life, there were established in our country by the end of 1960 four natural preserves (over 37,500 chongbo), four sea fowl breeding preserves, nine animal preserves, and 65 forest preserves.

Transportation

During the first five year plan the transportation system of our country expanded rapidly. Railroad, automobile, and ship transportation facilities expanded, and their technical equipment improved.

The Kyongyang-Wonsan railroad workshops have been completely equipped and the productivity of the railway factories in Chongjin, Kujang, and Nahung has increased. In the Tokchon automobile factory, 30,000 automobiles were produced in 1960. In the shipbuilding and outrigging factories, great numbers of large, medium, and small vessels were turned out.

During the first five year plan a material and technical base was established in sectors of our country's transportation system. This base was able to lift our country from the stage of technical backwardness and colonial favoritism, vestiges of the rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The party and government allotted 160 million won in basic construction funds to these sectors during the five year plan for the expansion of the transportation system.

Railroad and automobile freight capacity projected for the five year plan was completely realized in only two and one half years.

Workers in the transportation system formed a set of rigid discipline procedures based upon the December 1959 decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, and also in accordance with the instructions of comrade Kim Il-song at Chongsen-ri. Then they increased operation of existing transportation facilities by bringing them up to operation levels. As a result the demands upon the transportation system were handled completely.

The volume of freight transported by railroads in 1960 was 120.3 percent in excess of what had been projected by the five year plan for 1961. Compared to 1946, all transported freight increased 34 fold, of which rail freight increased 12 fold, automobile freight 337 fold, and water transportation freight 10 fold.

Growth in freight circulation and volume of freight by various modes of transportation

	<u>1960</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1936</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>
<u>Freight circulation</u>				
for railroads	14 times	267	212	117
Automobiles	62 "	16 times	425	109
Ships	555	386	444	131
<u>Volume of freight</u>				
for railroads	12 times	237	211	110
Automobiles	337 "	34 times	858	119
Ships	10 "	235	306	109

Make-up of freight circulation by various modes of transportation (per cent)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
<u>Total freight circulation</u>	100	100	100
Of this,			
Railroads	96.0	92.3	92.7
Automobiles	2.9	6.0	5.6
Ocean and riverways vessels	0.7	1.2	1.4
Others	0.4	0.5	0.3

Railroad Transportation

During the five year plan and during the 1960 buffer period, the state made huge investments of basic capital

and accelerated technical reconstruction.

During the five-year plan the electrification of the grade on the Sinsongchon-Kowon railroad at Pyongwonson was completely achieved. This completed the process, uniting the east and west coasts of our country, that is, with the 40 kilometer distance between Sinsongchon and Yangdok which was also completed. The line between Kilju and Myongchon was electrified, demanding the utmost in technology because of the steep grade.

Freight capacity increased two-fold as a result on the line between Pyongwonson and Wollason as these problems of technology were overcome. This had the additional advantages of releasing train crews from wearisome work and increasing the safety and knowledge of the workers. At the end of 1960 the total length of electrified sections of our nation's railroad network increased 3.3 fold compared to 1956.

Also during the five-year plan the length of the rail transportation network was increased. For a more economical arrangement, railroad construction of the standard gauge track between Haeju and Hasong, double track through the mountains connecting Susong and Komu, and the freight spur between Pyongean and Cheha-ri was completed and the sections opened for traffic, extending the established rail lines by 191 kilometers.

Important railroad facilities were also restored such as tunnels and bridges which were unable to be restored during the previous three year plan. Many of the sections of the main lines were replaced with heavy duty rails. Technical facilities were improved and such innovations as concrete crossties and welded rails were introduced. This construction enabled the operating speed of our nation's railroads to reach a new high.

The profit from our nation's railroads at the end of 1960 had grown 115 per cent compared to 1956 and 102 per cent when compared to 1959. Of this the profit from the electrified railroads leaped 327 per cent compared to 1956 and 129 per cent over 1959.

During the five-year plan the modern railroad shops for the Pyongyang-Wolsan line were completed and started operation. The engine depots and the repair shops were

improved in their facilities. The process of overhauling the locomotives and passenger cars was improved and mass production of freight cars of the 30-60 ton class was achieved along with that of locomotives and passenger cars.

The number of locomotives electrified in 1960 was an increase of 227 per cent compared to 1956. There was an increase of 110 per cent in the number of freight cars and 108 per cent for passenger cars.

The projected volume for railroad freight was carried out 100 per cent and the projected railroad freight circulation, 105 per cent in 1960.

Growth in Volume and Utilization of Freight Transported
by Railroads (%)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949
Volume of rail freight	110	211	237
Utilization of rail freight	117	212	267

The volume of rail freight transportation for just the year 1960 was almost as much as for the four year period, 1946-1949.

In 1960 rail passenger travel volume increased 108.3 per cent and the rail passenger circulation increased 109.1 per cent.

Growth and Make-up of Various Important Freight Items (%)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949	1949	1956	1960
Total volume of freight	110	211	237	100	100	100
Coal	120.1	232.4	214.3	31.1	25.5	28.1
Ore	117.5	344	311.8	8.7	7.0	11.4
Minerals	107.6	211.0	441.8	2.5	4.7	4.7
Lumber	98.9	147.9	193.8	9.3	10.8	7.6
Cement	127.4	358.0	350.8	3.6	3.2	5.4

Growth of railroad passenger transportation (per cent)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Volume of railroad passengers	111	166
Utilisation of railroad passengers	109	133

During the five year plan the rate of use of railroad rolling stock increased remarkably. The rate of use of locomotives increased as advanced techniques of operation were introduced and the technical equipment was improved.

The rate of use of freight cars has increased greatly year by year, by the mass introduction of advanced operation techniques such as the mechanization of loading and unloading operations. The rolling stock turnabout time was reduced from 5.1 weeks to 3.1 weeks and was further decreased by 0.5 per cent for 1961. This released an average of about 4000 reserve freight cars daily for the duration of the plan.

The loading of freight cars improved greatly. The introduction of the 60 ton class freight cars, produced in our country, and the improvement of loading methods improved the time required 125 per cent for 1960 compared to 1956.

The decrease in the rolling stock turnabout time and the improvement in loading operations resulted in an average volume of freight for 1960 of 3700 tons, about twice the 1800 tons for 1956.

Following the correct party policy, locomotives were converted from imported coal to domestic coal for 300,000 tons. From 1959 on the locomotives in our country used only bituminous and smokeless coal, both mined in our mines. Worker productivity rose 179 per cent in 1960 compared to 1956 and the cost of this transportation decreased about 3.7 per cent in 1961 compared to 1959.

Automobile Transportation

During the execution of the first five year plan, automobile transportation expanded by leaps and bounds. Due to investment by the state, 194 bridges were rebuilt and 244 kilometers of highways were constructed.

The number of motor vehicles in 1960 was twice what it was in 1956.

Laborers in this transportation sector realized the party's projected goals for the five year plan in only two and one half years.

The volume of freight transported by automobiles in 1960 was an increase of 856 per cent over 1956 and 54 fold compared to 1949.

In the growth of the volume of freight transportation, the utilization of automobile freight also grew rapidly.

Automobile transportation during the first five year plan became better organized and advanced techniques of operation were introduced. The rate of use of automobiles rose markedly due to the increased use of dual-axles and the tractor-trailer technique.

Passenger transportation by automobile also improved during the five year plan.

Growth of number of passengers and of circulation in automobile transportation(per cent)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1949
Number of passengers transported	121	373
Circulation of passengers	118	323

Water Transportation

During the execution of the five year plan, the harbour installations of the water transportation sectors were improved and expanded on both coasts, in such important harbors as Nampo, Hungnam, and Najin. Various types of ships were built and their freight capacity expanded greatly.

The increase in shipping capacity plus the fact that the utilization of existing ships was improved and the mechanization of loading operations for various types of ships was achieved, all helped to increase the volume of freight handled by the water transportation section.

The 1960 plan for water transportation freight was carried out with an excess of 100.2 per cent.

Growth in volume of freight transported on water(per cent)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949
Volume of freight transported	109	306	386
Circulation of freight	131	444	353

Operations coordinating ship and rail transportation were carried on between Najin and Hungnam, and Najin and

Chongjin, to alleviate the burden of the railroads. That volume of freight increased greatly and the water transportation of rough lumber was extended.

The technical level of shipping operations was increased through the introduction of advanced operation methods, the mechanization of loading and unloading operations and the establishment of rigid rules of discipline. This resulted in an increase in the freight capacity of water transportation.

Passenger transportation by water also improved during the plan.

Growth in Passenger Transportation by Water (%)

	1960/ 1959	1960/ 1956
Number of passengers transported	103	199
Circulation of passengers	101	153

Communications

The five-year plan for communications was achieved in only two and one half years. Telephone networks were enlarged still further, all locales which did not have communications were connected to the nations communications network and the radio facilities were also improved. This had been proposed by the Third Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party. In the buffer period of 1960 also, the facilities of the telephone, radio, and postal communications networks were expanded and were effectively in operation.

In our communications sector during the first five year plan, the state invested 3,275,000 won per year for the improvement and expansion of communications facilities from the funds for basic construction. As a result, many communications networks spread out from the center at Pyongyang to each province and city, village, and kun, until it encompassed all agricultural centers. Telephone lines were brought into every village and hamlet, including the most remote mountain areas. Today all regions and locales are connected by our nation's communications network.

In the September 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, conservatism, negativism, and mysticism evident in letters from party members were overcome by correct party policy. The great demand for radios and loudspeakers was met through domestic production on a mass scale rather than by depending upon imports for these items as in the past. This was also true for the essential accessories of radios and generators such as .08 millimeter wire and ferrolite magnets. With the positive support of the people, radios and telephones were installed in every city, village, and rural area by constructing radio and telephone lines, thousands of kilometers long. As a result the urban citizens became more aware of rural culture.

During the five-year plan for the communications section, 291 post offices and mail processing centers were newly opened. In the second cabinet directive dated 13 January 1959, "concerning the start of construction of post offices," construction was initiated for 250 post offices for the rural areas and thereby, the service of the state increased and the communications network reached more of the people.

During the execution of the five-year plan the emphasis in the communications sector was on the expansion of the communications network and the improvement of its facilities.

Growth in Communications Facilities (%)

	1959/ 1956	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949
Number of postal enterprises	157	158.1	183.7
Length of communications lines	169.9	166	153
Total length of urban power lines	131.1	138.6	104.4
Number of telegraph instruments	109	117.1	158.3
Capacity of telephone exchanges in urban areas	149	160.3	107.9
Number of telephones	184	193	164
Output of wireless sets	137.1	184.5	17.6 times
Output of radios	12 times	14 times	257 "
Size of radio audience	9.2 "	10.8 "	8.2 "

Instructions contained in the second cabinet directive dated 3 January 1956, "concerning the establishment of the control over private peripheral communications lines by the appropriate bureau" and the instructions of Kim Il-song at 21-22 October 1959 Standing Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee were carried out, uniting all branch lines and streamlining conflicting and contradictory networks and designs. By combining 4300 kilometers of private lines, a total of 4800 kilometers was achieved. Through this work, about 21 thousand telephone poles were recovered and transferred to mountain areas where they were in demand. Also, 13 thousand poles and 180 tons of copper and steel wire were recovered and used again on the same project.

Also effective and profitable was the conversion from wooden poles to concrete poles carried out in accordance with an October 1957 decision of the Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee. This project greatly improved the technical aspect of the communications lines.

In connection with the large scale urban construction that was carried on, underground cables were formed and laid, uniting the provincial seats and important cities, including of course Pyongyang.

From 1957 the percentage of automation of urban telephones including those in Pyongyang increased. Compared with 1956 the automation in 1960 was an increase of 3.7 fold. In urban telephone communications, multiplexing of high frequencies were introduced and the technical use of the lines improved consequently. Radio circuits were increased 9.6 fold comparing 1960 to 1956 (4.5 fold compared to 1949).

Modern exchanges were put into use for radio-telephones, urban telephones and the telephone circuits between Pyongyang and the provincial capitals, and dialing equipment was also introduced. In cable

communications, automatic and printer equipment was installed between Pyongyang and the provinces, and Morse equipment was installed between the provinces and their cities and towns.

Operations in communications were promoted that sought to mechanize jobs that required a great amount of labor and time. In the construction of lines mechanization of operations such as the loading and unloading of poles, their transportation, boring the excavations for the poles were introduced. The practice was followed even in the postal sector where automatic cancelling equipment was put into use.

The scale of production in the communications sector for 1959 increased 12.3 fold compared to 1957, and for 1960 increased 13.5 fold compared to 1957. The production of communications equipment and accessories such as telephone exchanges, radios, household loud speakers, and copper wire expanded rapidly.

With the strong support of the equipment factories, all provincial communications installations were improved, including the Pyongyang central installation and its workshops. This was to provide a solid base of technology for our nation's communications network. A factory for iron-plating was opened in Hungnam.

Since 1959 control management in all communications enterprises was improved through the enactment of independent commercial processes. In order to promote the number of technicians in the communications sector, a communications college was founded in 1959. This enabled the ranks of the thousands of technicians, specialists, and qualified cadre to have the advantage of formal and practical training. There is also facilities there for advanced study in specialized fields.

Therefore, in the execution of the five-year plan, the colonialist characteristics which remained from the rule of the Japanese imperialists such as technical obsolescence in communications installations and a shortage of qualified cadre were completely eliminated. The great demands from the state and the people's economy have been met completely. The speed and growth has increased in leaps and bounds. The quality of the mail, telegraph, telephone, and radio services has been brought up to a high level.

Increase in the Utilization of Communications (%)

	1959/ 1956	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949
Regular mail received	134	161.3	166.6
Parcel post received	270	412	277.8
Postal savings received	279	259.7	384.8
Periodicals handled	192	141.7	210.6
Telegrams received	120	166	121.6
Telephone calls received	128.8	135.2	161.2

The reduction in the receipt of postal savings is due to the transfer of annual postal savings administration for social security recipients and for disabled war veterans to the central bank.

In line with international communications procedures, our nation is concluding international contracts with nations of the socialist camp and various other nations. The socialist nations' postal systems and cooperatives have enabled ties between the socialist nations to be expanded and strengthened as a result of communications.

Basic Construction

During the execution of the first five-year plan great strides were made in carrying out the work of the basic construction sectors which was presented by our party's Third Congress. Methods of construction were revised, and in the people's construction operations in both urban and rural areas, the decisions of October 1957 of the Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee were followed. The active construction authorities defeated the activities of the anti-party factionalists, opposed the conservatives and negativists and thereby successfully carried out the construction work to completion. The construction personnel in the city of Pyongyang who were inspired by the party's construction policy, achieved huge results in their large scale operations. Consequently they completed projects in only one year, 1958, that had been planned to take three years and thereby released funds and supplies for other projects.

One thousand five hundred large scale industrial enterprises were either constructed or restored during the first five-year plan. The construction of houses and cultural centers increased and many cities and rural centers were completely renovated.

Construction workers in 1960 faithfully followed the instructions of the December 1959 Standing Committee Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and achieved all reforms in construction by displaying initiative and by introducing design standardizations, decentralized industrial plants and mechanized operations.

The total state investment in basic construction in 1960 for various sectors of the people's economy amounted to 567 million won (prices of 1 April 1957) of which 370 million won was for construction and renovation.

During the execution of both the five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period operations, the scale of state investment in basic construction for various sectors of the people's economy was 2,001,370,000 won (at prices of 1 April 1957) of which 1,149,490,000 won was for construction and renovation.

The scale of the state investment in basic construction for the first five-year plan grew by average yearly investment, 140.2 per cent as compared to the three years, 1954-1956, and by 131.2 per cent for the portion invested in construction and renovation.

Party policy for the investment of these basic construction funds was that priority had to be given to the expansion of heavy industry though at the same time, light industry and agriculture also had to be expanded. Many funds were diverted from non-productive construction to the construction of houses.

For the buffer period of 1960, the December 1959 Standing Committee Meeting had proposed the mechanization of the sectors of agriculture, textiles, mining, marine products and housing, concentrating their investment in these basic projects for equipping these sectors.

Of the investment in industrial construction for 1960, heavy industry received 80.6 per cent and light industry received 19.4 per cent. For investment for heavy industry, 8.6 per cent was for the chemicals sector and 23.9 per cent was for mining. During the five-year plan, of the total state investment in industrial construction, heavy industry received 82.6 per cent and light industry received 17.4 per cent. Compare to the previous three-year plan, this was an increase of 196.8 per cent for heavy industry and 177.5 per cent for light industry.

Productive construction during the five-year plan was increased 138.3 per cent over the previous three-year plan. Of this, heavy industry construction was increased 144.9 per cent and light industry construction was increased 158.8 per cent. Non-productive investment was increased 145.1 per cent.

Make-up and Growth of State Investment in Basic Construction per Sector of the People's Economy (%)

	<u>1954-1956</u>	<u>1957-1960</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1957-1960 annual average</u> <u>1954-1956 average</u>
Total amount of state investment in basic construction	100	100	100	140.2
Productive construction	73.1	72.2	68.2	138.3
Industrial	49.6	51.3	45.9	144.9
Agricultural	9.2	10.5	12.3	158.8
Transportation and communications	13.1	7.7	7.4	81.9
Trade and commerce	1.2	2.7	2.5	305.5
Non-productive construction	26.9	27.8	31.8	145.1
Housing	12.0	13.4	15.1	156.2
Education	5.9	4.5	6.2	108.0
Scientific research	0.4	0.4	0.3	137.7
Health	1.4	2.1	2.2	206.3
Public administration	5.8	6.2	7.4	151.8
Others	1.4	1.2	0.6	104.3

**Make-up and Growth of Investment in State Basic Construction
in Sectors of Industry (%)**

	<u>1954-1956</u>	<u>1957-1960</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1957-1960 annual</u> <u>1954-1956 average</u>
Total sum invested in industrial construction	100	100	100	144.9
Heavy industry	81.1	82.6	80.6	147.6
Metallurgy	7.0	10.5	5.7	218.3
Mining	8.2	16.3	23.9	288.2
Machinery	7.7	12.4	11.7	232.2
Electrical industry	14.4	11.9	11.1	120.0
Coal	5.3	9.6	11.4	263.4
Chemicals	7.6	6.7	8.6	126.3
Lumber	3.5	2.5	2.1	103.7
Light industry	18.9	17.4	19.4	133.2
Textiles	5.4	5.8	4.6	153.1
Perishables	2.0	3.1	4.0	227.5
Marine products	7.2	2.9	6.3	57.7

Make-up of State Investment in Basic Construction (%)

	<u>1954-1956</u>	<u>1959-1960</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total state investment in basic construction	100	100	100
Construction and renovation	61.3	57.4	54.2
Equipment	28.2	29.6	29.7
Geological survey expenses	2.2	5.4	7.8
Planning and investigation	1.5	2.9	2.7
Others	6.8	4.7	5.6

During the first five-year plan, investment for funds-per-project operations in various sectors of the people's economy were 742,700,000 won more than for the previous three-year plan, increasing 145 per cent per year.

In 1960 the effectiveness of the investment was improved in every sector of the people's economy. This was accomplished by clarifying and establishing the sequence of the construction operations and concentrating on production construction, thereby allowing for an expansion of the operation. Construction expanded such industries as the following: the electric power plants on the Hochonggang and the Pujongang which have a capacity of 79 thousand KVA; an ore dressing plant for nine mines,

including the Tokhyong mines; an ore dressing plant for the Musan mine which has a capacity to handle iron ore; an ore processing plant and separation plant for the Yongwon and Hasong mines; a graphite processing plant which can handle 210,000 tons a year from the Tongban, Opok, and Chuihung mines; two coke ovens with a capacity of 350,000 tons a year for the Hwanghae Iron Works; the chloride vinyl factory at Bonkung which has a capacity of 6000 tons per year; a synthetic fibre plant at Sinuiju with a capacity 30 million meters of fabric annually; the Bonkung Chemical Dye Factory which has an annual production of 900 tons; two plate glass factories, and 17 local factories for consumer goods.

In 1960, 69,760,000 won were invested in the agricultural economy, an increase of 1.9 fold over 1956. The amount invested to increase the raw material bases was 126.4 per cent more than 1956, 187.4 per cent more than 1959. In the related construction sectors alone amounted to 22,620,000 won was invested. In the period of the five-year plan covering 1957-1960, 10 million won was invested in the operation of the agricultural organizations, an increase of 158.8 per cent over the investment for the previous three-year plan.

State funds invested for the execution of the projected plan of large scale irrigation projects such as 360 reservoirs and 808 water diversion points, including the works at Ochiton, and Chongton. In addition, agricultural cooperatives constructed 65 reservoirs and 629 diversion points, and collectively supplied water to 45,000 more chongbo of rice paddies in 1960.

In this way the electrification and irrigation projects in the five-year plan ordered by our party were accomplished. In addition, mechanization has begun on the agricultural cooperatives.

In 1960 the agricultural cooperatives invested their own funds in such productive construction projects as 10,104 stalls, 1,168 tobacco drying rooms, and sericulture rooms, 552 storehouses and greenhouses, 1,672 irrigation equipment workshops and tile factories, and 40 veterinary clinics. Among their cultural activities were construction projects for 7,705 three-household dwellings, 2,056 school rooms, 163 hospitals and clinics, 908 day nurseries, and 1,378 bathhouses and barbershops.

In the transportation and communications sectors construction for the electrification of the Kilju-Myongchan railroad was completed. One hundred sixty installations were constructed and many others newly equipped between the February 1959 Plenary Meeting and the end of 1960.

In the sectors of commerce and socialist supply provision operations, 27 dining halls, 44 stores and 79 warehouses were newly constructed.

Make-up and Growth of Investment in Basic Construction on Agricultural Cooperatives (%)

	1954-1956	1957-1960	1960	<u>1957-1960 annual 1954-1956 average</u>
Total	100	100	100	158.8
Irrigation construction	56.5	46.5	32.4	130.7
Farm equipment repair centers	10.1	13.9	26.3	212.4
Livestock	9.4	9.1	14.2	186.1

In addition to this, many productive factories such as the Unbong and Sotusu electric power plants and the frontier Chongmyon power plant, the thick and thin plate shops of the Hwanghae Iron Works, the casting and stamping shops of the Kangson Steel Works, the Kangsak Factory, the Pyongyang Cable Factory, the pulpworks of Sinuiju Textile Factory, the synthetics and pulp works of the Chongjin Textile Factory, the Tongsong Special Provisions Factory, the Wonchil Factory of the Hyesan Graphite Factory, etc. were constructed as were large scale irrigation projects such as at Kiyang, Ojiton, Chongtan, Sindo, and Kansokji.

Make-up of Fixed Funds to Start Operations (%)

	1954-1956	1957-1960	1960
Total of fixed funds to start operations	100	100	100
Productive fixed funds	72.9	69.5	62
Heavy industry	—	36.5	40.5
Light industry	—	8.4	12.7
Non-productive fixed funds	27.1	30.5	38
Housing	—	13.5	9.8
Education and culture	—	—	16.7

Non-productive construction also increased greatly. In 1960 2,687,000 square meters of housing was constructed. Of this, 2,190,000 square meters was for laborers and office workers and was paid for out of state and cooperative organization funds.

In the period between the end of the war and the end of 1960, 24,650,000 square meters of dwellings were constructed. Of this, 12,310,000 square meters was for urban homes and 12,340,000 square meters was for rural housing.

**Make-up and Growth of Productivity for Sectors of Industry
(%)**

	Units	1960	<u>1961.1.1</u> <u>1954.1.1</u>	<u>1961.1.1</u> <u>1957.1.1</u>
Electric power	thousand KVA	79	569.1	166.9
Coke	thousand ton	350	—	549.1
Pig iron	"	—	—	430.6
Steel	"	100	561.2	424.2
Iron products	"	2.7	12.5 times	395.9
Ferrous, non-ferrous metals	"	340	450.2	191.1
Aluminum	"	—	—	279.8
Chemical fertilizer	"	—	—	257.3
Carbides	"	—	13.1 times	106.3
Cement	"	21	—	283.2
Plate glass	"	—	—	227.1
Paper	ton	626	680.8	208.4
Cotton fabrics	km	30	741.3	243.4
Silk fabrics	"	—	872.4	160.8
Woolen fabrics	"	—	—	267.0

As of 1 January 1961, the total floor space of existing housing was 16,610,000 square meters of which 14,480,000 square meters was for state housing. Also 3,780,000 square meters of two story houses or higher, and 1,907,000 square meters of cultural dwellings equipped with modern facilities were in existence.

Growth and Composition of Urban and Rural Housing (%)

	1954-1956	1957-1960	1960	<u>1957-1960</u> <u>1954-1956</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>
Total housing	100	100	100	109.8	115.0
State housing	42	53.6	71.8	187.7	128
Urban housing	46	49.1	55.1	131.7	128.6
Rural housing	54	50.9	44.9	91.1	97.9

In educational, cultural, and health sectors, 211 schools of various levels, 32 theatres and movie houses, including the Pyongyang Theatre, and 47 hospitals and clinics were built.

In 1960 local construction proceeded briskly, including the nation's capital Pyongyang. For the occasion of the anniversary of the 15 August liberation, the construction workers and citizens of Pyongyang constructed,

in a very short time, and equipped with modern facilities such buildings as the Pyongyang Theatre, The Korean Revolutionary Museum, The Central Museum of the Arts, family recreation halls, family centers, the Molangbong athletic field, the Taesongsan zoo and the Namgang watershed.

In addition to this, construction continued for many cultural welfare buildings such as children's palaces, children's stores, cultural assembly halls, and the Pyongyang Hotel.

Provincial centers such as Hamhung, Chongjin, Wonsan, Haeju, and Kanggye have been transformed into modern beautiful cities. Hundreds of citizen laborers are completely renovating the appearances of these cities.

In 1960 the work of construction of cultural buildings in the rural areas was carried out successfully, with many educational, cultural and health establishments being constructed.

In 1960 also, industrialized methods of construction continued to be devised by our party and put into use. The extensive revolutionary tasks presented by our party's August 1960 Plenary Meeting were also successfully carried out.

The production of reinforced materials for 1960 was 831,000 cubic meters and of that, the reinforced materials used for construction was 793,000. The production of light weight reinforced materials was 211,000 cubic meters which was used for basic construction. The percentage of total reinforced materials, prefabricated materials, for 1960 was 12.1 per cent more than 1959. This amounted to a 1.1 per cent increase for its use in housing construction, 3.4 per cent increase for its use in the construction of public buildings. On the whole, the volume of reinforced materials used increased 113.4 per cent.

The mechanization of construction operations increased by leaps and bounds.

The level of mechanization in construction for 1960 rose to 8.1 per cent in excess for excavation, 10.7 per cent for concrete mixing, 0.8 per cent for mortar mixing as examples.

Comparison of Mechanization Levels in Construction Projects

	1957	1960
Excavation	41.5	53.0
Loading and shipping	16.7	47.2
Assembly and erection	77.5	86.2
Concrete mixing	60.2	69.6
Mortar mixing	28.9	38.6

Percentage of Prefabricated Construction (%)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Percentage of prefabrication in construction	18.1	30.5	30.7	42.8
Of this, in the construction of:				
Housing	32.4	59.0	58.2	59.3
Public buildings	32.2	30.2	30.8	34.2
Commercial enterprises	8.2	17.3	22.6	20.8

Through these measures the rate of construction increased greatly. In 1956 13.4 man-days were spent per one square meter but in 1960 this was decreased by 1.9 man hours at the time that the rate of construction increased four fold.

With the industrialization of construction, planned projects in basic construction sectors also was improved.

Many modern factories such as the vinylon factory, the dyestuffs factory and the factory for vinyl chloride that is of the first rank all were constructed and equipped.

In the basic construction sectors for 1960, 4267 cases of suggestions and inventions were presented. Of those considered, 1694 cases were introduced into operations, with a savings of 470,000 man-days and 8,370,000 won, to the advantage of the state.

Labor

(Labor supply and organization) The rapid growth of productivity in our country was accompanied by a rapid growth of labor productivity and of the ranks of laborers, technicians, and office workers.

Growth in Number of Employees
(Average annual employment, 1953 = 100)

	1956	1958	1960
Total	141	171	254
Industry	178	248	425
Construction	146	159	186
Transportation and communications	111	121	141

With the increase in employees the make-up of labor changed markedly. Control organs were streamlined and workers in non-productive sectors decreased. In accordance with the correct measures of our party concerning productive labor, the percentage of workers who participated in direct production increased greatly.

Make-up of Number of Employees (Average Annual Employment)

	1956	1958	1960
Total labor force in people's economy	100	100	100
Productive sectors	79	81	88
Non-productive sectors	21	19	12
Total labor force in productive sectors	100	100	100
Direct participation	82	83	89
Indirect participation and management	18	17	11

Growth of production is guaranteed in accordance with labor productivity rather than any absolute number of workers. For a case in point, during the 1960 buffer period the labor supply was restricted in the industrial and construction sectors, and automation and mechanization were introduced raising labor productivity in accordance with the spirit of the correct decision of the December 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor

Party Central Committee. The resulting surplus of labor was relocated in production enterprises which were being put into operation for the first time. Other management and unemployed personnel were sent to cooperatives in the rural areas.

The "Regulations governing the locations and residence of labor" (Cabinet Directive number 71, 15 December 1960) was revised to improve the management of the labor force. This improvement was necessary to facilitate the relocation of the labor force in line with planning between the various sectors of the people's economy, and at the same time to remain consistent with the ever-changing environment of our nation.

Women are also participating enthusiastically in the socialist construction. The women of the house organize domestic work brigades and process food for canning. At the end of 1960 the housewives who participated in these brigades amounted to 220,000 women.

(Increase in equipment utilization rate and labor productivity) The technological reform movement of labor developed after the August 1960 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee where many proposals for reform were issued. Workers had presented a total of 37 thousand proposals for reform, an increase of 11 thousand over 1959, to improve operating efficiency.

**Growth in Utilization Rate of Heavy Machinery
(by operating time per day)**

Type of machine	Growth for 1960 compared to 1959 (%)
Industry	
Metal cutting machine tools	5
Open hearth furnaces	13
Granulated iron rotating furnaces	10
Cement-lined furnaces	3
Air compressors	7
Metal polishers	5
Basic construction	
Derrick cranes	6
Mobile cranes	3
Excavators	2
Concrete mixers	3

The ranks of the Chollima work team increased rapidly, as did the strengthening of technical equipment for well-matched manufacturing techniques, the level of the technical proficiency of labor, and the organization of labor, all continuing the rise in labor productivity.

Labor productivity in the industrial sectors increased 6% compared to 1959 and 2.7 fold when compared to 1953. In the basic construction sectors there was an increase of 12% for 1960 compared to 1959.

(Labor standards) In accordance with cabinet directive number 67 (14 November 1959), the job of reassessing the level of labor standards in employment, which had been inconsistent in various sectors of the people's economy, was improved through the conscientious effort of the workers. As a result, the number of workers who did not fit into the expanding economy was adjusted. The standard number of workers in industry increased 108.2% compared to the year previous to the reassessment, in basic construction 104.2% and in local industry 111%.

The struggle for the creation of a new and revised standard in every sector of the people's economy was a result of a great undertaking by the Chollima work teams. It facilitated the creation of a new technical index and new standards.

Even so, the high labor productivity rate aside, the effective execution of production was 120% more than the quota and 11.2% more than 1959. At the same time, operation requirements were insured, and labor volume was increased. Consequently the rate of participation for contracted workers increased 8% in industry and 10% in construction for 1959.

In 1960, leadership and discipline in the enforcement of labor standards were strengthened. When wages were found to be inconsistent, measures were adopted for the complete realization of the socialist principle of labor distribution. This action improved unbalanced urban construction, rail loading and steel structure assembly operations, basic construction and the coal industry, bringing them to levels of other sectors.

(Labor costs) The government of the nation enforces various price controls in order to be fair to all workers who work under different labor conditions, above the prime cost.

A series of monetary rewards were introduced to further inspire increases in production, economization, materialistic concern, and productivity. Examples are: "reward for economizing important materials," "reward for increasing the quality and expanding the varieties of life necessities (such as tinned foods)," "rewards for increasing the rate of use of important equipment," "standards reward," and rewards for "safety and continuous service."

By introducing incentive awards in the agricultural cooperatives, the socialist principle of labor distribution was completely realized. After the instructions of our comrade premier in February 1960 at Kangso-kun, Chongsan-ni, not only was this accomplished in agriculture, but was also introduced on a wide-scale in industry. In the mining industry the surplus of the work team's quota was paid out to the members. In state and cooperative stores a new wage system was scaled to the amount of sales.

By these measures the average annual monetary income for laborers and office workers in 1960 was 106% of last year and 2.3 fold that of 1956.

Growth of Annual Average Wage (1956 = 100)

	1959	1960
Total people's economy	221	234
Industry	205	221
Construction	228	250

(Rise in the level of technical capacity) At the August 1960 Standing Committee Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the decision was adopted to "strengthen the training of capable technicians" in order to meet the demands of the changing environment which finds a high level of technical capacity wanting. By this decision a training system was set up and the existing technological training system strengthened. Classes of trainees for agriculture were organized on the state farms and the cooperatives. Refresher training was proposed in the factories and enterprises for important technicians and for supervisors to enable them to become experts and engineers. The training system was reorganized as follows: "Technical training classes" for orientation (6 months) in basic technology, for more advanced technology (2 years), and graduate technology (3 years) leading to the position of assistant engineer (includes associate economist) and also that of engineer (includes economist).

When the workers succeed to the position of production specialists, they are given qualifications certificates and are encouraged to try to raise their training level still further.

The ranks of the workers struggled to aid those receiving technical training in all sectors of the economy to raise their technological level. It was only after this decision of the Standing Committee that the classes came to include 68% of all employees (this is 89.5% if correspondence school, night school, and middle school are included).

Through the struggle of the workers to raise their level of training, their technical capacity rose 0.3 grades compared to last year. The annual grade increase in technical capacity for local industry employees was 0.7 grades. At the same time for these workers above grade five, the percentage of industrial employees was 7% and for construction 10%. The sixty thousand supervisors from the graduate training class were distributed to all sectors of the people's economy.

(Protection of labor) During the fiscal year 1960 the state spent 5,686,000 won for labor protection operations, 257,187 won for labor security and 33,267 for labor health.

Compared to 1959 this was 149% of the sum spent for labor protection and security, and 141% of the sum spent for health (includes the installation of ventilating and air circulation equipment to prevent the occurrence of colds). Also, in the new enterprises, the state has seen to it that the protection, security and health provisions are included in the designs. This has resulted in an annual decrease in operating conditions that are noxious and harmful.

In 1960 alone, 90 million won was spent by the state to prevent production accidents and to promote good health. Safety equipment, living essentials and provisions such as meat, fish, etc., were supplied gratis in this program.

In accordance with cabinet directive number 906 (17 December 1960) which guaranteed vacation regulations for laborers and office workers, "Regulating the order of vacations," supplementary vacations (14 days) had to be granted and work periods during those 14 days were clearly set at between six and seven hours.

The Chollima Work Team Movement

The Chollima work team movement is a direct result of the forceful revolutionary enthusiasm that has been espoused by the establishment of socialism. It is a popular mass movement, new and different, based on the correct policy of the party, revolutionary demands, and the correct relationship between the party and the masses.

In the Chollima work teams, all members give their utmost effort, show their profound wisdom, and achieve mass reforms in the expansion of our nation's production and technology.

The members of the work team help each other in all matters of production, technology, culture, ideology, and morality. They urge the laggards onward, and convert the conservatives to positives through their common effort, marching in the lead beneath banners that cry "One for all and all for one!" and "Let's live and work only for Communism!"

The great significance of the Chollima work team movement is that it is "a strong appeal for the rapid expansion of the people's economy and a splendid method for providing economic guidance for the workers. Furthermore it is a splendid method of training, of transforming the people into a new communist force!" (Speech by Kim Il-song at a nationwide conference of pioneers of the Chollima work team movement.)

(The origin of the Chollima work team movement) The struggle of the socialist movement in our country was first evident as a mass struggle after the liberation. Titled the "shock troops for restoration" and "shock troops for increased production," it had the mission of carrying out the decisions of the Korean Labor Party. During the war and after, it expanded to every area and to each phase of production.

As the establishment of socialism developed the struggle took new shape and form in accordance with the decision of December 1956 of the Standing Committee Meeting of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee which took into account its own rising level of technology. In every sector of the people's economy, the transformed movements turned to the objective of striving for the highest production.

At a meeting of production reformists held in September 1958, Premier Kim Il-song told them they must develop the revolutionary meeting thoroughly by their strength and wisdom, and must elevate the cause of the revolution to the heights it deserves.

The work team members at the Kangson Steel Foundry which was carrying on the struggle for the realization of their instructions developed a new movement for the socialist struggle, the Chollima work team movement.

From that time forward the movement grew into a mass movement, embracing every sector of the people's economy within only seventeen months. As of August 1960, 8,620 work teams participated involving 178,406 persons. Seven hundred sixty six work teams were eligible for the title of Chollima work team and this included 17,369 persons. Fourteen of these teams became second grade Chollima work teams involving 343 persons.

(The conference of the nationwide Chollima work team champions and the increase of the ranks of the movement) The conference of the nationwide Chollima work team champions was an important occasion for expanding the Chollima work team movement to the highest position.

At the conference the Chollima work team movements of the preceding periods were combined and those participants met and exchanged experiences from establishing socialism. Discussions were held on the problem of expanding the movement still further. The conferees decided upon the execution of the huge tasks presented by the seven-year plan, and the improvement of technological reform in all sectors of the people's economy.

Comrade Kim Il-song who headed the conference gave them the historic instructions to emphasize the expansion of the new duties of the Chollima work team movement as a timely explanation (refer to literature on this subject).

After this conference the Chollima work team movement carried out the improvements in all sectors of the people's economy: industry, construction, commerce, education, health, chemicals, culture, and the arts.

The Chollima work team movement grew rapidly in the agriculture cooperatives as a result of following the advice of comrade Kim Il-song. By the end of March 1961, 191 work teams, comprised of a total of 129,927 persons, were participating, one of which was the work team of Mun Chong-suk work team at the Chongsan-ni agriculture cooperative in Kangson-kun which was striving for increased agricultural production. Of these work teams, 30 were classed as Chollima work teams, involving 2,365 persons.

The movement also spread throughout the ranks of the students. 3,200 student classes involving 147,000 students participated of which 163 were designated Chollima work teams involving 5,624 students.

The Chollima work team movement's ranks expanded rapidly while raising the quality of the movement and developed into factory-wide movements.

Make-up of Participation in the Chollima Work Team Movement

Number of work teams	Participation Number of members	Those teams receiving title of Chollima				number of members
		Number of work teams	Number of members	Number of second grade teams		
1959	2,510	50,248	166	3,624	--	--
1960	8,620	178,406	766	17,396	14	343
1960	19,721	356,627	911	20,722	15	367

(The vitality of the Chollima work team movement) The great vitality of the Chollima work team movement is further shown in their actual accomplishments. In every field where the movement has been active, technological reform has been vigorously promoted and has improved, resulting in increased production.

The members of the second grade Chollima youth work team of labor-champion Chu Song-il at the Ryongsong Machine Tool Factory splendidly embodied their infinite wisdom and reforms into the production of three-ton presses. This was a revolutionary achievement in technology on behalf of the machine tool factories in our nation.

They cut down the time required to produce one machine from 420 hours to 18 hours for the high-tension cylinders. Previously it was assumed ten months were required but now that has been reduced to one month. This work team was entrusted with seventy per cent of the production of ten thousand machines with the ten-fifteen tons of accessories.

The Kim Sung-won Chollima work team of the Rakwon Machine Tool Factory inaugurated the automation of lathe operations in our nation by automating the production of woolen yarn spindles (result was an increase of ten fold in processing capacity).

Labor-champion Lee Sung-hwan, leader of the Aoji coal mine second grade Chollima youth work team, instructed the team members in revolutionary traditions. He made them defend the labor discipline conscientiously. Then by raising their level of technological training, he urged them onward in the achievement of taking ten thousand tons of coal from each mine. They also realized the subsequent higher quota of fifteen thousand tons of coal. In this promotion of the expansion of the mining operations, new ideas of great significance were initiated. Their ranks grew by 480% for October compared to the first quarter of 1960. From the previous high for ten months of eleven thousand tons, production leaped to 15,800 tons for a ten month average.

The members of the Chollima work team of Lee Kap-sul of Ryongmun coal mine set a new record for coal mining in our country by achieving eighteen thousand tons in September and twenty eight thousand tons in October.

Production operations have been automated and mechanized by the Chollima work teams. For the sake of introducing technical advancements and inventions, a movement was started to have each person submit one or two proposals a year.

The participants of the Chollima work team movements are showing heroic qualities in the struggle to raise their technological-cultural level. Ever since the conference of champions of the Chollima work team movement, contests between the instructors and students are bringing about new ways to raise the technological-cultural level.

These methods have been used in many work teams, including the Chollima work team of Lee Yong-kan in the assembly line of the Huilyong Coal Mining Machinery Factory. A high percentage of persons instructed has been achieved and the results of the instruction has appeared in increased production.

In this way in the Chollima work team of Lee Yong-gom the grade of technological capacity rose from grade four to grade 5.9. In general the level of technological capacity of the workers has increased in this factory, especially in operations such as the semi-automation of the production of spikes, the milling of axles, drop hammers, and high tolerance turning lathes.

Individualized and specialized training is regarded by the Chollima work teams as one of their most important objectives. By carrying this out according to plan, the average technological capacity grade for all members has risen one grade in the past year and qualifications set by the party have been realized.

In addition to production, the Chollima work teams also emphasize ideology, morality, and party life, searching for improvement.

Special attention is paid to living revolutionary traditions and party policy in their communist training. Persons are re-oriented through the methods of persuasion and education. Receiving friendly comrade and group assistance, yesterday's conservatives become today's positivists. Yesterday's laggards are in the vanguard today and everyone concerned has become rejuvenated through correct communist ideology.

A suggestion from comrade labor-champion Kil Hwak-sil, leader of the work team at the Pyongyang Silk Mill, aroused his lagging team and transformed it into a Chollima work team. His suggestion spread to the other

factories in the nation and then on to the agriculture cooperatives, heavy and local industry and to commercial enterprises.

The members of the Chollima work team of Choe Chun-cha at the Pyongyang Silk Textile Factory offered their assistance to the surrounding local industries, sent their equipment and materials they had economized and salvaged to these industries and thereby contributed further to the rapid growth of production of these industries.

In many Chollima work teams today, the workers set their own standards and inspect their own work for defects in quality without the assistance of inspectors or counters.

In the Simuiji Garment Factory, the Chollima work team of Pae Song-sil inspect their own finished products. There are no longer any need for the inspectors, counters, and bookkeepers of the past. They also set their own appropriate standards of labor productivity. Also, the rate of the accomplishment of production plans in regards to time has increased 86.4% over the allotted time. Productivity for October 1960 increased 88.1% to 141.6% over the same period last year.

Composition of Participants in the Chollima Work Team
Movement by Sector of Industry

Sector	Date	Participants		Teams receiving title of Chollima		Teams receiving second grade title of Chollima	
		Number of work teams	Number of members	Number of work teams	Number of members	Number of work teams	Number of members
Metals, machines	1959			48	964		
	1960	2,318	44,292	197	4,263	3	33
	1960	3,783	71,965	222	4,734	3	33
Electric power, chemicals	1959			30	714		
	1960	1,180	24,851	117	2,866	3	115
	1960	2,151	45,543	143	3,440	3	115
Light industry	1959			31	715		
	1960	2,387	53,023	201	4,780	5	144
	1960	5,058	93,837	232	5,529	6	168
Construction, lumber	1959			24	663		
	1960	855	19,073	70	1,851		
	1960	1,448	32,189	90	2,490		
Education, culture	1959			30	87		
	1960	431	11,609	40	1,138	1	21
	1960	3,846	52,249	45	1,261	1	21
Transportation and communications	1959			26	347		
	1960	963	14,466	94	1,364	2	30
	1960	1,786	29,204	114	1,700	2	30
Others	1959			1	10		
	1960	83	1,679	16	314		
	1960	306	4,976	20	401		

**Composition of Participants in the Chollima Work Team
Movement by Province**

Sector	Date	Participants		Teams receiving title of Chollima	
		Number of work teams	Number of members	Number of work teams	Number of members
Pyongyang-city	1959			24	676
	1960	1,346	38,513	108	3,016
	1960	2,509	55,770	120	3,278
Pyong-pukto	1959			7	207
	1960	635	12,812	57	1,324
	1960	1,508	27,597	73	1,678
Pyong-namdo	1959			21	320
	1960	1,204	22,868	106	2,355
	1960	2,680	45,493	116	2,607
Hwang-namdo	1959			5	149
	1960	484	9,757	29	943
	1960	1,386	23,697	37	933
Hwang-pukto	1959			10	222
	1960	578	10,733	38	941
	1960	1,057	19,452	43	1,080
Kaesong district	1959			3	46
	1960	238	4,710	19	454
	1960	554	10,617	24	550
Ham-namdo	1959			22	599
	1960	865	17,543	82	1,859
	1960	2,070	40,431	96	2,299
Humpukto	1959			14	328
	1960	1,120	26,830	97	2,672
	1960	2,085	44,422	113	3,095
Chagang-do	1959			17	366
	1960	727	11,743	59	1,065
	1960	1,405	21,310	69	1,216
Kangwon-do	1959			5	85
	1960	185	3,048	25	456
	1960	1,846	21,670	39	692
Yanggaing-do	1959			11	275
	1960	320	5,936	35	785
	1960	767	13,744	46	1,109

Commerce

During the first five-year plan the important tasks set before sectors of our nation's commerce were the improvement in supplying the rural areas, fulfillment of demands for all kinds of merchandise, and the establishment of a socialist base in the private commercial enterprises. These tasks were prerequisite to socialistic commerce's complete victory.

The Korean Labor Party decided upon these as the tasks to be presented to commerce for the first five-year plan. They also continued to prefer to follow, as important guiding courses, the 24 January 1959 decision of the subcommittee for commerce of the party's Central Committee entitled "Tasks for the improvement of merchandising and purchasing," the conference of labor-champions in commerce held in February of this year entitled "On the strengthening and improvement in the circulation of merchandise in commerce." Based on the decision of the delegates to the first congress of the Korean Labor Party, the reason for the development of a new system of commerce for our nation was to accomplish the complete transformation in commerce to socialism in the shortest possible time. This was also suggested by the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the party's Central Committee.

In accordance with the correct policy of the Korean Labor Party, during the period between the end of 1956 and early 1957, individual commercial enterprises were reorganized into a system of socialist enterprises. This was completed in August 1958 resulting in one system derived from countless segments located in industry and agriculture.

**Make-up of Commercial Enterprises by Form of Ownership and
by Their Percentage of Total Circulation of Retail Merchandise**

	1957	1959	1960
Total circulation of retail merchandise	100	100	100
Circulation of retail merchandise in state operated and cooperative organizations in commerce	81.7	100	100
State operated enterprises	40.7	76.6	79.5
Cooperative organizations	41	23.4	20.5
Private enterprises	18.3	--	--

The system for supplying merchandise was completely reorganized during the first five-year plan.

By reorganizing scores of local wholesale and retail enterprises into consumer cooperatives in October 1957, the many local functions of organizing and merchandising were greatly improved.

A single wholesale system was set up in our nation resulting in the stabilization of the wholesale bases of our nation's commerce. The imaginative leadership in commerce adopted large scale measures at the level of the city and the kum were adopted to improve the local administrative organs and to reinforce the control management of purchasing.

In addition, in accordance with the accomplishment of the collectivization of agriculture and the reorganization of organs into collectives on the scale of the li, the rural consumer cooperative stores were reorganized into rural collective organization stores. The system of consumer cooperative organizations was dissolved and replaced by one of agricultural collective commercial enterprises.

A practical policy of improving the methods and the organization of commerce's retail network was adopted.

In 1958 the retailing system which had been very decentralized was streamlined and many over-lapping and unnecessary enterprises were eliminated. By realizing their reorganization into a complex of specialized enterprises, each one operated individually as far as its profit was concerned; cultural services improved and the responsibility of the stores concerned also improved. The task of supplying the workers in the urban areas with merchandise was greatly facilitated.

According to the cabinet directive number 112(18 January 1958) concerning the strengthening of the production and supply of fresh vegetables. Specialized stores were set up to supply a wide variety of vegetables to the entire nation and at the same time realizing the demand in certain localities for produce peculiar to that area. Stores began to handle perishable and non-perishable food items, eliminating many unnecessary enterprises. Direct sales stores of production organs were expanded. This was done to replace shortages and surpluses with a policy of production coordinated with consumption.

Together with the extension and improvement of the socialist system of merchandising, its material and technical base was greatly improved.

In line with the huge state investment and the socialist assistance, many various types of stores, including department stores with the most modern facilities, and specialized stores have been built in urban area and laborer centers. Many stores have been established for the agricultural cooperative organizations which are replete with warehouses and even handle building materials.

In addition, the technical facilities of commerce such as storage and refrigeration facilities for perishable goods have improved. By the extension and increase of the commercial network during the first five-year plan, and by the improved facilities of the network, the commercial services reached the most remote villages in the mountains and the demands of life's necessities were amply supplied throughout the nation.

The retailing phase of the commercial network was extended two fold over the period of the first five-year plan.

The number of commercial enterprises at the end of 1960 were 186.1 per cent of those in 1956. Of this the number of socialist provision supply enterprises was 176.5 per cent.

Looking at the growth of the commercial network under all forms of management we see that the number of enterprises managed by the state increased 7.6 per cent over 1956. Of this, retail stores increased 277.4 per cent and restaurants increased 222.4 per cent. The number of stores located on the agricultural cooperatives increased 132 per cent.

Marked changes were brought about in the distribution of merchandise with this increase in the network.

The number of commercial enterprises in the cities and the towns in 1960 was an increase of 195.2 per cent over 1956. Of these the number of stores increased 264.3 per cent and restaurants 148.4 per cent. The average number of commercial enterprises per li(tong) increased 2.6 fold.

and restaurants, 250 per cent. There was an average in 1960 of 2.6 commercial enterprises for every li. In accordance with the many government decisions, the buying power of the nation's citizens has increased as the real income increased.

The total value of the circulated merchandise retailed during the period between 1957 and 1960 increased about 40-50 per cent for each year. In 1960 this total value amounted to an increase as seen in the comparison with 1956, 312.8 per cent, and with pre-war values, 6.4 fold.

Growth in total value of circulated merchandise retailed through state operated and cooperative enterprises (comparable prices, 1956=100, at socialist provision supply enterprises)

	1958	1959	1960
Total value of circulation	223.2	304.4	312.8
Stores	227.9	310.3	320.4
Restaurants	173.1	242	234.5
Perishable goods	192.9	246.1	255
Non-perishable goods	253	354.2	367.2

**Growth in Value of Circulated Merchandise by Variety of
Merchandise (at comparable* prices, by per cent)**

	1960/ 1956	1960/ 1949
Perishable goods		
Meats	652	11 times
Fish	190	138
Condiments	342	374
Soy sauce	298	288
Bean paste	190	--
Vegetables	522	28 times
Fruits	343	17 "
Non-perishable goods	367	855
Textiles	252	--
Cotton and staple fibre textiles	217	22 times
Silk textiles	404	*902
Woolen textiles	611	*938
Ready-made clothing	855	*69 times
Underwear	486	*29 "
Stockings	287	467
Shoes	225	368
Stationery	295	*17 times
Household furnishings	569	--

*Indicates comparison to absolute prices.

Improvements in quality were brought into the circulation of the merchandise to solve pressing problems in the changing environment of the nation's people. Demands increased for many various articles of high qualities, and household and cultural necessities.

The percentage of non-perishable goods in the total value of circulated retail merchandise in 1953 was 46% and increased to 60% by 1956, and to 68% by 1960. Even at this fast rate of growth, perishable goods increased 25% for 1960 compared to 1956 which was 367% more of an increase than non-perishables over the same period.

The volume of various kinds of important merchandise increased as follows between 1959 and 1960: 114.9% for ready-to-wear clothing, 126.7% for stockings, 153.6% for watches, 134.7% for sewing machines, and 229.5% for bicycles.

Service and training also improved markedly in the commercial network. For the social supply provision enterprises in recent years, many innovations were introduced in the kitchens. This was done to relieve women of the menial tasks so they could enter other sectors of the people's

economy. These changes included mass dining halls, dining halls for dependents and the advanced preparation and serving of food dishes of a wide variety.

This was especially true in residential areas where various food marketing methods such as morning and evening vendors, mobile vendors, vendors on a periodic route, and centers where food is supplied at all times.

The total circulation from the socialist supply provision enterprises was 234.5% in 1960 of what it was in 1956.

The procurement system was necessary during the first five-year plan because the party had to procure the agricultural produce and the by-products by a plan and also had to distribute these products by a plan. The work of procurement was streamlined on a large scale by removing various unnecessary forms and routines.

In order to develop procurement further as a single system, measures were adopted as suggested by Kim Il-song in early 1960, by which control procedures were outlined and procurement became a nationwide system.

According to these measures new procurement enterprises for perishables and for general merchandise were organized in every city and kun, and coordinated with a warehouse for agricultural products in Pyongyang.

As a result of the correct procurement measures of the state and party, the volume of the procured goods rose sharply. For various items of woolen textiles there was an increase of 882.7% from 1956 to 1960, and 200.8% for silk textiles. Over the same period there was an increase of 106.4% for tobacco, 305.7% for unprocessed hides, 191.5% for marine products, 598.2% for hemp, 580.7 % for fruit, and 66.3% increase in volume of goods procured.

The cost of retail goods in the nation for the year 1960 were reduced until they were 93.3% of what they were in 1956; 96.2% for perishables and 91.7% for non-perishables.

The influential core position of the workers employed by commerce was reinforced during the five-year plan. The operating expenses were reduced, an important indication of the thrift resulting from state operated and cooperative management's increased responsibility in commerce.

**Level of Operating Expenses of State Operated and Cooperative
Commercial Enterprises**

	1953	1956	1959
Percentage of operating expenses compared to value of total circulation	8.6	7.1	5.5
Of this, percentage for state operated commercial enterprises	8.7	6.0	5.8

Foreign Trade

Our nation's foreign trade expanded rapidly during the first five-year plan. This was made possible by the economic advantages offered by the establishment of socialism in every sector of the people's economy.

In order to expand and strengthen foreign trade, the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party instructed "the further strengthening of economic connections with the socialist market and the extension of trade relations to the capitalist market" and the "study of export source possibilities and the increase in production in various sectors to offer a more varied list of export articles, and an increase in the volume of exports."

From this base, a series of organizational revisions were adopted to improve and strengthen foreign trade.

The instructions of the December 1956 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee specified the means by which foreign currency could be acquired and economized. Premier Kim Il-song, in a speech before the second session of the first conference of Supreme Citizens Council, related the important production operations to exports. He instructed the raising of quotas of trade organs and trade laborers.

In particular, the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee ordered the expansion of trade projects and emphasized the mobilization of a study of trade as a mass project for the people. They instructed the adoption of measures improving the quality, standardization and packaging of export items; measures for the rational utilization and economizing of foreign currency, and the establishment of regulations and credit organs. Based on these decisions, a trade bureau was set up and as its role and functions increased, mass movements were organized to study and mobilize export possibilities in agriculture and other regional specialties such as ore, metals, chemicals, and other industrial products. Accordingly the production of these items was increased, responding to the nationwide program's measures.

Rules and regulations covering the production of export articles were greatly strengthened. These included measures to promote the specialization in export articles to raise the quality of these products, incentive awards, and favorable price controls. The result was an increase in the value of exports each year.

The total value of our nation's trade in 1960 had increased 440% over 1953; of which exports increased 491% and imports increased 316%.

As new production sectors in industry developed, and as the economy of our nation became stabilized, the variety of exports increased markedly. As for the composition of exports, the percentage of finished products increased and the percentage of raw materials decreased. Not only are we exporting machine items such as machine tools and the complete machines, which we had imported in the past, but as of 1960 machine items occupy the most important spot on the list of exports.

Composition of Exports by Variety of Product (%)

	1956	1959	1960
Total	100	100	100
Machines and equipment	0.3	0.9	5.3
Electrical machinery	0.1	2.4	—
Fuels and fuel oil	0.4	4.8	3.2
Minerals	54.3	14.5	12.8
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	30.9	33.4	43.7
Chemical products	5.9	13.4	12.1
Construction materials	—	1.5	3.3
Fibres and textile products	0.3	—	0.6
Agricultural produce	3.6	13.7	10.2
Perishables and luxuries	1.3	12.2	6.3
Marine products	2.9	2.8	1.8
Others	—	0.4	0.7

If we look at the increase in the export of varieties of non-ferrous metals we see this was 2.8 fold in 1960 over 1956, for chemical products this was 4.2 fold, graphite 4.2 fold, and for chinaware this was 15 fold from 1959 to 1960.

Also as the nation's economy expanded, especially the production of the machine industry, the composition of the imports changed markedly.

As a result of reinforcing the struggle to economize the use of foreign currency during the five-year plan, 73% of this currency was used for the import of various types of machinery and for raw materials for industry. The remaining 27% was used for consumer items for the people.

In this way our nation's foreign trade during the five-year plan was enormous even when the demand for these items at home had been fulfilled. This was possible because of mechanization and expansion in our nation's industries.

Composition of Imports by Variety of Products (%)

	1956	1959	1960
Total	100	100	100
Machines and equipment	32.7	34.8	22.5
Electrical machinery	7.7	5.4	1.6
Fuels and fuel oil	8.4	12.4	18.3
Varieties of minerals	0.5	0.8	1
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	11.8	10.1	7
Chemical and rubber products	7.5	6.2	6.2
Construction materials	0.02	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper products	0.8	1	0.9
Fibres and textile products	13	5.2	7.6
Cultural items and daily necessities	0.9	0.4	0.6
Agricultural produce	6.3	7.7	19.9
Perishables and luxuries	1.2	1.2	5.8
Others	9.2	14.7	8.5

The expansion of our nation's trade is evident in many areas of the world market because in 1960 our nation had trade relations with about forty countries.

Trade continued to increase with the nations of the socialist camp which had comprised an overwhelming percentage of our foreign trade total. Of these nations trade relations with both Russia and China increased sharply. A long term trade agreement, covering 1961-1965, was concluded between the governments of Korea and Russia in 1960. We are proceeding to conclude long term trade agreements with other socialist nations as well.

As our nation continued to expand its trade with other socialist nations, trade relations with various capitalist nations in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe started to develop, based on the principles of equality and reciprocity.

As of January 1961 our nation had concluded government trade agreements with Cuba, Burma, the UAR, Iraq, and Yemen; and trade agreements with trade promotion agencies and organizations in India, Indonesia, Japan, Great Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, Lebanon, Australia, Austria, and other countries. Trade missions sent from our country are residing in capitalist nations such as Indonesia, Burma, India, and the UAR.

Trade with non-socialist nations has increased greatly whether viewed from the area standpoint or from the value standpoint. Value of exports to non-socialist nations has increased as of 1960, 17.4 fold over 1956, and imports in 1960 were 1.5 fold more than in 1958.

Finance

The State Budget

The state budgets for 1959 and 1960 were effectively carried out due to the rapid expansion of the people's economy.

(Balanced state budget for fiscal year 1959) The state budget for 1959 had a revenue surplus even after expenditures of 66,019,000 won. This was due to an increase in revenues of 112.2% and an increase in expenditures of 124.8% compared to 1958.

Revenue from the socialist enterprises increased 21% compared to 1956, in the 1959 budget, and their percentage of the total revenue increased from 74.7% to 92.9%. Revenue from taxes upon the nation's citizens decreased year by year. This revenue decreased from 8.8% in 1956 to 2.2% in 1959 of the total revenues in the nation's budget.

In particular, as the base of local industry was strengthened, the revenues in the local budgets for 1959 increased 170.7% over 1958 and its place in the effective carrying out of the state budget increased.

Of the expenditures in the 1959 budget, the expenses of projects in the people's economy and their socialist culture amounted to 1,517,647,000 won, 92% of the total expenditures. This was an increase of 182% over 1956.

The popular and productive characteristics of our nation's budget are not only evidenced in the revenues but also in the expenditure clauses. For the basic construction sector of the people's economy, 465,863,000 won was spent in 1959, an increase of 123.8% over 1958. For the operation of the agricultural cooperatives, the state spent 2.1 fold what was spent in 1958. This sum included the expenses of productive construction on these cooperatives. The socialist cultural projects required 382,341,000 won in 1959, an increase of 154.9% over 1958. Education and culture expenditures increased 147.7% over 1958.

The effective carrying out of the budget of our nation was correctly based on the above socialist operations and accordingly achieved a surplus for the 1959 plan of the people's economy. They also guaranteed the financial success of the party's materialistic cultural life.

(Balanced state budget for fiscal year 1960) The state budget for fiscal year 1960 was also effectively carried out in line with the rapidly expanding people's economy. The projects for the buffer period were also a financial success.

The revenue in the 1960 state budget was 2,019,306,000 won and the expenditures were 1,967,870,000, an increase of 103.7%. When the expenditures had been guaranteed there was a revenue surplus of 51,436,000 won.

Revenues in the 1960 state budget were actually 102.6% of the projected budget and the expenditures were 103.7% of the projected budget.

Growth of the National Budget by Year

Year	Revenue	Expenditures	Surplus income for expenditures (1000 won)
1956	100	100	36,558
1957	126	107	228,709
1958	154	138	207,726
1959	172	172	66,019
1960	203	205	51,436

Revenue from the socialist economy, which constitutes the basis for our country's national budgetary income, is continuing to grow every year as a result of the unique guidance by the socialist economy system and the rapid growth in socialist production.

National budgetary income in 1960 rose 117.7% as compared with the previous year and 261% as compared with 1956. Tax revenue from the citizens has decreased in the budget every year; in 1960 it was 47% lower than in 1956.

Thus, as far as budgetary income is concerned, remarkable changes are taking place in the composition of total revenue. Revenue from the socialist economy increased from 74.7% of our country's total budget in 1956 to 95.9% in 1960. On the other hand, the percentage of tax revenue derived from citizens dropped from 2.2% of budgetary income in 1959 to 2.1%.

Composition of National Budgetary Income by System

	Total revenue	Revenue from socialist economy	Tax revenue from citizens
1956	100	74.7	8.8
1957	100	82.2	5.6
1958	100	93.5	2.3
1959	100	92.9	2.2
1960	100	95.9	2.1

Changes in the composition of nation's budgetary income are based strongly upon socialist economy and are the embodiment of our party's popular policy to reduce continuously the tax burden of the citizens. At the same time these changes are further proof of the soundness of our country's socialist economy.

The people's economy was allocated 69.1% total budgetary expenditures for 1960. The amount expended was 1,361,572,000 won, an increase of 119.3% over 1959.

Basic construction funds amounting to 136,611,000 won more than 1959 were supplied from people's economy expenditures for production construction related to the people's lives. This began with the buffer period tasks. Along with a huge sum for industrial construction, the national budget in 1960 satisfactorily provided large amounts for agricultural industrialization.

In 1960 the state invested in farm machinery work stations basic construction funds that represented an increase of 187% over 1959. Also provided to agricultural cooperatives were funds amounting to over 89 million won.

Additionally, the 1960 national budget expended on the construction of cultural and health facilities funds amounting to 79,019,000 won. This represented more than a 2.1 increase over 1959.

For educational and cultural projects in 1960, 25,871,000 won was spent. This was an increase of 116.3% over 1959.

In 1960 the state expended 12,227,000 won for medical treatment, health, and cultural projects for the people. This represented a 114% increase over 1959.

The popular and productive nature of our nation's national budget can be seen clearly in the composition of expenditures by system.

Composition of National Budgetary Expenditures (%)

Total expenditures	Expenses for the people's economy, social and cultural policies	Racial preservation expenses	Expenses for maintenance of state controlled organizations
1956	100	87.0	5.9
1957	100	87.8	5.3
1958	100	89.2	4.8
1959	100	92.0	3.7
1960	100	93.7	3.1

Expenditures for our nation's national budget for the people's economy and socio-cultural projects have continued to grow rapidly and systematically. On the other hand, the percentage of expenditures from the national budget for non-productive branches, such as racial preservation expenses and expenses for maintenance of state controlled organizations, has systematically declined. Thus, our country's national budget is one to promote the well-being of the people and peaceful construction that reflects the views of all the Korean people. And, it is a budget that reflects the constant peace-loving policies of the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic.

Local Budgets

The rapid development of local industry has accordingly brought on a rapid growth in local budgets.

In 1960 local budgetary income was 769,904,000 won and expenditures amounted to 719,068,000 won. Compared with 1959 this was a 137% increase in revenue and a 138% increase in expenditures.

Following the development of local industry, local budgets rose from 10.3% of the national budget in 1956 to 35% in 1960. Self-adjusting revenue rose from 24.4% of the total local budget in 1959 to 32.3% in 1960.

The majority of local budgets is being spent on the people's economy and socio-cultural policies. Expenditures in this category amounted to 95.7% of local budgetary expenditures in 1960.

In 1960 expenditures for the people's economy amounted to 59% of the total expenditures from local budgets. Of that, 61.2% was allocated for basic construction.

Percentage of Central and Local Budgets in the National Budget (%)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total national budget	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Central budget	89.7	90.0	84.0	75.6	65.0
Local budget	10.3	10.0	16.0	24.4	35.0

Spent on socio-cultural policies was 36.7% of total local budgetary expenditures (114% increase over 1959).

Growth of Local Budgets by Province (%)

	1956	1960
Pyongyang city	100	1,266.8
Pyongan-namdo	100	524.1
Pyongan-pukto	100	454.2
Chagang-do	100	405.6
Hwanghae-namdo	100	620.6
Hwanghae-pukto	100	473.2
Kangwon-do	100	554.4
Hamgyong-namdo	100	756.5
Hamgyong-pukto	100	592.2
Yanggang-do	100	703.6
Kaesong City	100	656.6
Total growth	100	649.0

In this way the independence of local administrative agencies was further strengthened and the financial and economic foundation of our country became stable to a degree that is without precedent in the whole field of budget systems.

State Insurance

National insurance in effect as of the end of 1960 included in the compulsory insurance field, fire and natural damage insurance, livestock insurance, fishing boat insurance, and traveler insurance. In the voluntary insurance class are fire and natural damage insurance, livestock insurance, personal insurance, fishing boat insurance, and overseas insurance (marine insurance). Fire and natural damage insurance, livestock insurance, and fishing boat insurance came under property insurance, while joint life insurance, simple joint life insurance, and traveler's insurance came under personal insurance.

As of the end of 1960 about 2,160,000 workers were included under personal insurance (excluding traveler's insurance). This was a 138% increase as compared with 1959.

The following chart shows the growth of revenue from natural insurance charges.

**Growth in Revenue from National Insurance Charges
(1954 = 100)**

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Property insurance	273	448	1,094	1,173	1,281
Personal insurance	387	627	1,267	2,008	3,477
Traveler's insurance	157	182	186	241	239
Overseas insurance	—	100	127	3,147	6,782
TOTAL	254	388	834	1,012	1,375

Bonds

The people's economy development bonds sold in accordance with cabinet decision number 109 of 15 May 1950 play a tremendous role in economic construction.

In accordance with the regulations governing bonds and their issuance, as of the end of 1960 there was a total of 15 prize-winning lotteries and five repayment lotteries held. This completed the lottery projects. By 1 April 1961 the entire principal on all bonds that had not been won was paid back.

Monetary Circulation

The finance branch satisfactorily guarantees loans to meet the financial requirements of all branches of the people's economy, and correctly effects rational organization of accounts, and monetary circulation and control. This has contributed to the carrying out of the first five-year plan and the tasks of the buffer period.

During this period the finance branch took steps to consolidate Korean agricultural banks into a Central Bank in keeping with new conditions, such as the "high tide" of socialist construction and the concentrated management of socialist production relations in urban and rural areas. As a result the credit system was reorganized and strengthened in a more rational manner, changing old money for new was carried out successfully in a short time, and the country's monetary system was made more stable.

Furthermore, the Central Bank, through its function for regulating loans, accounts, and monetary circulation, guaranteed the financial requirements of the various sectors of the people's economy and improved and strengthened money controls on enterprises and economic agencies.

In particular, after the on-the-spot guidance comrade Kim Il-song gave to the Chongsan-li party and Kangso-kum party in February 1960, banking controls were drawn closer to enterprises, economic agencies, and agricultural cooperatives. Also expanded and begun were new business methods which drew in the broad mass of workers.

(Loans) Through its decision number 42 in May of 1959 the cabinet of the Republic took steps to consolidate into the Central Bank the Korean agricultural banks that had been responsible for credit business in the agricultural economy sector. This is how the Central Bank became responsible for all sectors of the people's economy except for the construction field. This consolidation improved banking business so that it coincided with the "high tide" of socialist construction and the new socio-economic situation. It also had epoch-making significance in raising the role of banking business.

In order to strengthen loan relations for heavy industry, particularly those non-seasonal branches, beginning in 1958 loan procedures (circulating loans) were introduced into the branch that maintains the level of accounts on hand. Moreover, enterprises were classified strictly as to whether or not they were operating well and measures were devised to make discriminatory loans and settlements. This was of considerable help to the operation of the economic agencies of enterprises and to the improvement of their overall economic activities.

In addition, the Central Bank, based on a decision by the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, guaranteed loans for funds needed by local industrial enterprises that were newly built or expanded on a wide scale in various areas of the Republic. At the same time the Central Bank put into effect guidance projects for improving their operation and economic activities. These projects contributed to the organizational and economic stabilization of the enterprises.

With a view to improving and strengthening the supply of urban and rural commodities, the Bank guaranteed the funds necessary to improving the stock of those goods and their composition, and mobilizing and utilizing commodity reserves. Simultaneously the Bank strengthened regulatory measures in order to improve the financial conditions of commercial organs, that is, clearing credit obligations and the like.

Following the reorganization of the retail system in 1960, loan procedures for retail firms were newly instituted and put in effect. This guaranteed the retail activities of these firms and improved the control over their financial management.

Based on the rational reorganization of the credit system and the improvement and strengthening of banking business, which was in order to expedite the development of collectivized agriculture and establishment of

an agricultural culture, the Central Bank guaranteed the financial demands of agricultural cooperatives. This included funds for the purchase of farm machinery, funds for medium and small scale irrigation facilities, funds for cold-bed and hot-bed nurseries, livestock funds, and funds for establishing an agricultural culture. Not only did this contribute to the technical reorganization and cultural establishment of the agricultural economy, it also provided impetus for fulfilling the socialist principle of distribution and stabilizing the financial management in agricultural cooperatives.

In keeping with the spirit of the Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the Central Bank in 1960 positively guaranteed the funds required for agricultural mechanization. At the same time it satisfactorily guaranteed the financial demands of all sectors of the people's economy, improved its regulatory role through loan settlement, and stimulated increased production and economizing to the maximum. All of this contributed to the carrying out of the tasks of the buffer period.

In particular, based on Cabinet decision number 47 (28 March 1960), the Bank exempted agricultural cooperatives from repaying loans on funds invested in irrigation facilities and afforestation flood control projects, funds for cold-bed nurseries, funds for purchase of farm machinery, funds for livestock and related facilities, funds for medium and small scale power stations, funds for school construction, and state loans to individual farmers who have no production capacity.

Not only did the exemption from repayment of state loans reduce the burden of the farmers, it caused them to receive more agricultural goods and cash. This contributed greatly to the overall rapid advancement of the livelihood of collectivized farmers.

Total loan amounts continued to grow along with the constant growth of the people's economy and the "high tide" of socialist construction. Total Central Bank loan funds to all sectors of the people's economy in 1960 rose 279.4% as compared with 1956 and 103% as compared with last year.

Loans to the production branch in 1960, particularly the heavy industry sector, increased 505.8% as compared with 1956 and 109.7% as compared with last year. Loans to local industrial enterprises rose rapidly to 17 times those of 1956 and increased 184.9% as compared to 1959.

Loan resources of the Central Bank grew systematically also. Total resources in 1960 increased 303.3% as compared with 1956 and 104.7% as compared with 1959.

In order to complete successfully the tasks of the buffer period, the Construction Funds Bank satisfactorily guaranteed capital investment funds required for expansion and reproduction of the people's economy.

In particular, based on a decision of the August 1960 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the Bank satisfactorily guaranteed capital investment for the overall development of the technical reform movement in all branches of the people's economy.

Growth of Central Bank Loans by Category (1956 = 100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total loan amount	156.9	240.3	270.6	279.4
Industry branch	130.6	282.3	451.5	462.1
Heavy industry	115.7	211.8	461.1	505.8
Light industry	178.3	338.4	443.9	427.3
Central industry	137.4	238.0	339.4	281.4
Local industry	245.3	595.3	1,260.2	1,699.5
State agriculture branch	111.2	244.4	551.2	481.7
Agricultural cooperatives	106.8	296.1	681.3	472.7
Commercial negotiations and retail branch	237.8	368.8	311.5	355.9

Grounded completely in party policy on raising the economic effectiveness of capital investment, the Construction Funds Bank blocked the decentralization of capital investment and guaranteed the central, concentrated investment of capital construction funds, thereby speeding up implementation of capital construction programs and programs for commencing operations.

Results of supplying capital construction funds from the Construction Funds Bank during three years (1957-1959) of the five-year plan rose 137.7% as compared to the three-year plan.

The Construction Funds Bank also handles loans. Included among these are equipment loans, loans on movable property, wage fund loans, transportation security loans, miscellaneous purpose loans, loans for original ideas, loans for construction cooperatives, loans for construction of private homes, and loans for management of subsidiary businesses.

In 1960 the amount of loans from the State Construction Funds Bank rose 394.5% as compared with 1956.

Agricultural credit cooperatives which were newly organized during the five-year plan began developing all along the line as we entered 1958. In October of that year agricultural cooperatives were consolidated into village units and, along with this, agricultural credit cooperatives were reorganized into agricultural (marine products) cooperative credit departments.

These agricultural cooperative credit departments used idle agricultural funds to guarantee funds necessary to subsidiary production by farmers and funds required for their livelihood. This eliminated the occurrence of usury in agricultural districts and contributed greatly to the livelihood of the farmers.

(Settlement) The rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production and the expansion of goods circulation during the five-year plan caused a speedy increase in the scope of loan settlement among the various sectors of the people's economy.

The number of collection transactions of the Central Bank increased every year. In 1960 this increase was 319.9% as compared with 1956 and 138.7% as compared with 1959. The total amount of collections rose 334.2% as compared with 1956 and 118.5% as compared with 1959.

Growth in Central Bank Collection Transactions (1956=100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	$\frac{1960}{1959}$
Number of collections	116.3	158.1	230.5	319.9	138.7
Total collection amounts	162.6	220.1	382.0	334.2	118.5

During the five-year plan the Central Bank devised and carried out a series of measures to further speed up the rotation of funds in the people's economy. These measures included complete elimination of grace periods for payments, expansion of the invalidating system, expansion of settlement of limited accounts within the same city, introduction of an after-the-fact system of confirmation, abbreviation of forms for all types of settlement papers, and organization of simplified offset settlements. Notwithstanding the fact that this resulted in a rapid increase in the scope of settlements, the number of days the Central Bank held settlements in 1960 decreased to 0.9 days less than in 1956 and 0.4 less than in 1959. This contributed greatly to improving the financial situation of enterprises and economic organs.

(Savings) The rapid increase in the monetary wages of laborers and office workers, the rise in real wages, and the growth in the monetary income of agricultural cooperative members, all of which were a result of the constant policy of the Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic to constantly improve the material and cultural level of the people, brought on an increase in unused funds among the citizens and increased their enthusiasm for saving.

In keeping with this ever increasing enthusiasm for saving, new types of savings accounts were introduced, such as lottery savings in 1957

and reserves savings in 1958. Beginning in 1957 savings centers were newly established and expanded and the communications agency began handling postal savings. In addition other agencies handling savings were brought closer to the people and a savings representative was stationed in each enterprise. In this way measures were taken to make it easy for people to save. Moreover, in order to improve and strengthen rural savings projects, beginning in 1957 agricultural cooperative credit departments were founded to make it easy for the farmers to save.

In consonance with the new environment, the service of the savings organs improved remarkably along with the reorganization of the savings system. Particularly during the buffer period of 1960 the party line was fulfilled and imbedded deeply in the minds of the people in keeping with the spirit of Chongsan-li and its methods. Savings projects were improved to match the demands of the people's lives and their emotions. As a result the balance of savings increased noticeably.

As of the end of 1960 the balance of savings increased 506.3% as compared to 1956 and 116% as compared with 1959, and the number of depositors also increased.

Growth in Balance of Savings (1956=100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>
Balance of savings	237.4	352.4	436.4	506.3	116.0

(Currency) The rapid upsurge of the people's economy and its constant growth stabilized monetary circulation and increased the purchasing power of the won. In February 1959 the cabinet of the Republic adopted decision number 11 and carried out the exchange of old money for new.

The issuance of new money further stabilized our country's monetary system in keeping with the new social and economic conditions. The rate of monetary return was doubled as a result of (1) implementation of a system for collecting proceeds from sales in retail commercial organs in all areas of the country including Pyongyang City and the seats of all provinces, (2) an accurate assessment of the limitation of cash retention by agency enterprises, (3) improvement of controls over cash sales by retail commercial organs, and (4) improvement of local control methods.

During the period from 1957 until 1960 the amount of circulating cash necessary to improving socialist construction and the people's livelihood was continuously increased. The total amount of cash income at the Central Bank during 1960 increased 262.6% as compared with 1956 and

118.6% as compared with 1959. Total cash outlay during the same period rose 261.5% and 121.7% respectively.

In spite of the fact that a large amount of currency was released following the reorganization of the retail system in 1960, including the retail sale of grains, the rate of monetary return progressed at a rapid rate. As a result, this was satisfactorily guaranteed with a smaller amount of money.

Thus the purchasing power of the won, which had been stabilized by the issuance of new currency in February 1959, was increased another degree.

Controls over wage fund payments were strengthened in accordance with the people's economic program, and as a result contributed largely to the fulfillment of the party's labor policy.

Growth in Amount of Central Bank Circulating Cash (1956=100)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	<u>1960</u> <u>1959</u>
Total cash income	144.2	182.0	221.5	262.6	118.6
Income from state controlled or cooperative organization businesses	153.9	193.7	230.7	266.6	115.6
Total cash outlay	142.4	175.6	214.9	261.5	121.7
Wage expenditure	149.4	224.3	342.9	403.6	117.7

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Improvement of the Material Welfare of the People

Great changes were brought about in the material and cultural lives of the people as a result of (1) the fulfillment of the basic tasks of the first five-year plan relative to fostering a basis for socialist industrialization and solving in a fundamental manner the problem of food, clothing, and housing for the people, and (2) the carrying out of the tasks of the 1960 buffer period relative to overcoming the tenseness in various sectors of the people's economy, reinforcing weak links, and improving the livelihood of the people.

Based on the rapid growth of industrial and agricultural production, national income in 1960 increased 214% as compared with 1956.

Growth in National Income (%)

<u>1960</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
683	328	470	214

Following this speedy rise in national income, large scale investments were made in capital construction in order to expand production in all the various fields of the people's economy, including industry. At the same time the monetary wages of laborers and office workers rose sharply and the price of goods decreased systematically.

Just during the first five-year plan, the party and the government raised the wages of laborers and office workers twice. The first time was in January 1958 when the wages of laborers and office workers were raised an average of 10% and the second was in January 1959 when wages were re-appraised and raised an average of 40%. The pay reform for laborers and office workers that was put in effect in January 1959 not only raised wages, but it also further strengthened the treatment of heavy and skilled labor.

As a result of the systematic rise in monetary wages, the average wages of laborers and office workers in 1960 rose 386% as compared with pre-war 1949, 234% as compared with 1956, and another 106% as compared with 1959.

On the one hand monetary wages rose sharply, while on the other hand, commodity prices dropped systematically.

From July 1953 until August 1958 there were six decreases in national retail prices, followed in 1958 by a 4-60% reduction in the retail price of 980 types of goods.

The retail price level of state operated and cooperative businesses dropped as shown below.

National Retail Price Index — Excludes Goods Supplied
(1953 = 100)

	1956	1959	1960
Commodities total	48	45	44
Of that:			
Foodstuffs	45	44	47
Non-foodstuffs	57	52	52

All the workers are now benefitting from extremely low state house rent; water and electric rates; postal, telegraph, and telephone rates; bath, laundry, and barber rates; various transportation charges; and all types of admission costs. This is how the actual wage index of laborers and office workers increased systematically.

Growth of Real Wages of Laborers and Office Workers
(1949 = 100)

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Growth of real wages	--	136	159	198	203

As a result of the widespread introduction of the families of laborers and office workers into the workshops the number of people working from each household rose from 1.2 in 1956 to 1.4 in 1960; and the actual income per household by far exceeded the actual wages per person.

In line with this rapid rise in production and construction, there was a correspondingly large expansion in the ranks of the laboring class.

The total number of laborers and office workers in each branch of the people's economy as of the end of September 1960 increased by about 65 persons as compared with 1956.

In particular the number of female workers increased from 170,000 to 500,000 during this period and the percentage of females among the laborers and office workers rose from 19.9% in 1956 to 32.7% in 1960.

The enhancement of the material and cultural lives of laborers and office workers is realistically reflected also in the composition of their living expenses. In the total outlay for living expenses, the percentage spent for food drops systematically while the percentage spent for clothing, culture, and health is gradually rising.

Composition of Living Expenses of Laborers and Office Workers per Household (%)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total living expenses	100	100	100	100
Food	58.7	49.8	46.7	47.3
Clothing	21.2	30.0	31.7	30.9
Housing	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Furniture purchases	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.6
Fuel and lighting	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3
Culture and health	14.0	14.4	16.2	15.2

In living expenses, grain costs account for a very small percentage of food expenses. This is due to the fact that the state supplies to laborers and office workers grains at a price that is one-tenth of that which was paid to the farmers. Instead, a large percentage of living expenses is spent on livestock goods, marine products, vegetables and other subsidiary goods, textiles, clothing, furniture, cultural goods, and the like. This percentage increases every year.

During the five-year plan the livelihood of the farmers was also improved.

During the period 1957-1960 the government furnished funds amounting to 412 million won for the development of agricultural economy; it lent distressed farmers and agricultural cooperatives with weak economic foundations a quantity of provisions and seed grains that amounted to 140,000 tons; and, on the other hand, it exempted them from paying taxes-in-kind on

270,000 tons. This resulted in an increase in supplementary income for the farmers. Moreover, there was an overall rise in retail prices of agricultural goods and a reduction in irrigation and farm implement charges. From 1959, taxes-in-kind were reduced sharply from the previous 22.4% to 8.4%; taxes were adjusted over a long period; and the tax-in-kind on cotton and tobacco was eliminated. This resulted in an additional increase in income for the farmers.

Furthermore, in September 1960 the state again exempted farmers from repaying bank loans amounting to 100 million won, farm material loans, and grain loans.

Due to the speedy upsurge in agricultural production and the tremendous amount of state assistance, the income of farmers increased very noticeably.

Growth in Shares per Household in Agricultural Cooperatives

	Unit	1956	1958	1960
Grains	kg	1616	1826	2100
Poultry	kg	357	501	540
Cash	won	95	203	300

In 1960, agricultural cooperative members had an average of about 400 kilograms of food per family left over and were allowed to sell surplus grain to the state. Through this and various side jobs they received quite a bit of cash income. In this way the livelihood of the farmers in our country rose to the overall level of middle class or wealthy middle class farmers.

Following the increase in the monetary income of the farmers, there was a corresponding rise each year in their purchasing power.

After the problem of food was fundamentally solved, there was a faster increase in the demands for clothing, furniture, cultural goods, and so forth. In the total amount of retail goods in circulation, the percentage of non-food items rose from 46% in 1953 to 60% in 1956 and 69% in 1960.

Growth in Expenses for Social and Cultural Measures

	1953	1956	1960
Expenses for social and cultural policies	100	217	862
Percentage of total state budget outlay	11.3	12.7	24.5

Besides the increase in expenses for social and cultural measures, the percentage of tax revenue from citizens decreased from 20% of total state budget revenue in 1953 to 8.8% in 1956 and 2.1% in 1960.

When you consider education expenses, medical treatment and service expenses, vacation outlay, expenses for kindergartens, nurseries, sanatoriums, and rest centers, scholarships, social insurance, and the like, then you will see that the laborers and office workers in our country are receiving what amounts to another half of their basic wage.

The cultural lives of the citizens improved considerably also.

Social and cultural measures expenses spent on projects to improve the cultural well-being of the people amounted to an average of 300 million won per year during the five-year plan. Compared to the three-year plan this was a 3.1 increase.

During the post-war period (1953-1960) 24,650,000 square meters of housing was newly constructed. Of that, 12,310,000 square meters were in urban areas, and 12,340,000 square meters were in rural areas. Laborers and office workers were supplied with rent-free housing amounting to 13,220,000 square meters.

Beginning in 1958 a general, compulsory middle school education system was put into effect for the first time in the Orient. Presently, 2,530,000 students --- one-fourth of the total population --- are studying at schools of various levels in over 8,000 localities. This is either free of charge or through suitable scholarships from the state.

The number of rest and recuperation centers in 1960 increased 4.3 times as compared with 1956 and the number of beds increased four times. During the same period the number of persons on rest and recuperation increased 2.8 times. Due to these improvements in the material and cultural livelihood of the workers the rate of natural population increase rose from 10.5 per 1000 persons in 1944 to 13.4 in 1956 and 28 in 1960.

Along with this the average span of life in our country has been lengthened twenty years as compared with the time of the Japanese imperialists.

Education

Epoch-making changes took place in the field of education during the five-year plan.

One of the most important successes achieved in the field of the people's education during this period was the establishment of a general, compulsory middle school education system.

Beginning in 1956 there was put into effect in our country a general, compulsory elementary education system which had been the long cherished historical desire of the Korean people. From 1958, the general, compulsory middle school education system was established in the Orient for the first time.

It is expected that there will be established in our country in the future a compulsory technical education system, up to advanced technical schools. (This is provided for in the regulation adopted by the Sixth Meeting of the Second Congress of the Supreme People's Assembly on 28 October 1959 dealing with the reorganization of the people's education system.) Preparations have been successfully carried out to put into effect, beginning in 1963, a nine-year compulsory technical education system up to technical school.

The amount of investment in capital construction in the education branch during the five-year plan rose 518% and outlay for education expenses per capita increased 3.7 times.

As a result of these state measures and the patriotic enthusiasm of all the people who accepted them, about 35,000 classrooms were constructed in a five-year period following the war. During the period 1959-1960 there were established 7,500 classrooms in preparation for the nine-year compulsory technical education system.

Based on the education policy of the Korean Labor Party regarding the systematic fusion of education and productive labor, schools were equipped with material facilities such as laboratories and practice factories. Conditions were guaranteed that would enable schools on each level to carry out thorough experimentation and practice in the appropriate courses.

During the first five-year plan the school network was expanded on a large scale on all levels. The number of schools in the regular education category rose 135% and the number of technical schools increased more than eight times.

In particular, the advanced education network was expanded quickly in order to train and supplement the technical talent needed in great numbers for the great strides being made in the people's economy.

The August 1960 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee presented a task that called for the improvement and strengthening of technical talent training projects, and the quicker, better and increased training of specialists so that the number of technicians and specialists would reach a level of 230,000 by 1970. Based on this 39 colleges were newly established during the 1960-1961 school year and existing colleges were expanded on a large scale. In particular, there were created 24 factory colleges and 11 communist colleges — colleges of a new type — in order that the workers might receive advanced educations without being separated from production. In addition 43 advanced factory technical schools were newly established. Young workers in the appropriate fields receive systematic education at the factory colleges and advanced factory technical schools during non-working hours, at night or during the daytime.

Also expanded on a large scale were night classes and correspondence courses.

The number of college students who are studying in night classes or through the correspondence method while they work has risen more than 8.3 times over the five-year plan period. The number of students who are studying in intermediate specialty schools while they work now has reached 27,000 persons.

Thus, in our country there are 2,530,000 students — one-fourth of the total population — studying in schools of various levels in over 8,000 localities. In 1960 674,000 persons graduated from schools of all levels.

The Korean Labor Party and the government of the Republic have devoted tremendous efforts to guaranteeing more beneficial study conditions for students.

Beginning in 1959 in our country free education was put into effect in all schools from the people's schools all the way up to college level. Tremendous amounts of funds for scholarships are being provided to an overwhelmingly large number of college and technical school students.

Furthermore, every year all students are provided with text books, school materials, school uniforms, and the like either free of charge or at a nominal fee. Many students, including the surviving sons and daughters of our heroic patriots, students of the distinguished servicemen's school, and students of the labor institute, are supplied free of charge with text books, school materials, and of course daily necessities. And, they are happy in their studies.

Based on personal suggestions from our beloved leader, comrade Kim Il-song, the people's education system in our country was reorganized in 1959, to keep up with the rapid speed of the country's socialist construction.

The rapid speed of socialist construction not only calls for raising our young future generation as a new type of man that has developed all the knowledge of general science and all the modern technical capacity he possesses.

By starting with these demands, abolishing advanced and middle schools, which give the students almost no technical training and which are of no benefit in modern life, and establishing technical schools and advanced technical schools, we have caused the younger generation to be able to possess a general knowledge of all scientific bases and technical capabilities in certain fields.

In the education branch during the five-year plan, sectarianism and formalism were abolished from the education and training projects. Subjectivity was firmly established, and revolutionary traditions and communism training projects were strengthened in the minds of the students and teachers.

Rooms for research on the history of the Korean Labor Party were set up in schools of all levels; students and teachers studied the brilliant revolutionary traditions achieved by the Korean Labor Party; they are applying these to their lives; and they are raising remarkably their political morals.

Thus all of the teachers and students in our country today are united firmly around the Korean Labor Party; they love their country and their people; they are devoted to our party and our leader; and they are being trained with revolutionary optimism in the spirit of love for labor.

In education and training projects, inspired training has been further strengthened. This includes enlightened instruction designed to bring out spontaneous thinking by teacher and student alike, and training students by positive examples.

In this way the educational achievements of the students rose and the ranks of excellent and superior level students increased.

Side by side with this was the further enlargement of the Chollima movement in the education field. Under the slogan "all for one and one for all" there arose in the hearts of the students and teachers a collective reformation, and the communist traits of mutual assistance and guidance are being firmly established.

In connection with the new establishment and large scale expansion of advanced educational institutions in 1960, some of the educational administrative agencies were reorganized also.

In accordance with a decree of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly on 18 April 1960, the Ministry of Higher Education was established and the responsibility for advanced education, which had been handled by the Ministry of Education and Culture, was turned over to it.

Also, with a view toward further development of educational and scientific research, the Educational and Scientific Research Center was created in 1960.

Ordinary Education

Kindergarten projects were strengthened and developed to keep pace with the mass female work movement.

The network of kindergartens grew at a speedy rate every year; it spread out widely to include factories, enterprises, stock farms, urban areas, and rural districts. The number of kindergarten children also increased rapidly.

The number of kindergartens grew from 173 at the end of 1956 to 4,470 at the end of 1960. During the same period the number of kindergarten children increased from 12,015 to 295,485.

Growth of the Kindergarten Network

	1949- 1950	1956- 1957	1958- 1959	1959- 1960	1960- 1961
Number of kindergartens	181	270	484	53 times	70 times
Number of kindergarten students	221	307	500	55 times	75 times

The state expends a great quantity of funds every year in order to equip the kindergartens with material facilities such as beds, bedding, and athletic and play equipment to train the children. Also, it guarantees on a nation-wide scale expenses for snacks for the children.

With the advent of the general, compulsory middle school education system in 1958, all school age children are now entered in people's schools or middle schools.

The school network of our common education branch was expanded extensively during the five-year plan. There are now an average of 35 people's schools and middle schools in each county in our country.

In this way the distance students travel to and from school has been reduced considerably. The distance people's school students travel has been reduced to about two kilometers and the distance middle school students have to travel has been reduced to about four kilometers.

Growth of Ordinary Education
(number of schools = 1, number of students = 1000)

	1956	1958	1959	1960
Number of schools				
People's schools	3,777	4,199	4,122	4,145
Middle schools	1,247	2,519	2,711	2,859
Upper middle schools	173	209	185	195
Number of students				
People's schools	1,508	1,210	1,094	957
Middle schools	445	938	1,071	1,031
Upper middle schools	66	79	70	48

In accordance with the Korean Labor Party's education policy calling for the fusion of productive labor and education in schools in the ordinary education branch, students are given a knowledge of general subjects and, at the same time, endowed to a certain degree with a basic knowledge of industry and agriculture and technical capabilities by working in production on stock farms and cooperatives in the vicinity of the schools, in training factories within the school, and by operating practice areas.

Technical Education

The technical education network was extensively expanded during the five-year plan in accordance with national measures for training the technical workers needed in large numbers as a result of the rapid development of the people's economy.

In 1960, 75% of middle school graduates were promoted to technical schools under the new education system. All middle school graduates in urban and labor areas were promoted to higher level schools, including technical schools.

Technical schools increased from 143 in 1958, the beginning, to 855 in 1960. The number of students rose from 15,000 to 276,000 and in 1960 over 17,000 persons graduated.

As a result of the reorganization of the people's education system, beginning in 1960 advanced technical schools (100) were newly created.

Moreover, during the five-year plan 60 upper middle schools were reorganized into technical specialty schools, during this period there were 33,000 graduates, approximately.

In 1960 there were 3,468 persons who graduated from advanced specialty schools.

Newly created were the earn-and-learn advanced technical factory schools. Technical specialty factory schools and the technical education correspondence course network were rapidly enlarged.

Growth of the Technical Education Network on all Levels

	1956-57	1960-61
Number of schools		
Specialty middle schools	107	122
Specialty high schools	10	30
Technical high schools	--	100
Number of students		
Specialty middle schools	61,282	92,977
Specialty high schools	1,753	3,401
Technical high schools	--	12,343
Of the total number of students, those who work and study	25,055	46,783

Higher Education

In 1960 there were newly created 24 factory colleges, 11 communist colleges, Pyongyang University of International Relations, Wonsan University of Economics, Haeju Agricultural College, and Pyongyang Teachers' College. More than 100,000 of our youth are receiving higher educations free of charge in 78 colleges.

Furthermore, by increasing the faculty and number of courses in existing colleges and utilizing the evening hours, the number of colleges that educate the working youth in cities has increased from 12 to 36.

The number of students is more than double that of last year and the number of new students increased by about three times.

Along with this, many workers and highly qualified personnel have been retrained. Included in this category are those who have been forged by long-term labor, those who are proficient in technical skills, and those who possess abundant experience in production activities. In order to train these people as technicians and specialists, special two-year courses were set up in existing colleges; and in 1960 2,167 persons were accepted as new students. Also, steps were taken in some colleges to accept distinguished servicemen for training as technicians or specialists. At the same time a two-year preparatory course was set up for distinguished servicemen who had not received a systematic general education.

There was also a marked improvement in the qualitative make-up of the new students. Better than 84% of the new students were young people who had more than two years production experience.

In accordance with a decision of 25 October 1960, by the Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, steps were taken to improve Kim Il-song University with a better scientific education department within the very next two to three years.

Along with the extensive expansion of the higher education network, sectarianism and formalism were removed from college teacher training projects. Subjectivity was firmly established and thorough changes were brought about in raising the ideological level of science.

Classes were reorganized to coincide with the development of our people's economy. Course plans and outlines and textbooks were rewritten to meet the specific demands of the realities of our country's revolutionary tasks.

In order to improve and strengthen the fusion of education and productive labor in colleges in accordance with scientific principles and methods, productive labor in schools of lower grades was closely related to training in basic theory. As for practice in special studies in the higher grades, state exercises were carried on in modern factories, enterprises, and stock farms, based on special studies theory. At the same time the outline on experimentation and practical application was rewritten and slanted toward the major points in technical control of the special studies branch and drill in its capacity.

Also, college training factories were arranged, according to the special characteristics of the appropriate college, in order to provide training in the basic, modern technical fields. The training factories of Kim Il-song University, Kimchaek Industrial College, Pyongyang Machine

College, and Hamhung College of Chemistry were reorganized with modern facilities and given the role of mother factories to supply various other colleges with training factory facilities.

Education and training projects were more closely related to the specific conditions of the Korean revolution and were improved so as to give a deeper grasp of the truths of Marx-Leninism.

In particular, relics study projects were developed vigorously in order to enlarge upon the brilliant racial and cultural heritage of our country. Through these projects many precious scientific and cultural inheritances were unearthed. These included things showing the philosophy of our ancestors and many natural science inheritances. The superior results were introduced into education and training projects in a positive manner.

Growth of Higher Education
(number of schools = 1, number of students = 1000)

	1949-50	1956-57	1959-60	1960-61
Number of colleges	15	19	37	78
Of that, number of factory colleges	--	--	--	24
Number of students	18	22	52	97
Of that, number of working students	6	6	18	49

Thoroughgoing changes were made in college research board projects and scientific research projects in order to raise the quality level of cadre training projects and the development of our country's scientific techniques.

Research boards were reorganized into a system where the research students study as they work. Accordingly, research students are chosen from college graduates and assigned to the appropriate job. On the other hand, some research students are recruited from among the vast number of workers.

The number of research students included in college research rose 134% as compared with 1959.

Normal School Education

There was an expansion in the normal school education network during the five-year plan that corresponded to the rapid growth of the school network. The quality of presently employed teachers rose noticeably also.

Normal colleges and teachers colleges were newly established and expanded in order to stabilize implementation of the compulsory middle school education system and to prepare for putting into effect the compulsory technical education system. Teacher training classes were set up in colleges, provincial education cadre schools, and advanced technical specialty schools.

The number of students receiving teacher education rose from 5,200 in 1956 to 7,000 in 1960. In 1960 there were about 8,900 persons studying in teacher training classes in schools of all levels.

An accompanying change was the systematic improvement of the quality of school teachers and education administrators in the Central Education Cadre School and each provincial education cadre school.

There is also being established a teacher's qualification examination system for the purpose of raising the qualifications of teachers presently employed. In 1960 more than 5,000 teachers passed the examination.

The teachers in our country are presently working in a positive manner in order to raise their own quality another step. Middle school teachers are raising their own level so that they will be able to teach a variety of subjects.

Correspondence Education

During the five-year plan there was a further expansion of the correspondence education network, without regard for location, wherein the workers could work and study.

There were 36 correspondence colleges in 1960 and the number of students was in excess of 29,000. Compared to 1959 the number of students and number of new students both more than doubled.

In 1960 over 12,000 workers received secondary technical education from 75 correspondence schools of various specialties without being separated from production. About 3,000 young people are studying middle school

or upper middle school subjects in secondary correspondence schools as their higher level classes.

In order to guarantee study conditions for correspondence students, they are given time off with pay to pursue their studies. Also the state guarantees all food and travel expenses while pursuing their schooling.

In our country school materials are supplied to correspondence students either free of charge or at a nominal fee. Also, a system has been set up wherein teachers are sent out to organize on-the-spot lectures and question and answer sessions, in addition to guiding and assisting student education in a normal manner.

Adult Education

In accordance with the Korean Labor Party's policy on having all workers possess at least a middle school education and knowledge in at least one technical field, an adult education network, with the production unit as its base, has been widely organized and is in operation in our country.

In 1960 over 52,000 workers completed middle school courses in these schools without being separated from production. About 850,000 laborers and farmers are included in the adult education network.

Publication of Educational Materials

During the five-year plan there were great advances made, both in quality and quantity, in the publication of educational books.

The quality of educational books was decisively improved and strengthened in keeping with the development of the people's economy in our country. Vigorously carried out was the publication of textbooks for all types of newly established schools.

In accordance with a decision on 16 February 1956 (on the strengthening and improvement of ordinary education) of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party and the Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the task of rewriting textbooks for the ordinary education branch, which has been in the testing stage for three years, was completely finished in 1960.

In addition, in order to remove sectarianism and formalism from the textbooks and firmly establish objectivity, textbooks and reference books

from schools of all levels were examined and rewritten. As a result there was a marked increase in the scientific conceptions in educational books.

In 1960 new textbooks of all types were published for use by technical schools and advanced technical schools.

Today, in our country, there are printed in great quantities textbooks for all grades, from the people's schools up to colleges, various types of reference books for teachers, educational maps, wall maps, and extra-curricular books for students.

Science

In our country there are the following research institutes:

Academy of Sciences: This was created by Cabinet Decision number 183 dated 9 October 1952.

Standing Committee Chairman Kang Tong-chang
Vice Chairman Pak Song-uk

Structure: Physics and Mathematics Research Center, Biological Research Center, Geological and Geographical Research Center, Astronomical Observatory, Economics and Law Research Center, Philosophical Research Center, Historical Research Center, Language and Literature Research Center, Archeology and Ethnography Research Center, Classical Literature Research Center, Engineering Research Center, Mechanization and Automation Research Center, Hambung Branch Institute of Science (under this there are the Chemical Research Center, Chemical Industry Research Center, and the Central Analysis Center), Central Metallurgical Research Center, Central Fuel Research Center, Science Academy Collective Factory, and Science Academy Publishing House.

Agricultural Science Board: In accordance with Cabinet Decision number 73 dated 18 August 1958, the Agricultural Science Research Institute was reorganized as the Agricultural Science Board.

Standing Committee Chairman Kye Ung-sang

Structure: Agricultural Research Center, Animal Breeding Research Center, Agronomical Research Center, Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Breeding Research Center, Agricultural Mechanization Research Center, Forestry Research Center, Fruit Research Center, Sericulture Research Center, Agricultural Facilities and Engineering Research Center, Agricultural Economy and Organization Research Office (under direct control of the Office of Research), many experimental stations including Yongsong Cooperative Experimental Station, four agricultural produce experimental stations, five livestock breeding experimental stations, two experimental fruit stations, three experimental forestry stations, and one experimental sericulture station.

Medical Science Research Academy: This was created on 16 June 1958 in accordance with Cabinet Directive number 42.

Standing Committee Chairman Hong Hak-kun

Structure: Medical Science Research Academy Hospital (as a previous experimental medical research center, it is equipped with seven science

laboratories, a 150-bed hospital annex, four Chinese herb medicine facilities and appropriate auxiliary diagnostic facilities), Chinese Medicine Research Center, Hygienic Research Center, Microbiological Research Center, Pharmacological Research Center, Blood Bank, five production workshops, two medicinal herb experimental stations, and other auxiliary facilities.

(Research Success: 1957-1960)

Technical Sciences: Great successes were achieved in research projects designed to establish firmly an independent industrial system based on our country's natural resources.

Research on synthetic fibers has great significance in our country where the supply of natural fiber sources is low. In research on vinylon, much study was made with a view to creating a technical process based on the abundant raw materials in our country. We were successful in handling creatively the many problems that arose. Not only does the success in research on vinylon have important significance in solving the fiber problem in our country, it contributed largely to speeding up the chemicalizing of the people's economy by strongly fortifying the industrial basis for organic synthetics that use acetylene as a raw material.

In the research on vinyl chloride fibers, the chlorination of polyvinyl chloride and the sedimentation process of vinyl chloride were studied on an intermediate factory scale. Tests were made on the radiation process and an industrialization foundation was laid.

Experimental and actual research on the manufacture of nylon and nitron was carried on successfully.

As far as research on synthetic resins is concerned, many projects were carried out successfully. This included research on polyvinyl chloride resin, dician diomide resin, acid resin, urea resin, epoxy resin, and ion substitute resins, for use in making everyday goods, electrical insulation materials, and building materials and metal substitute materials. Our country has an abundant supply of raw material sources for vinyl chloride, the manufacturing process is simple, and vinyl chloride can be used to manufacture a wide variety of good merchandise. Consequently, the results of research on vinyl chloride were introduced into production and are contributing largely to improving the people's livelihood. The quality of vinyl chloride goods has reached the level attained by advanced nations.

In the field of synthetic rubber, research was carried on based on chloroprene, butadiene, stirol, and isoprene. Success was achieved in research on obtaining butadiene, one of the basic raw materials for synthetic rubber, in accordance with conditions in our country, and a basis for industrialization was laid.

In the agricultural chemicals field, research was done on the germicides pelubam and chinebu /transliterated/, tiopose, and hexachlorine, a lubricant extract, and the pesticide 2.4 D. penta chlorophenyl. Some of these agricultural chemicals have already been introduced into production.

Another area in which great results were achieved was research on completely solving the fuel problem using coal produced in our country.

In research on converting to anthracite coal gas, success was achieved in converting to powdered anthracite coal gas on an intermediate factory scale. The success achieved in this research opened up the prospect of solving the problem of gas for synthetic raw materials necessary to the chemical industry and the possibility of solving the problem of gas for heating in industry by using anthracite coal, which is plentiful in our country.

In our research on manufacturing coke for metallurgy by combining imported coking coal with our country's anthracite coal, the special physical and chemical properties of our country's anthracite coal were investigated. Based on this, we reached the conclusion that by combining 20 to 30 per cent of this anthracite coal with the coking coal we could manufacture coke for metallurgy. Research is continuing on the manufacture of coke with anthracite coal as the chief raw material.

Large success was achieved also in research designed to establish a system for the ferrous metals industry that would be in keeping with the character of raw materials in our country. In research on the continuous manufacture of granulated steel, a process was set up in order to manufacture steel continuously by separating the heat in the rotary furnaces. This was done on an intermediate factory scale. Not only did this reduce heat consumption in steel production and raise the rate of actual yield, but it also made it possible to eliminate the magnetic separation process. This research opened up the prospect of being able to carry on steel production on a continuous basis based entirely on raw materials of our country.

Results were achieved also in research on restored and old mines. The preliminary work was carried out for introduction of production.

Great success was achieved also in research on producing non-ferrous metals through the rational utilisation of raw materials in our country, and in research on establishing reasonable mining laws.

With regard to research on manufacturing manganese from low-yield manganese mines, we were successful in our experimental research on manufacturing manganese dioxide with manganese earth as the raw material. Our country has an abundance of manganese earth, but its standard is quite low.

As a result, this opened up the prospect of solving the problem of a source of manganese with domestic raw materials; so far we have depended upon imports. This research has been fully adopted into production. To date, manganese oxide ore has been imported from Laos, Thailand, and India. Investigation of lead and zinc mining was perfected on an intermediate factory scale.

In four years we have also started using domestic manganese ore. Great results were also reaped in research on solving a series of scientific and technical problems that confront us in the mechanization and automation of our country's people's economy, and in research on building a foundation for this. We have developed a technique of extracting manganese oxide from pyrite ore. This is being developed under a national project. We were successful in manufacturing a hand-operated rice transplanting machine that makes it possible to raise the rate of transplanting and transplant 300 pyong per hour. We are continuing to do research on further manufacturing an animal-powered and tractor-powered rice transplanting machines.

With the help of our scientists, we have also manufactured a new type of water purifying machine, in which it is possible to rapidly remove iron and other inorganic substances that are contained in water. Those results are already being introduced into production. At the same time, we will continue to improve the quality of this machine by introducing a new model.

In electric light manufacturing research, experiments were carried out on various new methods and the metallic surface hardening method. Experiments are under way to introduce those results into production in order to manufacture various types of press forms and harden the surface of the rim material.

Natural Sciences: There were results in the field of mathematics in finding the difference between the function of experimental distribution and the function of theoretical distribution in mathematical statistics, and in finding the exact distribution of ratios and its contiguous development. Also, we began carrying out research on the operation of electronic computers and the related problems, such as the science of mathematical application. Considerable research was done also in the field of astronomy including research on the arrangement of the fixed stars and the nature of their movements. In addition, there was a lot of work done in the field of meteorology, hydrology, and climatology, as well as in the fields of biology and physics.

An all-powerful electronic computer, which has important significance in that field of research related to new scientific techniques, is being manufactured as a result of the collective efforts of scientists in this field (completed in 1961). This is a medium-level computer that has a computer rate and memory capacity of a considerable degree. Not only will it contribute greatly to the field of computer mathematics, but it will also contribute largely to the scientific and technical development of our country and to the various sectors of the people's economy.

A certain amount of success was achieved in research to introduce radio-isotopes into the people's economy. Results were achieved in research for using gamma ray detectors in well examinations, research on the manufacture and use of measuring instruments such as liquid surface meters, flux meters, and density meters, and research on using these in medical treatment. The foundation was laid for the wide introduction of isotopes into all sectors of the people's economy and the preparations are under way in a systematic manner to create a nucleus for atomic energy in our country.

In research on conductors, success was achieved in obtaining germanium of extreme purity by the substitution fusion method by extracting germanium from raw materials in our country. By producing germanium connectors we succeeded in making two and three electrode elements for use in radios and electronic computers. It may be said that we followed the advanced scientific level of the world in our research in the field of conductors. Furthermore, great prospects were opened up in the development of electronic engineering.

In research in molecular spectrology, results were obtained enabling us to solve the problem of acetyl chemical crystallization confronting us in the production of vinylon by means of an appropriate ray absorption spectrum. Certain success was achieved also in molecular spectrology on the color structure of vinylon.

Research results that have important significance in the people's economy are being produced in research on supersonic waves, and results are being shown also in research on photoelectronics.

Some collective investigative research on the natural conditions and natural resources in our country that is being carried on includes research on the geological composition and mineral deposits of the Hamgyong-nando, Hamgyong-pukto, and Yanggang-do regions, investigation of the animal and vegetable situation there and research on measures to make best use of them, and finally research on the natural geographical conditions and the economic geographical conditions there. In the research done on the geological composition and mineral deposits of the northeastern sector, certain results were achieved which contributed to the development of the people's economy. This included research on the Tumen boundary in the northeast and research on iron deposits and high-grade mineral deposits.

In the research on animals and their use, many individual ones were collected and classified as mammals, fowl, fish, and insects, thereby clearly explaining the composition of their species. Moreover, we presented to the appropriate agencies the series of problems related to the protection and propagation of useful animals and the extermination of harmful ones.

In the research on vegetables and their use, we investigated a widely distributed area of economic vegetables in particular and collected data that will make it possible to carry on research on the effective picking, use, and composition of many kinds of economic vegetables.

Furthermore, in the research and investigation to clarify the natural and economical geographical characteristics of the Hamgyong-namdo, Hamgyong-pukto, and Yanggang-do, we presented to the appropriate agencies the data necessary for carrying out, in a prospective manner, the task of natural reorganization by using the natural conditions rationally.

In the field of microbiology, we carried out research on producing albuminous yeast for food by using the many abundant natural resources of our country.

In the research on spices, the prospect was opened up wherein domestic demands for spices will be satisfied based on the results of research on picking and refining wild spices from our country's leading spice vegetables.

Social Science: Large results were achieved in the main problems in each sub-sector of the social science branch based on the guidance presented by the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party. These problems included the collection and arrangement of research data, training of science cadre, and the accession of superior folk cultural heritages. The results worthy of special mention in the fields of history, economics, language, and literature and arts are as follows:

History: The work of collecting and arranging data on our country's popular liberation movement was pressed in earnest. We began publishing in printed form the results of the exploration (1959) of the battlefields of the 1930 struggle against the Japanese, which was carried out by the Party Historical Research Center, and the collection of memoirs of the fighters. Also pressed in earnest by the Research Center was the work of compiling a history of the Korean Labor Party. The Historical Research Center of the Academy of Science published Korean Personalities, Volume I and II (1956, 1958). This put into systematic form for the first time the everlasting deeds of the people of our country from the original communal society up to 1956, based on historical materialism. In addition, this was a masterpiece that explained historically the superior achievements of our national culture and the patriotic revolutionary traditions of our people. Besides this, the Historical Research Center compiled and published Korean People's Just Fatherland Liberation War for Freedom and Independence (1959), and Korean Philosophers, Volume I (joint work of Chong Chin-sik, Chong Song-chol, and Kim Chang-wan). Also published were Composition of the Peasant Ranks of the Korean Feudal Era by Kim Sok-hyong (1957), and Korean Agrarian System, Volume I, by Pak Sin-hyong (1960).

The Classical Research Center of the Science Academy translated and published historical data necessary to social and economical research in our country. This included History of Three Kingdoms (1958), Complement to History of Three Kingdoms (1959), Pangyo Record (1960), and Kwanongso Exerpta. Between 1957 and 1960 History of Koryo (three separate volumes), Scenic Views of Ancient Korea (three separate volumes), and Taejon Hoetong were published according to the original works. Using the original copy of the authentic record of the Lee Dynasty, Choksang Sanbon, the Science Academy, in collaboration with China, published two parts -- "Kojong" and "Sunjong." Not only did these contribute greatly to the study of modern Korean history, but they also provided conspicuous evidence of the fraternal cooperation and unity between Korean and Chinese historical circles.

Based on the success achieved since liberation and all known information to date, archeological circles untiringly carried out research to systemize archeology on the origin of Korea. Archeology on the Origin of Korea by To Yu-ho, published by the Archeological and Ethnological Research Center of the Academy of Science, is a representative work and the first in this category. The same research center published also Report on Excavation of Kungsan-ni Ruins (1957), and Report on Original Ruins of Konggwili of Kanggye City (1960).

It may therefore be said that the reaching of certain scientific conclusions by archeologists regarding problems of the Bronze Age in our country and problems related to the culture of Togwangmyo, which is a relic of ancient Korea, was a success attributed to not only archeological circles but historical circles as well.

Economics: By explaining theoretically the great achievements of our people in the struggle for the establishment of socialism in the northern half of the Republic, financial circles devoted their main efforts toward the work of explaining, in a scientific theoretical manner, the proper and creative nature of the economic policy of our party. Some actual representative examples that we may cite are Development of the Agricultural Collectivization Movement in Our Country (1957, by Kim Han-chu and Hong Tal-son), Establishment of Socialist Economy in Our Country (1958), and Development of People's Economy in Our Country Since Liberation (1960), all of which were published by the Economics Research Center of the Science Academy.

Also published by this research center was a collection of treatises which explained theoretically the decisions of the plenary meetings of our Party Central Committee during recent years. This included "June Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee Which Caused Epoch-Making Changes in the Development of Local Industry" (1959), and "September Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee Which Caused Great Changes in the Establishment of Socialism" (1959).

Language, Literature, and Art: Korean linguists carried out a series of theoretical and practical projects to contribute to standardizing the language and writing of the people. The work of editing Chosonmal Sajon [Korean Language Dictionary], which lists about 170,000 vocabulary words, was begun during the first five-year plan and the first volume was published in 1960. Chosonmal Sajon is basically a standard dictionary of the Korean language, but it also is something of a small encyclopedia. Along with the work of compiling this dictionary, the linguists devoted much effort toward compiling standard grammatical rules of the Korean language. The publication of Volume I of Korean Language Grammatical Rules (joint work, 1960) was a result of this. Besides these, there were Analysis of Hyangga (1956) and Study of Lidu (1959) by Hong Ki-mun, the first volume of Outline of the Study of Korean Dialects (1950) by Kim Pyong-che, and Study of Honorific Titles of the Fifteenth Century Korean Language (1959) by Hwang Pu-yong. Great strides were made during this period by literary scholars in explaining the correctness of our party's literary policy and in search on superior literature heritages. Some important achievements that we may cite which were made in the course of this work are Volumes I and II of Essay on Classical Writers (1959, 1960), Revolutionary Literature and Art Created in the Course of the Armed Struggle Against the Japanese (1960), and the first and second volumes of Korean Men of Letters (1959, 1960). In addition, the research centers of the various social science branches of the Science Academy held debates and reporting meetings several times during the year to discuss the important problems and many collections of debates, data, and written reports were published. Several hundred scientific treatises were published: "Historical Science," "Cultural Heritage," "Economic Research," and "Korean Language."

Agricultural Science: Research on the cold-bed seedling method was commenced in the cultivation branch; the full course of development was covered ranging from the earthen wall and mixed method on up to the vinyl chloride covering method, until finally this was perfected.

In research on a system of two-crop and mixed-crop farming to raise the utility rate of land, we looked into a system of rational crop distribution and methods in which it would be possible to get over 10 tons each of green fodder, wheat and barley while cultivating wheat and barley in the dry-farming manner so as not to reduce the yield of rice plants.

In the research on introduction of methods of transplanting cotton plants with nutrients, we investigated the method of manufacturing the various kinds of nutrients, mixed ratio materials, and the standards of said materials, and introduced this into production. By separating solid nitrogen bacteria and phosphoric bacteria we not only produced and supplied a great quantity of bacteriological fertilizer for growing beans, but we also clarified a means of producing great quantities of bacteriological fertilizer in our country.

In the research on the elimination of agricultural pests and blight, we studied the biological and ecological characteristics of ground insects, cattle flies, fleas, and worms which are injurious to cotton, beans, and corn, and we set up measures to prevent damage by these pests. We studied the development and habits of late insects and searched for effective methods of prevention.

In the branch dealing with seed raising, there were raised a large variety of rice plants. They are: chongyuk one and two, which are hardy, of large yield, and suitable for flatland; tongsong one, which is hardy and of large yield; kangyuk one, eight, and ten, which are early-ripening, large-yield, new varieties that produce a crop in June; and kangnam one, which is of large yield and which is a new variety.

In research on raising a new variety of potato, the hanyuk one, which produces a yield that is 250% that of the local standard variety, and kyongsong one, which yields 233.3% as compared with the standard variety, were grown and introduced into production.

In research on raising a hybrid corn to guarantee a large yield, it was decided that it would be a yanchin type of hybrid that is suitable to the conditions of all regions of our country.

In the field of agronomy a nation-wide agronomical survey was carried out from the end of 1958 on through 1959. Based on this a 1:50,000 scale chart showing the fertilizer composition was drawn up and instructions sent out to each agricultural cooperative to help in establishing a scientific fertilization system. Also investigated were lime fertilizing methods in order to effectively improve the acidic soil of arable farm land.

In the research on improving Korean cows as milk cows, a standard of inspection for Korean cows was drawn up based on the inspection of over 14,000 head. The conclusion was reached which said it was possible to improve Korean cows as milk cows by pure breeding or cross breeding methods. The foundation was laid also for perfecting a better local breed of pig that can stand up to the cross breeding and climate of our country. Using a Khoridel sheep as the mother, it was cross-bred with a fine-wool sheep. This opened up the firm prospect of growing a breed of fine-wool sheep. We analyzed and studied the nutritional value of over 100 kinds of grass fodder, including wild grass which is used extensively in our country, to assist in establishing a scientific breeding system. We investigated methods of handling various bacteria in order to raise the utility rate of grass fodder and we studied rational processes of producing a prepared fodder for cows that would be effective in preventing diseases in young livestock and in speeding up growth.

Through inoculation we have been able to completely eliminate hog plague and pig pest which had dealt fatal blows to the hog raising industry in our country in the past, and through research on fowl diseases we were able to completely eliminate them.

We studied means that would enable us to eradicate honey spoilage, which had been the worst threat to our country's bee-raising industry. We looked into the causes of blood sporozoic diseases that had broken out in cattle. Treatment measures were established which are contributing greatly to the breeding of milk cows.

In the field of agricultural mechanization, rice harvesters (including wheat and barley harvest) were installed on the MG 3 tractor and the Chollima-28 tractor and a combine rice thresher that has 150% the capacity of the general combine thresher was newly manufactured. In research on mechanizing the manufacture of straw mats for bogs, we perfected a rotating reed-type loom that is simpler in construction and which has twice the weaving capacity of those of other countries.

The forestry branch was successful in reducing the time for fruit-bearing of the *Pinus koraiensis*, which takes 15 to 20 years by the tree-planting, by four to five years through cross breeding it with a pine tree.

In research to expand material on breeding, a certain amount of success was achieved by carrying out cross-breeding experiments to speed up production and fruit bearing and raise the draught resistance, cold resistance, and disease resistance of bamboo, wild fruit, oil and fats producing plants, and fiber plants.

In research on using forestry products, we studied means of artificially growing mushrooms and reducing the growing period (from 1.5-2 years to 2-3 months), and we investigated methods of cultivating various types of wild vegetables such as toraji and kosari.

A registry chart was drawn up showing main types and classifications, thereby making it possible to record the statistical accuracy in the forestry industry.

In research on forestry protection, we created sprays with hexachlorine as the main ingredient to maintain the high rate of insecticides in the work of eliminating insects.

In the research to raise the productivity of silk, the sericulture branch grew silkworm breeds numbered 56 and 208 which, for the first time in our country, can be raised in the summer time, and in research to raise productivity of tussah worms they raised a new breed of high yield tussah worm numbered 54 and is introducing all of these into production. This

branch also studied methods of cold storage suppression of tussah eggs and pupa in order to be able to raise them at a time and place of their own choosing. As a result the raising area was extended throughout the whole country. In addition they set up special egg extraction methods and a system of thoroughly examining tussah worms and, as a result, completely eliminated milopja disease, which had caused severe damage to tussah worm breeding in the past.

In research to raise the productivity of castor bean worms, a superior new breed was cultivated, making it possible to not only get rid of the burden of cultivating castor bean worms in hot houses to maintain winter breeding and feeding, but also since this superior new breed feeds on kaduk and osuyu transliterated tree leaves it is possible to maintain feed for it even in early spring and late autumn, and consequently has tremendous significance in the people's economy.

The fruit study branch investigated pruning and loading methods that would be in keeping with the climatic conditions of our country and the biological characteristics of fruit. Through the introduction of natural and chemical pruning methods and rational loading methods it was possible to eliminate the long-standing fruit situation and increase systematically the quality and quantity of fruit. Also studied were the biological and ecological characteristics of peach insects, pear insects, and various others that had caused so much damage to fruit. It also became possible to grow apples without even covering them with paper bags. All of this made it possible to cut down considerably on expenses and labor. Furthermore, in research to raise a new type of fruit suitable to the climatic conditions and organizational management characteristics of our country, we raised Nampo numbers one, two, and three, which are quite superior and which ripen 10 to 20 days earlier than the kukkwang literally: national glory.

We confirmed the fact that it is possible to grow grapes in the sand on the East Coast.

The agricultural facilities engineering branch changed the structure of aprons through mathematical dynamics tests. As a result this maintained the quality of structural goods and made it possible to cut down on the amount of material used.

In the establishment of a basic system of dry-field and paddy irrigation throughout the country, a series of important technical problems were solved which contributed to production. This included problems related to methods and techniques of irrigating paddies by area and by crop, problems related to the quantity of water used per unit according to dry-field area, type of crop, and density of planting, and problems on deciding the rational structure and section of ground.

Medical Science: In the research for distoma treatment a new distoma medicine -- "distomin" -- was compounded and the method of applying it clinically was made clear. The effect of "distomin," which is made of domestic raw materials, showed a 70% complete recovery rate in the first cures. It became clear that this had important significance for those who were afflicted with thyroid gland trouble, which is a local disease in our country.

In the field of health study, research projects to eliminate harmful factors such as high heat and dust in industrial enterprises such as metallurgy enterprises, coal mines, and other mines, introduced and applied collective measures based on this research and consequently caused labor environment to be harmless. In research projects to improve the quality of drinking water in the West Coast region, investigations were made on the quality of the water in accordance with regional characteristics and methods were clarified on the rational application of purification measures.

Conditions relative to the physical development of pre-school children in our country and the standards of appraising the degree of freshness of a fish diet were made clear.

In the research to improve the quality of dry BCG /Bacillus Calmette Guerin/, the microbial medical production field reduced considerably the manufacturing time and selected the most reasonable germ preserving fluid. They were successful in producing a dry albumen vaccine that is of a much high quality than others. Research is also being carried out successfully on a compound diphtheria anti-toxin and whooping cough vaccine that would be capable of preventing diphtheria and whooping cough at the same time.

The field of clinical medicine has further developed its success to date in research on a cornea transplanting operation and an artificial oesophagitis operation. It was also successful in an artificial ear-drum operation for those with mid-ear trouble. These scientific results have already reached a world-wide level. Thus, many blind persons were made to see and deaf persons were made to hear sounds and words. Positive success is being achieved also in research to effectively introduce our country's mineral water resources into clinical medicine.

The blood substitute field confirmed that "Tambæk /transliterated/ hydrolosis product," made from the blood of a pig, is superior as a blood substitute liquid and antidote, and the research to produce a blood substitute liquid was successfully completed. Besides this, they researched and perfected a new operation and medical treatment for articular tuberculosis, and methods of treatment for blood defects, purulent discharge, and osteomyelitis, which accompany cuts and burns.

In research to develop superior heritages of Oriental medicine, positive success was achieved in acupuncture and moxibustion treatment for whooping cough. Good results were obtained also in the Oriental medical treatment of a series of incurable diseases such as infantile spinal paralysis. It became evident that the combined use of modern medicine and Oriental medicine to treat measles was superior to modern medical treatment. Positive success is being achieved also in using modern and Oriental medicine together to treat certain incurable ailments, such as stomach trouble, ulcers, high blood pressure, distoma, and the like. Moreover, our country's medical classics and Oriental medicine teaching materials were translated. These included Oriental Medical Treatment, Oriental Medical Uses Supplement, and Combined Edition on Earth Medicine.

Along with this we collected and arranged data about the career, activities, and scientific achievements of Ho Chun, an eminent physician of our country.

In the field of pharmacology investigations were made of the distribution of natural medicines and their quantities in the Yanggang-do and Chagang-do regions through searches for natural medicine resources there. This contributed to the development and utilization of natural medicines. Through studies to produce natural medicine and medical goods with domestic raw materials, we became capable of producing many medical items, including distomin and sulphuric acid atropine. In research to systemize the component analysis of natural medicines the general composition of Korean ginseng was clarified and systemized. In research to compound medicines we were successful in compounding "Libajol," a medicine for lowering blood pressure, and "Diakalbo," a diuretic. We studied methods of preventing the dissolution of "ethylene tetrachloride," an insecticide, and compounded "ajolo" which prevents dissolution. Furthermore, we were successful in mixing a dry ice gas out of domestic raw materials. This will contribute greatly to the future development of the food processing industry in our country and to the lives of the people. In addition in the pharmacology branch, compilation of a medical dictionary was completed for the first time in our country and the first edition of Medical Dictionary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was published.

In addition to all this a series of research projects is being carried on, and successes achieved, at all colleges and at each of the research centers belonging to each ministry (bureau) of our country.

Literature and the Arts

Literature

The buffer period year 1960 was truly an historic year in the development of our revolution and literature.

Based on the spirit of the December 1959 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Authors League Central Committee, which was held in January, adopted measures to bring about a decisive upsurge in creative writing and to concentrate all efforts on the struggle to overcome weak points and shortcomings that still exist in literature and writing.

The meeting brought up the point that the key to an upsurge in creative writing was continuous adherence to the basic party policy that calls for a strengthening of the ties between literature and the lives of the people. The meeting also brought out that the most important problem was to see that this policy is completely fulfilled and that a system of party ideology for writers is established.

The meeting further emphasized that in order to decisively raise the ideological and artistic nature of various works we must further elevate the Communist concept and embody in those works the national characteristics, we must strengthen criticism, and we must strengthen the struggle to oppose any reactionary ideology, idealism, or mere recordism.

On 27 November Comrade Kim Il-song said that we should devote ourselves more deeply to the realities of our unequalled Chollima and the distinguished nature of our Chollima standard bearers in our literature and art works. Many writers have taken these words and concentrated all their efforts on them.

As a result our literature has achieved abundant, original success heretofore unseen.

In 1960 the number of full-length novels, novelettes, stage plays, scenarios, and epics was more than that of the post-liberation democratic construction period and the war period put together, and it exceeded that of any year since the war.

(Fiction) In the fiction field, works were written about the noble struggle of the anti-Japanese fighters.

There was a full-length novel entitled Dawn and a two-volume collection of stories entitled The Anti-Japanese Vanguard by Pak Tal.

These works depict in lifelike artistic drawings the fervent patriotism and indomitable spirit of the revolutionary fighters of that day who, under the wise leadership of Field Marshal Kim Il-song, fought until their last drop of blood fell against the Japanese imperialists in order to win independence for their fatherland. These works contribute largely to the patriotic training of all of today's workers.

There were also many works devoted to the distinguish nature of the working class.

Included among these were The Blast Furnace Breathes a full-length novel by Yun Se-chung (it pictured the heroic men of the working class who voluntarily completed the extremely difficult restoration of a blast furnace before the date set by the party), a novelette by Lee Sang-hyon entitled "Conversion," a short story by Kim Pyong-hun called "Haeju-Hasong Letters," "the Diary of a Water-Works Worker" by Hong Won-tok, and a full-length novel entitled Blast Furnace by a rising figure, Choe Hak-yun. These works portray profoundly the miracles that are created in production by the "high tide" of Socialist construction, the intelligence and vigor of the working class, their unlimited devotion to the party, and their lofty moral views. Consequently, these works become a forceful means of further encouraging the lives and struggle of the workers.

There were many works among the new writings this year that gave form to the struggle of the rural builders of Socialism.

Some that were representative of these were a full length story entitled The New Spring of Sokkae Village and part two of a short story called "Youth in New Spring-time" by Chon Se-pong, a novelette entitled "Dawn Road" by Hwang Kon who manages a state operated stock farm.

Also, the second part of Earth by Lee Ki-yong was completed. It depicted the fate and character development of our youth, including Kwak Pa-wi, since the fatherland liberation war. The first part of Chongchon River, a full-length novel by Lee Kun-yong, brings up again the lives of the Yoldu Samohon-li farmers before liberation.

Other works which artistically display the earnest desire and struggle for unification of the fatherland are: Love, a novel by Han Sol-ya; History of Pokdong, a novel by Kim Yong-sok; part one of North Wind, a novel by Kim Hyong-kyo; and part two of The First Gray of Dawn by Om Hong-sop.

Besides these, there was "Soldiers," a novelette by Sok Yun-ki that accurately portrays the heroic nature of our people's army at the time of the fatherland liberation war.

In the individual short story category were "Sea Wind" by Lee Puk-myong, "The Way of Youth" by Lee Sang-hyon, "Labor Day" by Kim Puk-hyang, "Rotation" by Lee Chong-suk, "Great Heroes" by Lee Chun-chin, "Lady Teacher of the Village" by Sok In-hae, and "New House" by Lee Yong-kyu.

There was also a collection of novels which included Bright Life, Advanced Cooperatives, and others.

The total number of new works in 1960 included seven full-length novels, eight novelettes, 118 short stories, and 205 miscellaneous prose writings.

(Poetry) Definite advances were made in the writing of poetry that sang the praises of the party, the leaders, and the revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese partisans. There were 103 works devoted to these subjects.

Among the works that had revolutionary traditions as their topic were "Stars Shine Even Today," a full-length epic poem by Min Pyong-kyun; "A Song for the Party," a lyric poem by Chong Mun-hyeng; "Tears From Singing That Way" by So Chun-kil; and "Earth of the Fatherland" by Chong So-chun.

Some of the comparatively better works that deal with the realities of our Chollima and creative labor are "By the Side of Chaeryong River in the Spring," a poem by Pak Se-yong that tells very simply of the happy, rapidly changing lives of the farmers, and "Vicissitudes," a poem by Lee Son-ul that tells of the profound thinking that goes into the lives of our ever changing working class, which is being supplemented with the new generation.

The one thing to which considerable attention was devoted in the poetry field in 1960 was the concentration of efforts by new writers on works related to the uprising of the people in the South.

Among those that were concerned with the struggle of the people in the South were "Return to Mother!," a poem by Ho Un-yong that appealed to the soldiers of the "National Army" from a strong national conscience standpoint indicating the fervent desire to return to the side of the people; and "The Enemy Conspires in Daylight," a poem by Han Yun-ho that convincingly exposes the plot of the American imperialists in which they tried to set up a second Syngman Rhee--Ho Chong--to deceive the people.

There was also an epic poem by Sin Sang-o entitled "Suligae" which depicted the heroic struggle of the Korean People's Army at the time of the fatherland liberation war. Its ideology is becoming distinguished for its art quality.

In the anthologies category were "In the Flower Garden" by Lee Chong-ku, "Collected Poems of Kim Cho-kyu," "Spring in the Old Garden" by Tong Sung-tae, "Construction Day" by Chon Cho-min, "Springtime of Life" by Chon Tong-u, "In the City of Seasons" by Kim Chol, "Road" by Ma U-yong, and "Young Sea-Gull" by Pak Kun. In the collective works category were "The Sun of August", "Mother's Fatherland," "Daughters of Korea," "For that Day," and "On the Party Road."

In 1960 there were 11 epic poems, four lyric-epic poems, 1,051 lyric poems, and 223 songs with lyrics.

(Plays and Scenarios)

Writing activities by playwrights and scenario writers were more vigorous than in any other year. In the drama category was "Sunflower," a play by Pak Yong-po that gives form to the earnest prayers of one woman member of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army who, even in the face of strife and adversity, was possessed of an indomitable fighting spirit and was completely devoted to the revolution. Also included in this category were "The Fog Fades from the Fatherland," a play by Lee Chong-sun; "The Communist," a play by Nam Kung-man; and "Diary of an Apprentice," a play by Kim Hyong that depicts the working class.

Then, there were "Farmer Kim Cha-won," a play by Han Tae-chon that depicts the life of a patriotic farmer, and "A New Song was Heard from the Village Across the River," a play by Sin Ko-song that makes a Korean classic opera (Changkuk) out of the success of our party's policy on agricultural collectivization. Besides these there was a play by Lee Chi-yong entitled "In a Village on the Demarcation Line" which dealt with the unification of the fatherland.

In the individual plays collection category were "The Milky Way" by Yu Ki-hong, "Mother of Korea" by Park Hyok, and "Collection of Plays by Cho Yong-chul." In the consolidated plays collection category were "Great Victory" and "Prelude to a Fruitful Year."

In 1960 there were 25 long stage plays, 22 short stage plays, five lyric-dramas, and six short lyric-dramas.

On 27 November 1960, comrade Kim Il-song taught that in the scenario field there should be more and better motion pictures that reflect the nature of the Chollima standard bearers. Great results were achieved by scenario writers and new figures who accepted this teaching and devoted all their enthusiasm to giving form to the revolutionary traditions and circumstances of the Chollima standard bearers. In this category there were "Our Glorious Fatherland," a joint effort; "Phoenix," written by Song Jong-won,

Adapted by Han Sang-un; "Free Yourself! Go with Us" by Lee Chong-sun; "Story of a Woman Member" by Lee Tuk-hong; "Red Bud" by Pak Ung-ho; "Dawn in the East" by Song Nak-chun; "Heroic Woman Miner" by Chu Tong-in; "Song of the Yellow Sea" by Pak Pal-yang; "Twilight", written by Han Sol-ya, adapted by Lee Chi-yong; "Tumen River," written by Lee Ki-yong, adapted by Lee Chong-sun; and "Red Signal Shell" by Chang Kyong-ki.

(Children's Literature)

Those in this category that occupy first place are those that are related to the Communist training of youth, depict the positive results achieved by the youth of the Chollima era, and show again the noble character of the members of childrens groups at the time of the 1930 struggle against the Japanese. There were "Obligations of Revolution," a short story by Won To-hong, and "Rank and File," a short story by Lee Chin-hwa, both of which are devoted to depicting revolutionary traditions. Two of the models of the new perspective of Communism that were bred out of today's Chollima realities are "New Student," a short story by Lee Chong-suk, and "A Youth I Met on the Wayside" by Kim Yong-ik. Both of these are loved by the readers. Other fruitful writings are "Rainbow" and "Poplar Tree" by Yun Pok-chin, "Follow the Wild Vines" by Yu Yon-ok, and "Round and Round with Sister" by Yun Tong-hyang.

In 1960 there was one novelette, 33 short stories, 33 fairy tales, five epic poems, and 457 children's songs and nursery rhymes.

(Translated Literature)

Quite a few advanced foreign literary works were translated and introduced last year to assist us in building up our country's literature. Among these were short stories and lyric poems, including volume two "Reclaimed Virgin Soil," translated by Pyon Myon-sik; volume three of "Rosiya-Sup" [transliterated], translated by Pak U-chon; volume three of "The Life of Kullim Samgini" [transliterated], translated by Choe Il-yong; "Collection of Plays by Bogojin" [transliterated], translated by Choe Chung-sop and Kim Sang-o; "Selection of Poems by Alagong Lar" [transliterated], translated by Chon Chang-sik and Hui Myon-sung; "Collected Works of Najm Higmat" [transliterated].

translated by Ha Su-hong; "Remijerapul" [Transliterated], translated by Han Myon-sung; "Before Dawn," translated by Lee Yong-kyu; and volume two of "Tripartite Commentary," translated by Pak Tae-won. Also, publication of "World Literature" was begun.

(Reviews)

Research was done on revolutionary literature, party literary policy, and the revolutionary literary concepts of comrade Kim Il-song that were formed in the course of the armed struggle against the Japanese in 1930. This raised the awareness of the classes, the party, and the people toward the noble revolutionary traditions and establishment of Communist literature, and contributed greatly to establishing objectivity in literature. There was a collection of research treatises on revolutionary literature entitled "Revolutionary Literature and Art Created in the Course of the Armed Struggle Against the Japanese."

Also, in connection with creating an example for Communists, research discussions were carried out covering the problems of creating the spirit of the Chollima standard bearers, of giving concrete form to racial characteristics, and of revolutionary romanticism. In addition, there were struggles to firmly establish objectivism in our literature.

In the consolidated review category were "Opposing the Reactionary Bourgeois Thinking in Literary Development" and "The Advancing Korean Literature." In the individual review category were "Times and the People" and "Literature and the Modern Spirit" by Om Ho-sok, and "An Introduction to Literature" by Pak Chong-sik.

Other than these, 190 reviews were published.

(Classical Literature)

Research and discussions were carried out vigorously on problems related to the birth and development of realism in Korea. Researchers agreed that the birth of realism in our country was firmly established in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century after the preliminary period was covered in the medieval era between the Twelfth and Fourteenth Century. Moreover, projects were carried out earnestly to unearth and adjust classical literature properties. A

Collection of ancient and medieval literature was published. Those works are as follows:

Collection of Folk Tales, Dreams of Home, The Collected Works of Lee Chae Hyon, The Collected Works of Pak Yon-am, The Collected Works of Chong Ta-san. These works contributed largely to the successive development of the classics and establishment of objectivism in literature. The World Peace Conference decided to commemorate throughout the world 11 August 1961 as the four hundredth anniversary of the birth of Pak In-no, one of the best poets ever produced by Korea, a fervent patriot, and noted thinker.

Formative Arts

The main work that was accomplished in this field in 1960 was a bronze statue of a Chollima (flying horse) symbolizing the great historical works of the party and the high tide of the Chollima. This was placed in the Korean Revolutionary Museum in accordance with Cabinet directive number 14.

In the course of creating this work, the tendencies toward sectarianism and formalism, and some of the old traditions in creative guidance were overcome. The party principle of Marx-Leninsim and the integrity of Socialist realism were upheld and art creation progressed to a higher plane.

In the formative arts in 1960 it was clearly evident that the artists made a sincere effort to establish objectivism in their work and embody therein national characteristics and the creation of a model of the 1930 Communists who fought for the freedom and independence of the fatherland.

The main point to make is that the creative enthusiasm of the artists was greater than at any other time. Firmly established were their solidarity of mutual principle, mutual cooperation, and a spirit of collective creation. Also expanded and strengthened was the Chollima executive team movement.

(Korean Paintings).

After the Thirty-sixth Expanded Standing Committee of the League in March 1960, Korean painters achieved creative results in penetrating more positively the present situation in order to create the model human character of the 1930 Communists and the Chollima standard bearers who are the heroes and Communists of our generation. In 1960 over 450 Korean paintings were created and released to the public. Representative of these are "Field Marshal Kim Il-song Guiding the Kangson Steel Mill" by Kim Yong Chun, "The Sinking of the Syaman-ho" by Lee Pal-chan, "Activities of Members of the Fatherland Independence Society in Hungnam," and "Grand Theatre Original Paintings" by Lee Kon-yong.

(Oil Paintings)

Party historical works about revolutionary traditions occupy the centermost positions in the field of oil paintings. In the course of creating these works, sectarian and formalistic tendencies were overcome and objectivism was established. Also, certain success was achieved in establishing a Korean style in the field of oil painting. In 1960 over 500 works were created and released to the public. Representative of these are "Wanderers Crossing Tuman River!" by Lee Tong-hui, "Field Marshal Kim Il-song Conversing with an Anti-Japanese Unit" by Yang Chae Hyok, "Party and County Government Cadre Meeting in Namhodu" by Chang Hyok-tae, and "Comradely Love" by Kil Chin-sop.

(Sculpture)

In the field of sculpture, the Chollima monument work and those works that have revolutionary traditions as their topic are the ones that occupy the centermost positions.

Through the creation of the bronze Chollima monument, a creative base was established for monument sculpture art in our country. Some representative works are the bronze Chollima monument (height: 14 meters, length 16 meters), "Statue of Field Marshal Kim Il-song" in marble by Choe Hak-pom, "Field Marshal Kim Il-song Writing a Treatise" by Choe Pop-tae, "Field Marshal Kim Il-song in 1930" by Cho Kyu-pong, "Founding of the Korean People's Army" by Lee Hanyun.

(Published Pictures)

Some worthy of mention are "The Struggle of comrade Kim Hak-sil," a print by Kim Kon-chung; "Uprising of the People of Cheju-do," a print by Lee Sok-san; and "Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation," a poster by Kwak Hong-ae. Representative of some of the children's art are "We Are Happy" by Pak Kun-su, "Happy Holidays," a collective work, "Peach" by Chong Hyon-ung, "Uncle of the People's Army" by Nam Chang-yon, and "What Shall We Become?" by Kim Hong-un.

(Industrial Arts)

Trends toward imitation and sectarianism, which had been somewhat in evidence, were overcome and it became clearly evident that positive attempts were being made in the industrial arts field to embody in those works the lives of the Chollima era. Some of the representative works were "Peony Vase," pottery by Kim Song-tack; "Flower Vase" by Im Sa-chun; "Chicken-Shaped Kettle", a one-man work by Pak Sang-tong; "Fruit Tray", mother of pearl lacquer ware by Kim Pyong-sok; "Paradise," embroidery that was created by the Handicrafts Research Center; "Peacock," embroidery by Lee Won-in; "Octagonal Candy Box" by Lee Chol-hun; "Working Family," a printing by Yo Tae-hen; "Road to the Fatherland," a mosaic by Kim Kyong-sang; and "Millimdo Vase," pottery by Hong Ki-yong.

(Stage and Screen Arts)

The most important feature in the stage and screen arts category were the heretofore unequalled elevation of originality and the positive attempts to restore racial characteristics.

Representative of the stage arts are "Our Glorious Fatherland," a jointly-created musical dance epic; "Elder Brother," a drama by Kang Chin; "The Fog Fades from the Fatherland," a drama; "Sunflower," a drama by Kim Tae-pop; "In a Village on the Demarcation Line," a drama by Chang Tok-hwan; "Diary of an Apprentice," a drama by Kim Se-chol; and "The Communist," a joint effort by Kang Ho and Kim Sang-o. Some representative works in the screen arts field are "Love the Future," "Free Yourself! Go With Us," by P Chin-hwan; and "Crossing the High Peak" by Lee To-ik.

(Exhibitions).

In 1960 a children's art exhibition was organized for the first time in our country (exhibited over 38 Korean paintings, 70 oil paintings, 10 pieces of sculpture, 90 published pictures, and 122 items of industrial art). There was also an industrial art exhibition (268 pieces exhibited), and 25 art exhibitions (2,637 pieces) organized in all the provinces.

In particular, the Nation-wide Art Circle Exhibition displayed 501 works in all categories to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the 15 August liberation. Not only did this represent a remarkable quantity increase over previous periods, but the simplicity and originality of form also was of particular note.

Art and cultural interchanges with foreign countries were promoted vigorously also.

In 1960 Korean handicraft art exhibitions were organized in Rumania and Bulgaria. Also, 10 printed pictures were shown at the World Peace Conference in Moscow and eight posters were exhibited at the Poster Exhibition in Poland commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of Lenin's birth.

There were eight exhibitions in capitalist countries where 757 items were shown. Some of these were the Fourth International Exhibition of Paintings (six Korean paintings and six oil paintings) and the Korean Handicraft Arts Exhibition (45 items) held in Cuba, and the Korean Cultural Exhibition (86 items) held in Tokyo, Japan.

Some of the foreign art exhibitions held in Korea were the Polish Graphic Exhibition and the German Print Exhibition.

Introduced into various Socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and China, were treatises on "Member Kim Hong-to and His Works." Also introduced were some of his works. This was all in connection with the one hundred-fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Kim Hong-to, a member of our country's school of Eighteenth Century realism painters.

Music Composition

Tasks in the field of musical works in 1960 further strengthened the creative results already achieved and brought about an even greater creative upsurge. To this end the composers penetrated more deeply into the actual revolutionary situation to bring out the Chollima standard bearers, and concentrated all their creative enthusiasm on further strengthening the research of national classical music in order to raise their creative capacity for the sake of genre and form.

The composers developed the old method of collective creation one step further; they personally went out to the locales and created works together, thereby further strengthening the spirit of having mass review meetings.

As a result, the creative atmosphere of the composers was bettered and the genre and style of the music were developed in accordance with the modern aesthetic feelings, tastes, and interests of the working masses. Also the new genre continued to be exploited.

As a result of the heretofore unequalled research of national music by the composers, national interest in musical works was intensified markedly on an overall scale.

The total number of works created in 1960 was over 1,170 (2,100 between 1957-1959), a figure that had never been reached before. Result-producing works were also noticeably increased.

In particular, a large creative upsurge was brought about in the creation of dramatic music. There were: "Red Dawn," a musical dance epic reflecting brilliant revolutionary traditions (a combined work); "The Brilliant Fifteen Years," a musical epic of the new genre (combined work); "To My Wife" (music by Yun Pok-ki, words by Pak Won-chol), a song that has unique form in voice music genre which tell of comrade Lee Che-sun, a phoenix of the revolution, "Hero Kang Ho-yong" an oratorio based on modern developments rather than national musical language (written jointly by Yu Chong-chol and Yun Pok-ki, words by _____)

Sok Kwang-hi); and "A Fruitful Year for the Chongsan Fields", the ninth movement of "The People of Chongsan-ni," a musical epic in music that is abundantly national in nature which sings of the great examples of collectivized Socialist agriculture (by Kim Ok-song). Two pieces related to the 19 April uprising of the people of South Korea were "Strife" and orchestral arrangement depicting the image of the struggle of the people of the South (by An Ki-ck), and "The Flames of Resistance," a symphonic poem. There were two flute concertos in the folk music field by newcomers (Chong Se-yong and Song Tong-chun) and "On the Eastern Sea" an orchestral arrangement (by Lee Kun-su) that also had many of the new features. Two works that firmed up and developed the creative success achieved were "Millim, You Must Talk!", an opera, and "Mother of Korea" (music by Lee Myon-sang, Lee Chong-on, Kim Kil-hak, play by Pak Hyok), an opera depicting the loyalty of Mother Yom Po-pae, a member of the Fatherland Independence Association who gave up her husband and children and fought stubbornly for the independence of the fatherland.

In the popular song field there were many successful works. Some of them were: "The Party---Our Leader" (music by Kim Kil-hak, lyrics by Chong So-chon), "Following Chollima" (music by Kim Kil-hak, lyrics by Nam Ung-son), "A Letter Came to the Construction Site," a popular song about Pyongyang Construction (written and composed by Lee Mun-ung), "Choe Yong-kam Goes Sightseeing in Pyongyang" (music by Lim Hon-ik, lyrics by Paek In-chun), "Pyongyang, the Home of my Heart" (music by Mo Yong-il, lyrics by Paek Se-yong), "Town Where the Flowers Bloom" (music by Kim Nun-kyu, lyrics by Kang Kon-hong), "Kelimohon," a popular song about revolutionary traditions (music by Kim Song-song, lyrics by Hyon Chan-song), "The Brilliant Green Hill Billeting Place" (music by Kim Won-kyun, lyrics by Lee Su-son), "Come Out Brothers!," a march about the struggle of the South Korean people (music by Song Chang-se, lyrics by Lee Chun-chan), "We are a Working Couple," a duet (music by Kim Nun-kyu, lyrics by Paek In-chun), and "Driving a Cart," a chorus (words by Sol Myong-sun, lyrics by Kim Chong-chun).

There was also a folk music solo entitled "Our Blooming Culture" (written and composed by Pak Tong Sil).

If we take a look by topic of the works created in 1960, they are as follows: Revolutionary traditions, 112; the struggle of factory and farm workers, 302; Socialist patriotism and internationalism, 29; fatherland unification and lives of the people, 177; fishermen, 40; Socialist construction, 98; directly dealing with Chollima work teams, 17; studies and work by our young students, 22; children and infants, 50; military life and domestic affairs personnel, 52; classics; miscellaneous, 126; and criticisms, 123.

If we look at them by genre they are: Dramas, eight (full-length, four; medium-length, 1; short, 3); light opera, musical dramas, and musicals, 44; motion picture drama music, 29; dance music, 77 (eight dancing plays); dancing epics, two; orchestral pieces, 27; wind instrument pieces, 27; chorals (including oratorios, cantatas, unaccompanied chorals, and choralettas), 98; light music, 46; music for the masses (including popular songs), 339; folk music, 112 (including children's drama, light opera, instrumental music, and children's songs); instrumental solos and combinations, 18; and miscellaneous, 123.

Through the interchange with foreign countries, we also introduced to our brother countries, 2,452 copies of 34 different kinds of music by our composers. In particular, on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the 15 August liberation all Socialist nations, including the Soviet Union, had either an evening of Korean music (recital) or an evening of Korean music appreciation (listening to records). In addition they had photographic exhibitions showing the results achieved in the field of musical art. Our country sent 1,634 copies of over 30 kinds of music to music organizations in 27 capitalistic countries. From our brother countries we received 127 copies of music publications, tapes, and records.

Stage Arts

During the first five-year plan and in 1960 there was an unprecedented creative upsurge in the field of stage arts. Our country's party arts, with a view to realizing the tasks presented by the Third Congress of the Korean Labor

Party in this field, achieved great progress in strengthening a deeper relationship with the actual situation, in overcoming the vestiges of and tendencies toward sectarianism and formalism, and in establishing objectivity.

In the field of stage arts there was a rise in the percentage of works that reflected the revolutionary "high tide" of Socialist construction, and there was more firmly established a system of creating works about revolutionary traditions, thereby resulting in more active service to Socialist construction. Consequently, a new path was opened in giving concrete form to the party nature, popular nature, and modern nature of art.

A series of works about revolutionary traditions contributed greatly to the Communist training of the people. This came about through the creation of monumental Communist examples in order to express in concrete terms and in a life like manner the brilliant revolutionary results, the lofty system of thinking, and the popular style achieved by the Communists, led by Field Marshal Kim Il-sung.

Moreover, when some countries engage in slander and abuse regarding Socialist realism, our artists are not disturbed in the least; rather, they strengthen the struggle against the lingering poisons of bourgeois literary ideology and further fortify their own philosophy.

Our artists created a form of original musical dance epic that reflects the situation of our generation in historical reality, and they embodied vivid national characteristics in our arts in general.

Through nation wide art promotion troupes formed every year within the country, and through the world youth and student art promotion troupes held in Moscow and Vienna, we displayed, with no regrets, "Art of Gold," as Socialist realism.

In 1960 the musical dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland" was adapted for a technicolor, wide-screen motion picture. Numerous successful works were created covering the gamut of drama, music, and dancing. Included in these was a new musical dance epic entitled "Red Dawn." The musical dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland" was awarded the People's Award in 1960 and the creators of the

Dramas "Sunflower" and "Elder Brother" were awarded the Order of Kukki and medals. As a result of concentrated management of Socialist production relations, there was an expansion and strengthening of the scope and qualitative make-up of various kinds of cultural and art circles.

The number of art circles in existence as of the end of 1960 grew 108.5 per cent as compared with that at the end of the three-year plan and the number of art organizations rose 121.7 per cent as compared with 1956. As for art performances, the number increased 165 per cent and the number of spectators increased 245 per cent as compared to the Third Party Congress. In the field of drama, those works dealing with the revolutionary traditions of the Korean people and those dealing with Socialist construction were overwhelmingly prevalent. In all of these works, the consistent point was the effort made to create an example for Communists and put into concrete form the nature of the present day.

There were over 10 successful works in the full length play category alone. This was out of over 60 different types of dramas including about 30 full-length plays written in the course of a year.

"Sunflower" (four acts, seven scenes, written by Pak Yong-po, produced by Ko Ki-son, performed by the Hwang-yong-namdo Art Theater Drama Club), "The Fog Fades from the Fatherland" (four acts, nine scenes, written by Lee Chong-sun, produced by An Yong-il, at the Actors Theater), "The Communist" (five acts, seven scenes, written by Nam Kung-man, produced by Lee Sok-chin, performed by the Art Troupe of the Transportation Ministry Art Theater), "Son of the Fatherland" (four acts, seven scenes, written by Pak Hyok, produced by Kim Pong-yop, performed by the Yanggang Province Art Theater Drama Club), "We Are Lucky" (nine scenes, written by Han To-su, produced by Hwang Chol, National Drama Theater), "In a Village on the Demarcation Line" (four acts, eight scenes, written by Lee Chi-yong, produced by Ku Kang, performed by the Kaesong City Art Theater Drama Club), "Farmer Kim Che-won" (seven scenes, written by Han Tae-chon, produced by Lee Pyong-su, performed by the Hwanghae-namdo Art Theater Drama Club), "The Volcano of Anger Erupted" (12 scenes, written by Song Yong, produced by An Yong-il, National Drama Theater), "Diary of an Apprentice" (five scenes, eight acts, written

by Kim Hyong, produced by Yung Hong-ki, performed by the Pyongan-pukto Art Theater Drama Club), "Lighthouse of My Heart" (three acts, six scenes, written by Choe Puk-son, produced by Paek Min, National Art Theater), "The Red Flag Waves from the Top of the Hill" (four acts, six scenes, written by O Chol-sun, produced by Ohon Am, performed by the Hwanghae-pukto Art Theater Drama Club), a puppet show entitled "Tales of Hokmen" (six acts, written by Hwang Chol, produced by Ho Il, performed by the puppet department of the Pyongyang Municipal Theater), a puppet show entitled "In Search of the Moon Country" (eight scenes, written by Kang Chin, produced by Ho Il, performed by the puppet department of the Pyongyang Municipal Theater).

This series of successful works about revolutionary traditions decisively overcame the remains of idleism centering on those situations that were made partially evident in giving form to these subjects during the last period. Also, this series delved deeply into the realities of life to provide examples for the world of Communist concepts, motives, and human moral features. Two plays that opened new paths in creating examples for Communists were "Sunflower," a drama that pictures how a company of the enemy army was caused to cross over to the side of the revolution by the world of Communist concepts and motives of a woman partisan, Han Po-tong, whose devotion to the party was as great as the sunflower's dependence upon the sun, and "The Fog Fades from the Fatherland," a play that depicts the popularity of Kim Su-chong and the growth and development attained by common farmers as revolutionary fighters under the influence of his thinking. Those works with topical subjects that were created in obedience to the teachings of comrade Kim Il-sung regarding educating the people through positive examples were noted for their attempts to unify into one orderly picture the human features that have grown and developed. They constantly were transformed by the essence of realities that are characteristic by the unprecedented revolutionary high tide. In particular, the drama "In a Village on the Demarcation Line" showed thoroughly, in the form of a dance, that the great victories of our party's mass course and the national aspiration for unification of the fatherland were based on the realities of life. At the same time this work created tremendous reaction as it embodied vivid national characteristics. The drama "We are Lucky" created a deep impression of hero Kil Hwak-sil who reorganized the training of many

people in the current of the Chollima Work Team movement. As a result, it set forth an example in giving form to the distinguished Chollima standard bearers of our generation. The works that depicted the lives of patriotic farmer Kim Chae-won and the two indomitable revolutionary fighters, Lee Che-sun and Ma Tong-hui, gave an example of how to systematically unify the development of character and the development of events in creating works on the wonders of the age. These works also opened up new trails in giving concrete expression to today's nature and national characteristics in historical plays and puppet shows.

Song and Dance

In the field of musical dance those works that were overwhelmingly prevalent were those dealing with subjects that reflected the actual revolutionary situation of the buffer period and those that were concerned with revolutionary traditions. Some of the representative works of each type are as follow:

Musical dance epic "Red Dawn" (combined work), classical opera "A new Song Was Heard from the Village Across the River" (four acts, play by Sin Ko-song, directed by Kim Chin-myong, Yun Yong-hwan, and Pak Sung-wan, produced by U Chol-son, performed by the National Art Theater Folk Song Troupe), musical epic "Fifteen Years" (combined work, National Symphony Orchestra), musical epic "The People of Chongsan-ni" (combined work, National Symphony Orchestra), lyric drama "Mother of Korea" (four acts, play by Pak Hyok, composition by Lee Myon-sang, Lee Chong-on, and Kim Kil-hak, produced by Lee Mun-so and Kim Rin-sik, directed by Ho Chae-pok, National Art Theater), dance "The Day that is Beginning" (four acts, combined work, composed by Hwang Sun-hyon, arrangement by Han Pong-sun, Hamgyong-namdo Art Theater Art Dance Troupe), dance music "Song of the Seasons" (play by Ko Sok-sang, composed by Lee Sok, arrangement by An Song-hui, National Dance Theater), dance play "New Departure" (three acts, play by Hong Ui-ton, arrangement by Chong Tok-won, composed by Kim Yong-kyu, National Art Theater).

The main item of interest in the creation of dance music during the year was the fact that new attempts to solve actual topics in classical opera achieved results at an advanced pace, developed the style of the musical dance epic, and consequently further enriched the creative methods of Socialist realism. "Red Dawn," which was the combined work of over 30 writers and over 1200 artists, showed an orderly picture of the brilliant history of the anti-Japanese armed conflict, and it focused on the nature of form and the play in musical dance epics. The classical opera "A New Song was Heard from the Village Across the River" was based on a popular So-do tune and eulogized the victories of agricultural collectivization in a revolutionary romantic manner with brimming melody. As a result, it contributed greatly to developing and enriching ancient melodies of our folk music to agree with modern aesthetic sense.

Furthermore, the picture of musical creation was further widened by those musical epics that integrated into one epic plot short works in the form of the symphonic poem, choral and other voice music, and instrumental music. In the dance field also, the dance drama "The Day that is Beginning" integrated into basic language the tune of Tongdori-ri, which is a native dance of the area, and demonstrated the historical and popular nature of revolutionary traditions. The dance "Song of the Seasons" linked our people's seasonal labor with national customs and traditions, and concentrated on the image of creative music.

Thus did blossom new creative attempts to explore new genre and style in the field of musical dance in 1960.

On the other hand, there were created some short pieces of musical dance of the fighting style that reflected revolutionary realities in popular melodies and rhythms. Some of them are: "Song of the Sea," a folk music chorus; "Joy of a New Day," a flute concerto; "Resistance," folk orchestral arrangement; "To My Wife," voice composition; "Large Child of the Cold Bed Seedling," a harp (keyakom) chorus; "Flower Chain," female chorus; "Resistance," a dance poem; "Spreading Happiness," dance for a duet; "First Happiness," a dance; "Oak Tree," a military dance; and "Happiness of a Furnace Worker," a solo dance.

In particular, the percentage of folk music rose decisively. Projects to unearth classic and folk dances were organized vigorously and further strengthened the foundation of popular art.

Mass Arts

The year 1960 was also one of epoch-making changes in the development of mass arts.

() The party and the government sent 118 artists on long-term tours (from November 1959 to November 1960) to 99 factories and enterprises in all areas of the Republic, and subsequently dispatched many other artists from time to time to agricultural cooperatives to guide and assist art circles. The on-the-spot experiences of these artists were enlarged quite a bit.

The artists who were sent out to production enterprises trained a nucleus circle of over 8,500 persons to guide the work circles. These people created 2,239 new works, which had as subject matter the realities of their own working lives. A strong popular art camp was built up by newly training a large circle nucleus on collectivized farms.

() On the other hand, beginning on 1 September 1960 special teams were set up in all art colleges to train circle leaders and a leader nucleus of several scores of people was trained.

Thus, as of the end of 1960 there were 62,743 different literary circles (138.4 per cent increase over 1959), comprised of 1,252,000 people, operating in all areas of the Republic. Moreover, popular art circles are being operated without any time away from production in accordance with the Chongsan-ri teachings of the comrade premier regarding circle operating methods. Furthermore, as a result of the voluntary service to productive development, innumerable splendid works have been created that reflect lifelike realities. Those creative works were displayed in production workshop and school circle contests.

[at the Nation-wide Art Festival commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August liberation.

In compliance with the teachings the premier gave to the culture and arts branch on 27 November 1960, the mysticism surrounding the creation of art works was abolished by members of all circles; they organized and developed more vigorously popular creations.

The Nation-wide Art Festival Commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Liberation--

The Art Festival organized and held contests in Pyongyang from June until October. They were divided into three categories: Musical dance contests for special art organizations, drama contests, and contests for production workshops and school circles.

In compliance with the teachings the comrade premier gave at the August 1960 Expanded Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and the Rally of the Pioneers of the Chollima Work Team Movement, the Festival organized into its sphere of activities the realities in which the overall technical reform movement and the Chollima work team movement were spreading and developing like flames.

Through the correct guidance of party literary policy for the 15 years since the liberation, the Festival has become a proud review of the folk art that has flowered and developed as "The Art of Gold."

In organization, implementation methods, and scope, the Festival was bigger than that of any previous year.

Twenty-seven creative groups participated in the music and dance contest for special art organizations in June. The contest was divided into music, dancing, satires, and acrobatics, categories with nation-wide individual contests and collective works contests (separated into group one and group two respectively). New works amounting to over 290 pieces were announced. In the drama contest from August to October, 17 creative groups were brought together; 16 full-length dramas and puppet shows and 10 medium and short-length plays were created and announced. Over 250 public performances were given and over 200,000 workers viewed them.

The great number of topics that adorned the Festival stage, the style dramas, and the musical dances all created a unified example of the Communist and integrated efforts to give expression to modernism with efforts to express in concrete terms national characteristics. The Festival stage strengthened close relations with revolutionary realities and provided to the pressing concepts posed by the spirit of the day an answer that was creatively fruitful and satisfying to aesthetic demands.

In the field of puppet shows, "In Search of the Moon Country" was not only a show of olden days or ancient times; it was also a show about realities and, as such, laid emphasis on the possibility of embodying the profound nature of the present day.

In the musical dance contests, the creative efforts to embody modernism linked, in an inseparable manner, the struggle to revive national characteristics with the exploration of many styles. An absolute majority of the works that were a part of the individual and collective contests was accounted for by those that were devoted to realistic subjects and revolutionary traditions. In the field of folk music, positive experience was shown on the problem of classification by sex in creating an appearance that is in keeping with modern feelings, the problem of unity of beautiful sound, and a series of other problems of form. In the field of modern music the vocalists established a sound that was their own voice and the instrumentalists played western music, expressing the subtle characteristics of folk melody and rhythm. On the other hand, the Festival proved that the projects to unearth inheritances of popular work had begun to get on the right track to reaching new heights in supplementing and finding folk music not only in musical dance performances.

There were 2,626 circle members from 168 circle organizations throughout the country who participated in the production workshop and school circle contests in July and August. The overall process of the circle contests showed that the level of works created by circle members was rapidly rising.

Of over 300 works performed on the Festival stage, 140 were created by circle members.

In all of the various works presented by each of the circle organizations, our party's revolutionary traditions were developed and the fruitful lives of the Chollima standard bearers who always try to fulfill party policies were shown in a highly artistic manner. Very evident were the sincere, creative aims and efforts of circle members who were trying to reflect more broadly the spirit of today's generation. One of those works, "In One Work Team," a drama written collectively by circle members of the Sinuiju Textile Factory, was of particular note in that it depicted the lofty spiritual and moral features of the Chollima standard bearers. Some other of these works were "Technicians of the Future," a drama; "Flame of the Heart," a dance; "Steel Ranks Advance," and "Gunshot Amidst Millim," a lyric drama. All of these works exemplified, in a lifelike manner, the world of noble aims and the intrepid spirit of Chollima realities belonging to the new man of our generation. Also, these works displayed the powerful influence of blooming popular art on the creation of art.

Motion Pictures

The motion pictures art in 1960 held fast to party principles and the "high tide" of Socialist construction. There were produced 182 motion pictures about revolutionary traditions and Socialist construction. Some representative works that were created during the year are given below.

Art motion pictures: "Free Yourselves! Go With Us" (scenario by Lee Chong-sun, produced by Chon Sang-in), "Twilight" (original work by Han Sol-ya, scenario by Lee Chi-yong, produced by Pyong Cho), "Tuman River" (original work by Lee Ki-yong, scenario by Lee Chong-sun, produced by Chon Sang-in), "Phoenix" (original work by Song Yong, scenario by Han Sang-un, produced by Han Hui-cho), "Dawn Breaks" (scenario by Song Nak-chun, produced by Chon Tong-min), "Story of One Woman Member" (scenario by Lee Tuk-hong, produced by Son Mu-pyo), "People of Sujong-kal" (scenario by Sin Ko-song, produced by Sin Tae-uk), "Distinguished Woman Miner" (scenario by Chu Tong-in, produced by Yun Yong-kyun), "Prelude to Strife" (scenario by Chu Tong-in and Han Hyong-jun).

[Produced by Kang Hong-sik].

Technicolor, wide-screen motion pictures: "Our Glorious Fatherland" (combined work, produced by Min Chong-sik, Chong Chun-chae, Yun Tuk-chun, and Kim Yong Hui).

Documentaries: "Day of Reform" (compiled and produced by Kim Un-mong), "People of Chongsan-ni" (compiled and produced by O Chung-so), "August Holiday" (compiled and produced by Kim Un-mong), "Bosom of the Fatherland" (compiled and produced by Hong Pil-son), "Bees of Mundok" (compiled by Lee Yong-chun, produced by Kim Yong-chang), "Korea Must be Unified" (compiled and produced by Hong Pil-son).

Science Motion Pictures: "Honey Bee" (scenario by Sin Chin sun and Kim Sam-yong, produced by Kim Sam-yong), "Solid Vegetables" (scenario by Sin Tu-hui, produced by Kim Yong-chang), "Heart of Mother" (scenario by Song Fong-yol, produced by Kim Sam-yong).

In the field of art motion pictures, the principle resemblance to those things which had been left over from the past was overcome and the world of the deep ideological spirit of Communists was exemplified in a diverse manner. As a result the system of creating motion pictures about revolutionary traditions was further strengthened.

Of the works listed above, "Free Yourself! Go With Us," gave a deep impression of the friendly ties between the Korean and Chinese proletariat by artistically depicting the revolutionary wisdom of Communists who were completely devoted to carrying out the tasks of the revolution. "Phoenix" and "Dawn Breaks" magnificently exemplified in historic certainty the dauntless revolutionary spirit and lofty spiritual and moral features of the champions of the revolution. "Twilight" and "Tuman River" and other modern classical motion pictures progressed vigorously. "Tuman River" was significant in that it re-examined realistically the society of Korea under the forcible occupation of the Japanese imperialists in 1920, and it opened up new horizons in the creation of motion pictures of all kinds through the mature application of motion picture techniques.

On the other hand, in compliance with the spirit of the decision of the August 1960 Expanded Plenary Meeting, the flames of reformation broke out in the field of motion pictures and a technicolor, wide-screen motion picture was produced for the first time in our country.

A one-step advance was made in exploring motion picture genre as a result of the creation of the cartoon "Golden Ax and Iron Ax" and the puppetoon "Miraculous Peach".

Along with this, certain success was achieved in overcoming the sameness and schematic nature found in series of works treating of realities.

In particular, in the field of documentaries, news reels, and science motion pictures, party policy was shown to be mobile and in keeping with the tremendous rate of development. Not only did this elevate the nature of current events and prompt reporting, but it also artistically exemplified the essentials of real life in which party policy is flowering. All of this provided the development of reality with an active motivating force.

Great success was also achieved in the dissemination of motion pictures and interchanges of foreign motion pictures.

Over the period of a year 834 motion picture facilities were in operation throughout the country and each person saw an average of 15.1 motion pictures.

The documentary "Bosom of the Fatherland" was shown at the Afro-Asian Film Festival held in Cairo from 19 February to 11 March 1960, and was awarded a silver medal (bronze medal for photography and art).

With regard to the number of Korean motion pictures reported in 1960, the number of kinds increased 115.1 per cent and the number of copies increased 122 per cent, as compared with 1959.

In compliance with the teachings of the propaganda order on 27 November 1960, the Korean motion pictures art attained a new creative upsurge by transferring creative base to the film, beginning in the fourth quarter, in order to —

[Give more brilliant expression to the nature of Chollima
in motion pictures.]

Cultural Facilities for the Masses

(Clubs and Democratic Propaganda Offices) In 1960 the clubs and democratic propaganda offices further strengthened and expanded their material and technical basis of Communist training of people on farms and in production workshops.

By the end of 1960 there were established 519 clubs and 12,434 democratic propaganda offices on farms and in production workshops throughout the country. In those places there were placed 6,939 radios, 326 projection facilities, and 5,139,000 books.

In connection with the rapid rise in the level of ideological consciousness and the technical and cultural level of the mass of people, the party has sought out the capabilities of the rapidly increasing teacher intelligentsia and technical/cultural workers, and has tried to concurrently appoint teachers as heads of many democratic propaganda offices.

In this way mass political projects have been widely organized to establish a system of Communist training for the workers. These projects include explanatory talks on the new environment, cultural and art circle projects, motion picture distribution, direct propaganda, and distribution of printed matter. In particular, they established and normalized the system of teaching revolutionary traditions; they introduced positive examples of men of the Chollima age from all branches of the people's economy; and they caused all party policies to be absorbed accurately, and promptly. This provided encouragement to the workers in absolutely fulfilling party policies, and was quite conducive to training them in the manner of the new Communist man.

(Libraries) There were 185 provincial, municipal and county libraries in operation in the Republic in 1960.]

Including the National Central Library. By the end of 1960, 5,198,000 books were placed in libraries of all levels (provincial, county), including the National Central Library, which has over 960,000 books. These figures represent a 111 per cent increase over previous years and a 1.8-fold increase over 1956.

There are over 70,000 folk classics among this collection of books, including "Han Nogae Nokkwon" which received a gold medal at the 1959 International Book Exhibition in Leipzig.

As a result of the establishment of the mass reading spirit, in the course of only one year, 5,053,449 people utilized 7,466,781 books of all kinds from provincial, municipal, and county libraries. The number of regular readers registered in the libraries was 794,735, and increase of 120 per cent over previous years.

Laborers and farmers represented 57.5 per cent of the number of regular readers.

Also being carried out widely are international exchanges of books. In the National Central Library alone, 11,865 books were exchanged with 37 countries, including Russia and China.

(Museums and Projects to Preserve Cultural Relics)
In 1960 the museums in our country further amplified their own countenance and substance as organs for teaching the mass of people our revolutionary traditions, for Communist training, and for scientific and cultural enlightenment.

During the year, the Korean Revolutionary Library, the Central Fine Arts Library, and the Hamhung Library were constructed and expanded on a modern scope. Also, the Sinchon Library, which was destroyed by the aggressive atrocities of the U. S. imperialists, was opened on the occasion of the Tenth Anniversary of 25 June.

Libraries on all levels were re-equipped in keeping with the system of our party's training in revolutionary traditions and Communist teachings, and expanded their own system of display, which is a basic way of teaching the masses. Items of exhibit were concentrated by topic and arranged more beautifully and scientifically.

In the course of the year, 2,227,000 domestic and foreign guests visited museums of all levels. Also organized and held were 224 revolutionist meetings and commemorative lectures. In addition, there were 122 inter-library and mobile exhibitions, including the Industrial Arts Exhibition at the Central Museum of History.

Furthermore, the libraries used many of the people to carry on large-scale searching and collecting projects in areas steeped in history, such as the battlefields of the revolution. As a result, the libraries collected 20,492 new relics and study pieces, and enriched its own collection.

A series of national measures were devised and expedited in the preservation of cultural relics also. This was done to preserve the cultural relics of all areas of the country, including the old battlefields of the revolution.

In accordance with Cabinet decision number 23 dated 29 March 1960, construction of a people's heroes pagoda to commemorate forever the achievements of revolutionary ranks was commenced in Hyesan City, Yanggang-do on 4 June 1960, which is the anniversary of the victory of the Pochonbo battle. With workers and young students from everywhere participating, the construction of cultural and welfare facilities for those persons looking for barracks locations, encampments, and revolutionary battlefields was pushed successfully.

At the same time, projects to explore revolutionary battlefields were organized and carried out widely and scientific investigation was made on key historical mementos at revolutionary battlefields in certain regions of Yanggang-do and the Musan-Yonsa areas of Hamgyong-pukto. Then a guide-book to revolutionary battlefields was compiled.

On the other hand, the Pyongyang Ulmildae, the Uiju Namnun [South Gate], the Kowon Yangchon Temple, the Chunchon Anguk Temple, and other leading ancient buildings were reconstructed and preserved. Also, the Uiju Tonggunjong and the Kaesong Kwanum [Goddess of Mercy] Temple, and many other ancient buildings were beautifully equipped.

Furthermore, on-the-spot investigations were made to increase nine leading scenic beauty sites, such as Kungang Mountain, Chongsokjong, and Pakyon Falls. Preliminary work was done to develop and arrange such scenic beauty sites as Kungang Mountain, Mychyang Mountain, Pakyon Falls, Beekyong Cave, and others.

(Theaters and Movie Houses) There were 33 theaters and movie houses newly established in 1960, including the magnificent and modern Pyongyang Grand Theater which is furnished in the national style. (During the first five year plan 137 theaters and movie houses were constructed.)

The Pyongyang Grand Theater which has an enormous floor space of 29,398 square meters, was equipped with all type of stage facilities and technical equipment. This includes 2301 spectator seats, a 772 square meter main stage, three auxiliary stages, and 260 actor's rooms. It was opened on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

Thus, at the present time there are in the Republic 15 theaters and 834 motion picture facilities (of that, 402 movie houses) with a total seating capacity of 24,317. This represents a 256.3 per cent rise in the number of seats and a 143.9 per cent rise in the number of movie facilities as compared with the period of the three-year plan.

(Exhibitions Commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation) The main exhibitions that were organized to commemorate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation are as follows.

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Gallery (a permanent exhibition gallery opened on 13 August) Not only did this resupplement the exhibits for the 15 August commemoration, but it also created a science gallery to show the new developments in science in our country. Exhibited in the science gallery were about 30 of our country's inventions or original designs, such as vinylon, a radiation machine, and a purification machine. In the industrial and agricultural exhibition gallery 30 displays were shown, including over 12,000 different items.

Educational Exhibition Gallery (5-20 August). Exhibited here were the overall results achieved in the education field in the 15 years since the liberation as a result of the party's correct policy on education. Particular emphasis was placed on the party policy calling for combining education and productive labor. There were 3000 works and models exhibited along with photographs and charts in 28 display rooms divided into the categories of common education, normal education, technical education, and higher education.

Photograph Exhibit (2 August-2 September) There were 500 photographs displayed which summarized the results achieved by the Korean people in the 15 years after the liberation. The photographs were classified according to branch of the people's economy.

Soviet Union Industrial, Agricultural Exhibition Gallery (14 August-15 October) This is a mobile gallery that goes around to each country in the world displaying the results achieved by the people of the Soviet Union in each sector of the people's economy and results of scientific developments. The gallery occupied a 10,000 square meter site, had a floor space of 3,000 square meters, was two stories high, and had an outside exhibit occupying 4,000 square meters. Over 800 items were displayed, just to mention the larger ones. These included models of the first, second, and third earth satellites which demonstrated the scientific technique of the Soviet Union. The number of spectators reached an average of over 4,000 a day.

Besides these, there were exhibitions in each category including the "Theater Arts Exhibition," which displayed stage art developments in the 15 years since the liberation, and which was organized to coincide with the opening of the Grand Theater.

Health

Tremendous reforms were brought about also in the field of health during the first five year plan. Every year during this period the state expended an enormous amount of the budget on health. In the year 1960 alone, it spent five times more than in 1956, or another 120 million won (this is more than four times the amount of taxes paid to the state by the people of our country in 1960).

In particular, the general free medical care system, which is already in effect, was perfected and completed. A new stage in the development of our country's health projects was opened by the adoption of the decision (27 February 1960) of the Seventh Meeting of the Second Congress of the Supreme People's Assembly which declared this free medical care system legal, and Cabinet decision number 31 which put it into effect.

The most important result achieved in the development of health work was the thorough change in the ideological, political, and moral lives of the health workers. In compliance with the teachings of Premier Kim Il-song at the April 1959 Nationwide Health Workers Meeting in which he called for the liquidation of the vestiges of bourgeois concepts, all the health workers got rid of these concepts; they closely related the struggle to establish a system of party concepts with the task of strengthening Communist teachings and party policy teachings, laying particular emphasis on party traditions. And, they developed this as a deep ideological struggle.

In the course of this, there was developed in the hearts of the health workers a high spirit of self-sacrifice in which they devoted their all for the existence of mankind. Also in the course of this, new reforms were brought about in medical techniques and medical science.

The rapid rise in material and cultural level of the people's lives, and the successful carrying out of the cultural and technical revolutions resulted in an improvement in working conditions and living environment, the expansion and development of a general free medical care system, and a rise in the self-sacrificing nature of health workers. This in turn resulted in the death rate of the people of our country being cut to half of what it was at the time of the Japanese imperialists. The average life was prolonged by 20 years.

Births, Deaths, and Natural Increases (per 1000 persons)

	1956	1960
Birth rate	31.0	38.5
Death rate	17.6	10.5
Natural increase rate	13.4	28.0

(Health Facilities) During the period 1957-1960 the network of health facilities was further expanded and the facilities and equipment were improved and reinforced in an up-to-date manner.

As of the end of 1960 there were the following increase as compared with 1959: number of treatment and preventive medicine organs, 143.3 per cent; number of beds, 114.5 per cent; number of rest and recuperation organs, 133.3 per cent; motherhood and infant protection organs, 223.7 per cent; and day nursery seating capacity, 241.1 per cent.

In particular, during one year--1960--clinics were established in 1,348 farming villages and 20-30 bed infantile paralysis wards were newly constructed in 27 military hospitals in accordance with the personal teachings of the comrade premier.

Thus, the decision of the Third Congress of the Korean Labor Party on establishing clinics in each village was carried through a year ahead of time and doctorless villages were completely eliminated from our country.

Growth in the Health Facilities Network (per cent)

	1960
	1956
Number of in-patient treatment and preventive medicine organs	143
Number of beds	181
Number of out-patient treatment and preventive medicine organs	324
Number of out-patient departments	274
Number of permanent day nurseries	34
Seating capacity	60
Number of people's pharmacies	207

(Medical Treatment, Preventive Medicine, and Motherhood and Infant Protection) As a result of the new establishment and expansion of treatment and preventive medicine facilities, and the elimination of doctorless villages, medical assistance under the free medical care

system was drawn closer to the people. The number of hospital beds per 1000 persons in 1960 rose 156.7 per cent and the amount of outpatient assistance per person increased 2.1 times.

In order to give more expert and specialized medical assistance to the people, special treatment and preventive medicine organs, and specialized departments were newly created and expanded. The number of specialized departments in 1960 rose 119.3 per cent as compared with 1956, and the number of beds increased 113.9 per cent.

Great results were achieved also in the field of Oriental medicine as a result of carrying out the teachings of the comrade premier and the policy of the party calling for the overall development of fatherland medical inheritances.

Oriental medicine hospitals were newly established in all of the provinces and Oriental medicine sections were set up in military hospitals and leading industrial hospitals. As a result, the number of Oriental medicine sections (only 10 in 1956) rose to 332 in 1960. Moreover, the state adopted measures, beginning in 1956, to supply Oriental medicines to the people free of charge.

"Regulations on Assessing the Capacity of Chinese Medicine Doctors" were announced in order to assess as either doctors of Oriental medicine first class or second class the capacity of those workers who had superior techniques and experience, and who had rendered service to the people in Oriental medical assistance. This was for the purpose of encouraging them, developing Oriental medicine, and training more capable doctors of Oriental medicine.

As a result, 239 persons were rated as doctors of Oriental medicine, first class, and 1,495 persons were rated as doctors of Oriental medicine, second class.

The doctors of Oriental medicine are working in collaboration with skilled physicians to study Oriental medicine and are systemizing it in a modern scientific manner. They are treating many diseases with the precious oriental medicines of our country and with acupuncture and moxibustion techniques. In addition, they are splendidly treating many diseases that are difficult to resolve with modern medicine. These include whooping-cough, high blood pressure, tuberculosis of the lymphatic gland, low white corpuscle count, tuberculosis of the joints, and so forth.

Furthermore, the doctors of Oriental medicine have effected complete recovery from deafness and dumbness through the practice of acupuncture and moxibustion. Complete recoveries have been effected also on some incurable mentally ill patients through acupuncture and

moxibustion techniques. New methods of treating exophthalmus and turbidity of the cornea were studied and a cornea transplanting technique was widely introduced. As a result many blind persons were made to see. In addition, new methods of treatment and new originally designed medical instruments were introduced into medical work. This included an ear-drum operation, a method of acupuncture and moxibus-tion treatment, and a hearing aid. As a result deaf and dumb people were treated successfully.

In order to exploit hot spring mineral water, which is abundant in our country, and use it widely in medical treatment, teams were organized in 1960 to search for mineral springs and this searching was carried out in the Kangso and Yonggang areas of Pyongan-nando and the Sinchon area of Hwanghae-nando. Based on this, the construction of sanitariums in these areas is anticipated. A 200-bed sanitarium is being built in Yonggang.

During the five-year plan the work of protecting mothers and infants was further strengthened.

Following the completion of agricultural collectivization a system was put into effect to give even the women on farms a pre-natal and post-natal rest. Free child birth assistance by health workers in cities and rural areas was rapidly expanded. Free child birth assistance rose from 16.1 per cent (cities 23 per cent, farms 14.2 per cent) of the total number of mothers in 1956 to 66.4 per cent (cities 89.5 per cent, farms 51.9 per cent) in 1960.

The day nursery network for working women who are participating in Socialist construction continued to be expanded; during the five-year plan seating capacity was increased by 387,950. In line with the rapid increase in the day nursery network, nurses training centers were established in each city and county in order to meet the demands for nurses and raise their level. In 1960 alone 20,934 nurses were trained and assigned to the day nurseries.

In 1960 the number of hospital beds for infants increase to 148.2 per cent that of 1956. As a result of the improvement and strengthening of protection of infants the death rate was reduced markedly. Of all deaths, the percentage of children under nine years old who died dropped at least 10 per cent in 1960, as compared with 1956.

(Sanitation and Anti-Epidemic Projects) Hygienic cultural projects reached a new stage of development as a result of the 4 May 1958 decision of the Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee and Cabinet decision number 52, which was based on this. The living and working conditions of the people are

being transformed in a hygienic cultural manner, and public welfare facilities have been expanded and made cleaner.

Hygienic cultural work in the cities and rural areas has been developed in a nation-wide movement and anti-epidemic projects have been strengthened. As a result there has been a marked decline in contagious diseases as compared with 1959.

In particular, as a result of strengthening the fight to prevent contagious diseases among infants, whooping-cough has dropped by one-fourth, diphtheria by one-half, scarlet fever by one-third, and measles by two-thirds. Food poisoning was reduced by 58 per cent.

In order to eliminate distoma, a disease that had been indigenous to our country for some time, wells in the affected areas were rebuilt and crabs, crawfish, and the like were eradicated in a nation-wide movement. On the other hand, 766 distoma-prevention stations were set up in the affected areas and treatment measures were devised. As a result, indigenous diseases in all areas of the Republic were practically wiped out in no more than 2 to 3 years. Thus, our people were liberated forever from the chronic diseases that had crippled, deformed, and endangered the lives of many people for several centuries.

As a result of efforts to carry out the decision of the Seventh Meeting of the Second Congress of the Supreme People's Assembly relative to improving, within the shortest period of time, the drinking water in certain rural areas on the West Coast, success was achieved in completing purification facilities by making subterranean water and reservoir water the sources. This is already being introduced in some villages in Mundok-kun and Sukchon-kun, Pyongan-namdo, and in Unpa-kun, Hwanghae-pukto.

(Training for Health Workers) In line with the rapid growth of the health facilities network, there has been an increase every year in the scope of medical educational facilities to meet the large scale demands for health workers. In the 1960-1961 school year there were over 4,500 new students admitted to medical colleges and over 3,000 admitted to secondary medical specialty schools and medical specialty schools. Furthermore, in order to train doctors of Oriental medicine, a department of Oriental medicine was newly created in Pyongyang Medical College.

In 1960 over 1,000 students graduated from colleges and specialty schools. Over 3,500 intermediate level health workers were trained at the Sonchon Health Cadre Training Center and training centers in each province, and then sent out to the health agencies.

Moreover, 370 higher and intermediate level health workers were retained in order to effect a technical advance by health workers presently assigned.

Twenty-two training centers for mid-wives were set up and 530 people are studying there presently.

Thus, the ranks of the health workers are swelling every year. The number of doctors as of the end of 1960 rose to twice that of 1956 and the number of intermediate level health workers increased 2.1 fold.

Growth in Number of Health Workers (per cent)

	1960	1960	1956	1956
Doctors	207.8	Pharmacists	164.9	
Chemists	193.3	Mid-wives	429.5	
Associate doctors	211.7	Nurses	189.7	

(Manufacture and Distribution of Medical Goods and Instruments)
The amount of medical good produced in 1960 rose 117.7 per cent as compared with 1959.

In particular, the production of natural medicines was developed through a nation-wide movement. As a result, the amount of natural medicine gathered in 1960 was 26.5 times that of 1956.

In order to develop sufficient domestic sources of natural medicines, and protect and nurture them, over 1200 students from colleges and specialty schools in the pharmacology branch, including pharmacologists, carried on searches for sources of medicinal herbs in Chagang-do and Yanggang-do.

Moreover, as a result of strengthening the cultivation of medicinal herbs with a view to satisfying the demands for natural medicines, the area under cultivation rose to four times that of 1959 and the variety rose 1.5 fold.

Based on state measures to further reinforce the material equipment of health agencies, a medical instrument factory was newly constructed in Pyongyang in 1960 and medical instrument shops were set up in 20 factories subordinate to the heavy industry and economic committees in each province. Through this, medical instruments were manufactured and distributed to over 2,195,000 members. Thus was established a foundation in which it is possible to solve, within the country, the problem of medical instruments required by health agencies.

Physical Culture

During the five-year plan physical culture work was rapidly developed by all the people and there was a marked rise also in the technical level of sports.

In particular, subsequent to the December 1958 decision of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee Standing Committee and Cabinet decision number 15 dated 14 February 1959, which were concerned with developing popular physical culture and raising the technical level of sports, there were thoroughgoing reforms in the field of physical culture. Based on the two above-mentioned decisions, athletic associations in each category and sub-committees by event were organized and equipped to establish a system of physical culture and raise the capabilities and role of athletic supervisory agencies. Also a series of steps was taken to develop popular physical culture. This included organizing athletic teams in all citizen areas, including shops and agricultural cooperatives.

Moreover, a sports instruction and training method was established to effect the rapid development of sports. Player reserve training projects and an instruction and training system for young men's teams and children's teams were established. The ranks of expert and salaried players rose constantly. On the other hand a physical fitness testing week for the people was created (second week of March, June, August, and October of every year) and all people were allowed to participate.

The state spent over 16 million won during the first five-year plan to develop a rapid transformation of physical culture work. Of that amount, over 7.5 million won was spent during 1960 alone.

In 1960 over 200 physical culture cadre were trained at training agencies for physical culture cadre and 2,925 persons were re-trained. This included physical culture instructors, physical culture supervisory workers, and physical culture enthusiasts.

In 150 sports schools for youths, 28,112 young students are receiving training to qualify them as promising players of the future with a rating of first-class, second-class, or master.

As of 1960 there are 3,465 training supervisors in our country and 3,413 referees in the Republic, provinces, cities, and counties.

(Athletic Organizations and Athletic Facilities) As for athletic organizations, there are the Steel (Kangchol) Athletic Association, the Good Year (Pumgnyon) Athletic Association, the Flying Horse

(Chollima) Athletic Association, the Lightning (Kigwancha) Athletic Association. There are 13,124 novice athletic organizations--the fundamental organization of the physical culture movement.

As of 1960 there are 71 arenas, including the modern Moranbong Sports Arena, 4,233 athletic fields, eight gymnasiums, 183 game rooms, and 1,377 large and small swimming pools.

(Popular Physical Culture and People's Physical Fitness Test) Popular athletics turned more vigorously into a nation-wide project as we came into 1960. In particular, production and athletic competition related to production, which are of most important significance in popular physical culture, were carried out on a wide scale in workshops and rural areas. This included the Kuyang Machine Factory, the Tokchon Automobile Factory, the Nampo Glass Factory, and the Hwanghae Steel Mill. Along with this, mass physical exercises and popular athletic events centering around revolutionary traditions were developed more vigorously than in any preceding year. This included a mass drive to revolutionary battlefields.

The basis of our country's physical training system is the people's physical fitness test, which 1,329,435 workers and young students participated in and which 667,486 people passed.

(Contests) Nation-wide athletic meets held in 1960 were: Nation-wide Competition on Ice commemorating the Fourteenth Anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Youth League (24-30 January), Republic Championship on Ice (25 February to 1 March), Nation-wide Skiing Championship (2-5 March), Nation-wide Athletic Meet for Elementary School Students (5-11 June), First Athletic School Competition (27-29 June), Second Domestic Aquatic Competition (2-3 July), Third Nation-wide Competition for Youth Sports Schools (17-24 July), Democratic People's Republic of Korea Competition to commemorate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation (31 July to 17 August), Nation-wide College Students Competition (24-28 August), Seventh Korean People's Army Joint Competition (29 August to 10 September), Ninth Domestic Joint Competition (14-18 September).

Along with these there were 17 league matches by first-class, second-class, and championship teams in 19 different categories--gymnastics, track and field, swimming, bicycle, ice, football, basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, boxing, weight-lifting, wrestling, archery, marksmanship, radio communications, parachuting, glider plane, and motorcycle.

In 1960, 227,359 promising players alone participated in the competitions and 6,370 persons established new records.

In 1960 the technical level of Physical culture was also raised quickly. There were 365 persons who broke expert-class records, 994 who broke the first-class player level, 3,279 who broke the second-class level, 9,741 who broke the third-class level, 9,677 who broke the youth level, and 7,060 who broke the children's level.

In 1960, Champion Sin Kum-tan (female) ran 400 meters in 53 seconds and 800 meters in two minutes, 4.5 seconds, breaking the world record.

In the model airplane category, Lee Hyon-tok, the second-class model glider champion, set a record of 900 points. Records were set in receiving radio-transmitted figures. Champion Pak Hong-pil went from 430 to 450; Champion Kim Chong-cha went from 440 to 450; and Champion An Myong-cha went from 125 to 135 transmitted characters.

(International Interchanges) In 1960 the bicycle category was newly introduced in the International Athletic League. Our country enters 12 of the categories in the International Athletic League-- aerial acrobatics, weight lifting, volley-ball, basket-ball, boxing, ping-pong, football, ice, shooting, wrestling, and gymnastics.

In 1960 there were friendly contests in our country with six teams, 87 players. This include the Chinese ping-pong team, the Sino-German football team (Pyongyang joint team won 1 to 0), the Russian Krilya Sovietov football team (Central Athletic Training Center team won 8 to 3), the Chinese track and field team, the Mongolian track and field team, and the Shanghai, China, weight-lifting team (Pyongyang team won 5 to 2).

In 1960, 111 players from our country participated in seven categories of friendly competition, including the International Track and Field Competition in Moscow in honor of the Znamensky brothers, swimming meets in China (Peking and Shanghai), basket-ball, wrestling, and football matches in Russia, a volley-ball match in Poland (Warsaw), the Four-Country (Korea, China, Mongolia, and Viet Nam) Volley-Ball Tournament in Mongolia (Ulan Bator), football game in China (Peking) (2.8 team won 2 to 1), and ping-pong tournaments in Mongolia and China. In addition, Champion Han Chun of our country's 2.8 athletic team took first place at the First Gymnastic Championship Matches among the armed forces of Socialist nations which were held in Senftenberg, Democratic Republic of Germany.

(DPRK Athletic Tournament) This tournament, which is to be traditionally held twice every five years before and after 15 August, was held for the first time in 1960 (31 July - 17 August).

Provincial tournaments and first-class team tournaments were carried out at the Tournament covering 35 categories, which included track and field, gymnastics, all kinds of ball games, and folk games. Including laborers, farmers, and students, there were over 5,000 athletes participating (teams from 11 provinces and 10 first-class teams).

There were many other colorful events at the Athletic Tournament: A performance by aerial athletes, mass gymnastics "Long Live Our Fatherland" by over 20,000 students in Pyongyang City, relay delivery of a letter from the people and workers of all provinces to our beloved leader Field Marshall Kim Il-song, and the arrival of the 112 bicycle parades of the Korean students in Japan who came to deliver a congratulatory message to Field Marshall Kim Il-song from our 600,000 brothers in Japan.

Beginning with Champion Sin Kum-tan, who achieved the surprising result of reducing the previous record in our country by one second when she ran 200 meters in 23.8 seconds, there were 107 players who renewed 162 records and 84 players who broke the level of master of sports. In particular, 18 persons surpassed the level of master on 24 occasions in bicycle races, and 25 players who renewed 37 records of the Republic. In the swimming competition, 22 persons exceeded the level of master or broke Republic records on 22 occasions. In radio communications, Pak Hong-pin and Kim Chong-cha of the Central Athletic Training Center broke international records in receiving. Le Hyon-tok broke international records in second-class glider competition in the model airplane field.

Information on Publications

Communications

The Korean Central News Agency published Korean Central News (Choson Chungang Tongsin), a daily; Picture News (Sajin Tongsin), a daily; English News (Yongsin Tongsin), a daily; Korean News (Choson Sosik), published every ten days (Russian and English); and Korean Central Annual (Choson Chungang Nyongam), an annual.

The Korean Central News Agency receives and reports dispatches from various countries, including Tass News Agency and the New China News Agency (Meinhua). On the other hand, we have foreign broadcasts to report domestic news to foreign countries and local broadcasts aimed at the various local areas in the Republic.

Foreign and local broadcasts are carried on about 22 hours a day on the average (12 hours in Korean and 10 hours in English).

Broadcasting

The frequencies of broadcasting times are as follows.

(Central Broadcasting) Broadcasting time is from 0500 hours to 0200 hours. Frequency is 755 kilocycles. Short-wave frequencies are 2,850 and 6,195 kilocycles.

(Pyongyang Broadcasting) Broadcasting time is from 0200 hours to 0200 hours. Frequencies are 625, 685, 820, 1,045, and 1,080 kilocycles. Short-wave frequency is 6,250 kilocycles.

(Foreign Broadcasting) --Chinese language broadcast-- Broadcasting time is 1700 to 1730 hours. Frequencies are 820 and 1,080 kilocycles. Short-wave frequency is 6,250 kilocycles. --Japanese language broadcast-- Broadcasting times are 0900 to 0930 hours and 2200 to 2230 hours. Frequencies are 820 and 1,080 kilocycles. Short-wave frequency is 6,250 kilocycles. --Broadcasts for Koreans in Japan-- Broadcasting time is 0730 to 0800 hours. Frequencies are 820 and 1,080 kilocycles. Short-wave frequency is 6,250 kilocycles. (Operates on Central Broadcasting frequency from 1930 to 2000 hours) --English language broadcast-- Broadcasting times are 0930 to 1000 hours and 2130 to 2200 hours. Frequencies are 820 and 1,080 kilocycles. Short-wave frequency is 6,250 kilocycles.

In accordance with the agreement the Korean Central Broadcasting Commission concluded with the national broadcasting commissions of the Socialist camp, data exchanges are carried out, including periodic exchange broadcasts, cultural music, reports, and publicity materials.

Moreover, broadcasting data was exchanged with the broadcasting organizations of 25 capitalist countries, including Cuba, Japan, China, Finland, United Arab Republic, and Iraq.

Newspapers

In 1960 over 252,390,000 copies of 27 different newspapers were published. This represents an increase of 78,300,000 copies as compared in 1956.

Three newspapers were founded in 1961 (as of June) - "Fatherland Unification" (Choyak Tongil), "People's Health" (Inmin Pogon), and "Marine Products Newspaper" (Susan Sinmun).

As of June 1961 the leading newspapers were as follows.

"Labor News" (Nodong Sinmun), organ of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, published by the Nodong Sinmun Company.

"Democratic Korea" (Minju Choson), organ of the Cabinet and Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, published by Minju Choson Company.

"Pyongyang News" (Pyongyang Sinmun), published by the Pyongyang Sinmun Company.

"Democratic Youth" (Minju Chongnyon), "Children's Newspaper" (Sonyon Sinmun), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, published by the Minju Chongnyon Company and the Minchong Publishing Company.

"Laborer News" (Nodongja Sinmun), organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Occupations, published by the Nodongja Sinmun Company.

"Farmer News" (Kyowon Sinmun), organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and Central Committee of the Farmers League, published by the Nongmin Sinmun Company.

Teacher News (Kyowon Sinmun), organ of the Ministry of Common Education and Central Committee of the League of Educational, Cultural, Health, and Government Service Occupations, published by the Kyowon Sinmun Company.

Cultural News (Munhwa Sinmun), organ of the League of Korean Writers, published by the Munhwa Sinmun Company.

Technical and Financial News (Kisuk Kyongje Sinmun), organ of the Central Committee of the Association for the Propagation of Scientific Knowledge, published by the Scientific Knowledge Propagation Publishing Company.

Fatherland Unification (Choguk Tongil), organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland, published by the Choguk Tongil Company.

Korea-Russian Friendship (Cho-So Chinson), organ of the Korean-Russian Friendship Association, published by the Korea-Russia Friendship Company.

Transportation News (Kyotong Sinmun), organ of the Ministry of transportation, published by the Kyotong Sinmun Company.

Commerce Newspaper (Sangop Sinmun), organ of the Ministry of Commerce, and Central Committee of the League of Light Industry and Commerce Laborer Occupations, published by the Sangop Sinmun Company.

People's Health (Inmin Pogon), organ of the Ministry of Health and Central Committee of the League of Educational, Cultural, Health and Government Service Occupations. Published by the Korean Medical Publications Publishing Company.

Marine Products News (Susan Sinmun), organ of the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Central Committee of the League of Light Industry and Commerce Laborer Occupations, published by the Choson Susan Company.

Athletic News (Cheyuk Sinmun), organ of the Athletic Guidance Committee directly attached to the Cabinet, published by the Athletic Publishing Company.

Besides these there are these provincial (and Kaesong City) newspapers.

Pyongbuk Ilbo, Pyongnam Ilbo, Hambuk Ilbo, Hannam Ilbo,
Chagang Ilbo, Yanggang Ilbo, Kangwon Ilbo, Hwangbuk Ilbo,
Hwangnam Ilbo, Kaesong Sinmun, University News (Taehak Sinmun)

which is published by Kim Il-song University, Literature College News (Munhak Tachak Sinmin) which is published by the College of Literature, and over 300 workshop newspapers that are published by various production enterprises and state operated stock farms.

Magazines

Compared to 1956, the number of kinds of magazines published in 1960 increased by 12 and the number of published copies was increased by 23,416.

During the first five-year plan, those magazines in the technical science category were further sub-divided and specialized.

Agricultural Cooperative Members (Nongop Hyopdong Chohapwon), Classroom of Communism (Kongsanjuui Kyoyangsil), Flying Horse (Chollima), People's Railroad (Inmin Chaldo), and Boy Scouts Leaders (Sonyondan Chidowon) were published for the first time in 1960, and Economic Construction (Kyongje Konsol) was reorganized into Economic Knowledge (Kyongje Chisik), a popular magazine.

Between January and June 1961, Party Work (Tang Saop), Higher Education (Kodung Kyeyuk), Mining (Kwengop), Agricultural Mechanization (Nongchon Kygyehwa), and Forest (Sanmin) were published for the first time. Light Industry (Kyong Kongop) was separated into Fiber and Daily Goods Industry (Somyu Mit Ilyongpum Kongop) and Food Industry (Singnyo Kongop).

Thus, appropriate magazines were published in all branches-- politics, economics, and social.

The leading magazines as of June 1961 were: Worker (Kunnoja) and Party Work (Tang Saop), organs of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, published by the Kunnoja Company.

Problems of Peace and Socialism (Pyonghwa wa Sahoejuui Che Munje), theoretical and reporting magazine of the Communist Party and Labor Party, published by Prague "Problems of Peace and Socialism" Company. Korean version is published by the Kunnoja Company.

Political Knowledge (Chongchi Chisik), Classroom of Communism (Kongsanjuui Kyoyangsil), published by the Korean Labor Party Publishing Company.

Vanguard (Sondongwon), published by the Sondongwon Company

'International Life' (Kukje Saenghwal), semi-monthly magazine of current events in international politics, published by the Kukje Saenghwal Company.

'Laborer' (Nodongja), organ of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Occupations, published by the Federation Publishing Company

'Korean Women' (Choson Nyosong), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's League, published by the Choson Nyosong Company.

'Young Life' (Chongnyon Saenghwal), 'New Generation' (Sae Sedae), 'Boy Scouts' (Sonyondan), 'Boy Scout Leaders' (Sonyongdan Chidowan), organs of the Korean Democratic Youth League, published by the Minchong Publishing Company.

'Science Academy Bulletin' (Kwahakwon Tongbo), 'Historical Science' (Yoksa Kwahak), 'Chemistry and the Chemical Industry' (Hwahakwa Hwahak Kongop), 'Korean Linguistics' (Choson Chak), 'Economic Research' (Kyongje Yongu), 'Technical Science' (Kisul Kwahak), organs of the Science Academy, published by the Science Academy Publishing Company.

'Korean-Russian Culture' (Cho-so Munhwa), organ of the Central Committee of the Korea-Russia Friendship Association, published by the Cho-Son Publishing Company.

'Public Education' (Inmin Kyoyuk), 'Technical Education' (Kisul Kyoyuk), organ of the Ministry of Common Education and the Central Committee of the League of Educational, Cultural, Health, and Government Service Occupations, published by the Kyowon Newspaper Company.

'Higher Education' (Kodung Kyoyuk), organ of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Central Committee of the League of Educational, Cultural, Health, and Government Service Occupations, published by the Higher Educational Publications Publishing Company.

'Korean Art' (Choson Yesul), published by the Choson Yesul Publishing Company.

'Korean Film' (Choson Yonghwa), published by the Choson Yesul Publishing Company.

'Korean Music' (Choson Umak), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Musicians League, published by the Choson Umak Publishing Company.

Korean Fine Arts (Choson Misul), organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Artists League, published by the National Art Publishing Company.

Athletic Life (Cheyuk Saenghwal), organ of the Athletic Guidance Committee directly attached to the Cabinet, published by the Cheyuk Publishing Company.

Literature and Art of Circle Members (Sokilwon Munye), organ of the Ministry of Culture, published by the Kunjung Munhwa Company.

Finance and Monetary Circulation (Chaejong Kumyung), organ of the Ministry of Finance, published by the National Publishing Company.

Commerce (Sangop), organ of the Ministry of Commerce and the Central Committee of the League of Light Industry and Commerce Laborer Occupations, published by the Sangop Publishing Company.

Metal Industry (Kumsok Kongop), Machine Industry (Kigye Kongop), Electric Power (Chonnyok), Coal Industry (Soktan Kongop), organs of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Industrial Techniques of the Heavy Industry Committee, published by the Industrial Techniques Magazine Company.

Mining (Kwangop), Chemical Industry, organ of the Heavy Industry Committee, published by the Industrial Techniques Magazine Company.

Fiber and Daily Goods Industry (Soyu Mit Ilyong pun Kongop), Food Industry (Singnyo Kongop), organs of the Light Industry Committee and Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Industrial Techniques, published by the Light Industry Company.

Advanced Agriculture (Sonjin Nongop), Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Breeding (Suui Chuksan), Agricultural Mechanization (Nongchon Kigye-hwa), organ of the Ministry of Agriculture, published by the State Agricultural Publishing Company.

Agricultural Cooperative Members (Nongop Hyopdong Chohapwon), published by the Nongop Hyopdong Chohapwon Company.

Korean Marine Products (Choson Susan), organ of the Ministry of Marine Products and the Central Committee of the General Federation of Korean Industrial Techniques, published by the Choson Susan Company.

Construction (Konsol), organ of the State Construction Committee, published by the State Construction Publishing Company.

Popular Science (Taechung Kwahak), Agricultural Production Techniques (Nongsan Kisul), organs of the Central Committee of the Scientific Knowledge Propagation Association, published by the Scientific Knowledge Propagation Publishing Company.

Forest (Sannim), organ of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Construction Committee, published by the National Agriculture Publishing Company.

Forestry (Limop), organ of the Ministry of Forestry and the General Federation of Korean Industrial Techniques, published by the Industrial Techniques Magazine Company.

Public Health (Inmin Pogon), Korean Medicine (Choson Uihak), organs of the Ministry of Health, published by the Korean Medical Publications Publishing Company.

Traffic and Transportation (Kyotong Unso), organ of the Ministry of Transportation, published by the Transportation Publishing Company.

Railroad Vanguard Note-Book (Choldo Sondongwon Suchop), published by the Transportation Publishing Company.

Communications (Chesin), organ of the General Federation of Korean Industrial Techniques, published by the Industrial Techniques Magazine Company.

Korea (Choson), a pictorial (in Korean, Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, and French), published by the National Foreign Documents Publishing Company.

New Korea (Sae Choson), semi-monthly magazine (in Russian and Chinese), published by the National Foreign Documents Publishing Company.

Korea of Today (Omului Choson), monthly magazine (in English and Japanese), published by the National Foreign Documents Publishing Company.

Flying Horse (Chollima), a monthly magazine published by the National Fine Arts Publishing Company.

Life and Death (Hwalsal), a comic magazine on current social and political events, published by the National Fine Arts Publishing Company.

Besides these there are over 20 kinds of periodic publications put out by various publishing companies and agencies. These include

'Party Studies' (Tang Haksup) for policy classes and cadre study classes, 'Speech and Writing' (Malgwa Kul), 'Cultural Heritages' (Munhwa Yusan), 'Korean Reporter' (Choson Kija), 'Nurses' (Poyukwon), 'Korean Pharmacology' (Choson Yakhak), 'Library Worker' (Tosogwan Ilkun), 'Building and Construction' (Konchuk kwa Konsol), 'Printing Skills' (Inswae Kisul), 'Technical Bulletin' (Kisul Tongbo), and 'Weather and Sunmin' (Kisanggwa Sunmin).

Books

The number of kinds of books published in 1960 was increased by 164 per cent as compared with 1956 and the number of copies was increased by 217 per cent.

During the five-year plan (1957-1960), volumes four, five, and six of the third edition of Selections of Kim Il-song were published in addition to 104 types and 6,664,000 copies of Korean Labor Party pamphlets and works by comrade Kim Il-song explaining our party's course and policies. Of those publications, 33 types and 3,053,000 copies were published in 1960 alone.

Works by Marx, Lenin, and Engels were published--71 kinds, 868,000 copies. In particular, in 1959 'Das Kapital' was translated and published up to volume 38 of 'The Complete Works of Lenin' to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of Lenin's birth.

Moreover, between 1957 and 1960 there were 358 kinds, 1,218,000 copies of party policy training books published and 111 kinds, 95,810,000 copies of revolutionary traditions training books supplied to the people. These included volumes one to four of 'Memoirs of Anti-Japanese Partisans', volume one of 'For the Revolution', and 'Dawn'.

As for the publication of technical books, the total number in 1960 rose to 3.2 times that of 1956. Of that, books in the mining and metals category increased 6.7 fold; machine industry books, 11.2 fold; and electric power category books, five-fold. Compared to 1955, the books in the light industry category increased six-fold and those in the chemical industry category three-fold.

During the period 1957-1960, 71 folk classics of our country were translated into English and 77 research books were published.

In addition there were "Collection of Modern Korean Literature," a compilation of those literary works of the K'AP'U period and the anti-Japanese guerilla warfare period which set the brilliant

traditions of our literature, Collected Works of Han Sol-va, Collected Works of Lee Ki-yong, and many others. Also published were "History," "Tuman River," "Millimi You Must Talk," "Jackal," "In An Ordeal," and "New Spring of Sokkae Village," all of which are related to the conditions of the people.

The total number of books published in our country in 1960 was 1,388 different titles, 31,302,000 copies. Of those, books in the social science category accounted for 553 titles, 21,624,000 copies and those in the technical science category accounted for 520 titles, 2,942,000 copies.

Leading publishing companies are as follows:

Korean Labor Party Publishing Company. It publishes Marx-Leninism classics, Korean Labor Party pamphlets, comrade Kim Il-song's works, books on party construction, party pamphlets from fraternal countries, books on philosophy, politics and economics, general politics, books about South Korea, training data for party members, books on problems confronting the international labor movement and international Communism movement, lecture data, and books about the experiences of work by fraternal parties.

Science Academy Publishing Company. It publishes books on scientific theories based on the results of research by each research center of the Science Academy, and folk classics (translated and published in English).

National Publishing Company. It publishes theoretical and popular books about economics, finance, monetary circulation, legal administration, geography, and history.

Minchong Publishing Company. It publishes social and political books about democratic youth and Boy Scout work, and Communist training books for youth and children.

Vocational League Publishing Company. It publishes reference data for workers, books about the Chollima work team movement, and books about social insurance and labor protection.

Korean Women Company. It publishes training data for women and books about child training and domestic duties.

Foreign Documents Publishing Company. It translates into Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, and French and publishes material for propaganda uses abroad. This includes important Labor Party and government pamphlets, and famous works about the history and culture of the Korean people and successes achieved by them in the various fields of politics, economics, science, and culture.

General Federation of Korean Literature and Arts Publishing Company. It publishes our country's ancient and modern literature, music, and art works, in addition to photographic works. Also, it translates and publishes the advanced cultural and art works of various nations on the Socialist camp, including Russia, and those of all other countries, too.

Korea-Russia Publishing Company. It publishes books that popularize the Russian language and introduce Russia.

Athletic Publishing Company. It publishes books about physical cultural and all game regulations.

National Art Publishing Company. It publishes popular picture books.

Heavy Industry Publishing Company. It publishes books on technical theory in the fields of mining metallurgy, machine manufacturing, electricity, communications, and the chemical industry, and books that popularize mass production techniques.

Light Industry Publishing Company. It publishes books on technical theory in the fiber, daily goods, and food industry, and books that popularize mass production techniques.

National Construction Publishing Company. It publishes books on technical theory relative to planning operation, building materials, and city management, and books that popularize mass production techniques.

Transportation Publishing Company. It publishes technical and popular books on transportation and traffic, and propaganda and training data for workers in the transportation branch.

National Agriculture Publishing Company. It publishes theoretical and popular books on agricultural cooperative management, agricultural production, veterinary medicine and livestock breeding, mechanization of agriculture and forestry, and irrigation.

Korean Medical Publications Publishing House. It publishes theoretical books about medicine, pharmacology, and health.

Scientific Knowledge Propagation Publishing Company. It publishes books and directly related material about popularizing scientific knowledge and publicizing its application to production and daily life.

Children's Books Publishing Company. It publishes books for children.

LOCAL

P'yongyang-si

Administrative Divisions: 18 kuyok, 50 li, 134 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The terrain is a level plain formed by erosion and weathering through long geological ages on alluvial deposits which have been transported by the Taedong-gang and its tributaries.

P'yongyang has within its borders several high mountains, including Taesong-san (274 meters), Kuksa-bong, Simsong-san, Kumsu-san, Ami-san, Kambuk-san, etc.

Taesong-san, the first peak of Kumsu-san, and Moran-bong have become recreation areas for the workers in the capital.

Taedong-gang, which is one of our country's longest rivers, flows through the center of P'yongyang.

In Taedong-gang are Turu-do, Nungna-do, Panwol-do, Yanggak-do, Iam-do, Pungnac-do, Tidan-do, Mungpal-do, etc. Among these islands, Nungna-do, Turu-do, Tidan-do, and Mungpal-do have wide areas of fertile soil which are used to raise vegetables, and Nungna-do, Panwol-do, and Yanggak-do have become summer swimming areas. Water reservoirs are everywhere in P'yongyang, and Maran, Changsuwon, and Songmum Reservoirs among them have become fine recreation areas for the workers.

In P'yongyang and the surrounding areas, various rare elements and ores lie buried, including anthracite, iron, lead, zinc, gold, bauxite, limestone, clay, etc.

The Economy

P'yongyang is a large industrial city with heavy and light industry. The farm industry of P'yongyang processes the raw materials and supply its citizens with milk, eggs, and vegetables.

The first five-year plan for the development of the peoples' economy proposed that P'yongyang be built as a beautiful modern city, that innovations be made in the circulation of merchandise, and that industrial production be strengthened and developed with emphasis on the sectors producing consumer goods and foodstuffs and the machine building sector.

To accomplish these objectives, 390,000,000 won in construction funds was invested during the first five-year plan (1957-1960).

Many nurseries, kindergartens, and public buildings were built in addition to more than 1,870,000 square meters in floor area of multi-story dwellings, about 250,000 square meters of educational and cultural buildings, more than 90,000 square meters of health and medical treatment buildings, and a network of commercial and public convenience buildings totalling 100,000 square meters.

More than 100 factories and offices were newly built or expanded in the industrial sector during the five-year plan, and industrial production increased at the rapid rate averaging 58% per year during the first three years of the five-year plan. The first five-year plan was over-fulfilled in terms of total industrial production by 140% in 1960.

Industry: In P'yongyang in 1960 there were 88 central industrial factories and 225 local industrial plants, including the Sungho-ri Cement Plant and the P'yongch'on Block Factory, making a total of 293 industrial plants. This was 1.5 times as many as in 1956 and 13 times as many local industrial plants.

Total industrial production in 1960 was 105.5% of the plan and local industrial production was 102% of the plan. Total industrial production in 1960 was 3.7 times as great as in 1956 and local industrial production was 4.3 times as great.

Following the rapid development of local industry after the June 1958 plenary meeting, the role of local industry in the city's industrial production was greatly increased. The share of local industry in total municipal industrial production grew from 18.1% in 1956 to 40.3% in 1960. The share of local industrial production in the production of the important peoples' consumer goods grew from 18.8% in 1956 to 45.4% in 1960.

Growth in Production of the Principle Products of Local Industry

	<u>1960 Production</u>	<u>1960/1952</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Cast Iron Pipe (tons)	11,904	2.2 times	---
Cement (100 tons)	426	139	---
Train Cars (each)	1,073	138	---
Stockings (1,000 pairs)	5,658	125	4.8 times
Notebooks (thousands)	14,036	106	133
Processed Vegetable Products (tons)	9,248	2.2 times	31 times
Meat (tons)	4,999	3.1 times	120 times
Edible Oils (tons)	331	3 times	2.2 times
Soy Sauce (kiloliters)	18,345	122	3.4 times
Fermented Wine (kiloliters)	169	5.6 times	---
Beer (kiloliters)	4,368	123	2.8 times
Soft Drinks (kiloliters)	11,199	142	4 times

Agriculture: Expansion and restoration of land area was successfully carried out in 1960 and more than 660 chongbo (unit of land area) of land was newly cleared or restored and expanded. The area under cultivation in 1960 was 39,280 chongbo, including 12,000 chongbo of paddy fields and more than 26,000 chongbo of dry fields. The total area under cultivation in the city was 107% of that in 1959. Paddy fields were 111% as great and dry fields 105%. The area under cultivation was 4.9 times as great as in 1956, with paddy fields 4.5 times and dry fields 5.2 times as great.

Total seeded area in the city in 1960 was 113% of that in 1959 and 5.9 times as great as in 1956.

The land utilisation rate in the city in 1960 was 146% for the total and 169% for dry fields. This was an increase of 16% for the total and 29% for the dry fields over 1956.

Seeded Area by Crop

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Seeded Area	100	100	100
Including:			
Paddy Rice	27.4	20.6	20.4
Corn	13.0	14.9	18.3
Vegetables	23.2	16.9	23.9

The irrigation facilities for agriculture were further expanded and equipped. During the single year of 1960, 36 new distribution points, one new pond, and one new reservoir were built. The total number of water distribution points in the city reached 325; of ponds, 15; and of reservoirs, five, as of the end of 1960.

In 1960, irrigation was extended to 2,071 new chongbo (including 732 chongbo of paddy fields and 1,339 chongbo of dry fields). Total irrigated area in the city as of the end of 1960 was 15,500 chongbo.

Mechanisation of agriculture was also pushed. As of the end of 1960 the number of tractors on hand was 537 (calculated in terms of 15 horsepower), an increase of 91 over 1959. The number of tractors on hand per 100 chongbo of cultivated area was 1.4.

Mechanical power did 50% of the plowing, 66% of the soil preparation work, and 76% of the transport work. The level of mechanisation for all work was 2.6 times as great as in 1959.

In 1960, 1,300,000 tons of natural fertiliser and more than 11,400 tons of chemical fertiliser were applied. This was 36 tons per chongbo of natural fertiliser for paddy fields and 32 tons per chongbo for dry fields. Chemical fertilizer was applied at a rate of 300 kilograms of chemical fertiliser per chongbo on paddy fields and 280 kilograms per chongbo on dry fields.

The yield of grain in the city in 1960 was 121% of that in 1959. The yield of paddy rice was 122% and corn was 145% of 1959 in 1960. Total grain production in the same year was 111% of 1959, with paddy rice 136% and corn 3 times as great. Production of vegetables was 3 times as great as in 1959.

Fruit production in 1960 reached more than 2,000 tons, including 675 tons of apples.

Livestock raising developed rapidly. The number of milk cows was 127 times as great in 1960 as in 1956 and there were 4.4 times as many Korean cows, 4.1 times as many sheep, 7.3 times as many hogs, 4.7 times as much poultry, 31 times as many rabbits, and 14 times as many bees.

In 1960, 1.9 times as much meat was produced as in 1959 and there was 2.6 times as much wool, 1.2 times as much milk, 3.3 times as many eggs, and 1.9 times as much honey.

Growth in Numbers of Livestock

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Milk Cows (head)	20	2,539
Korean Cows (head)	2,208	9,690
Sheep and Goats (head)	473	2,724
Hogs (head)	7,035	51,200
Poultry (each)	29,484	299,000
Rabbits (each)	2,805	93,000
Bees (hive)	---	3,085

The number of agricultural cooperative guilds was 71 as of the end of 1960. These were composed of more than 22,000 farm families.

Size of Agricultural Cooperative Guilds

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Below 100 families	57	1	3
101-200 families	4	6	14
201-400 families	1	15	30
401-600 families	--	2	22
601-1,000 families	--	--	2
More than 1,000 families	--	--	--

The joint assets of agricultural cooperative guilds increased. Each farm family's share of grain distributed in 1960 was 153% of that in 1959 and the cash distribution was 241%.

Commerce: Retail commodity circulation by national and cooperative organizations in 1960 was 104% of the plan.

Retail commodity circulation in 1960 was 101% of that in 1959 and 3.6 times as great as in 1956.

Local commercial circulation 85% of total retail commodity circulation in the city in 1960.

There were 730 commercial outlets in 1960, including 612 stores and 118 eating places. This was 1.6 times as many commercial outlets as in 1956, 1.8 times as many stores, and 1.2 times as many eating places. The equipment of these establishments was further improved, both materially and technically. There are nine wholesale stores in P'yongyeng.

Growth in Supplies of Principal Products (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Edible Oils	100	2.9 times
Soy Sauce	100	3.9 times
Bean Paste	100	111
Vegetables	100	5.1 times
Fishery Products	100	135
Fruit	100	3.9 times
Textiles	100	161
Ready-made Clothing	100	6.4 times
Underwear	100	6.9 times
Stockings	100	2.5 times
Footwear	100	176

Culture

Education: More than 17,000,000 won was spent in the educational sector in 1960.

In 1960, 13 new schools for various grades were built, including a college of international relations.

The number of students of all grades in 1960 rose to 250,000, which was 1.7 times as great as in 1956.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

1956 - 1957 1960 - 1961

	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Students (thousands)</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Students (thousands)</u>
Peoples' Schools	64	86	125	75
Primary Middle Schools	37	28	121	76
Senior Middle Schools	7	6	10	4
Technical Schools	--	--	37	25
Intermediate Professional Schools	10	5	14	8
Senior Professional Schools	4	0.5	3	0.3
Colleges	9	10	28	31

There were more than 56,000 graduates from all schools in the city in 1960, including more than 3,000 college graduates and 2,000 graduates of intermediate and senior professional schools. The total number of graduates and the number of college graduates were both 2.9 times that in 1956.

The number of kindergartens reached 215 in 1960, with 18,000 children registered. This was 31 times as many kindergartens and 20 times as many children as in 1956.

Culture: In 1960, there were seven theatres (with 9,000 seats), 44 movie houses (with more than 20,000 seats), and 263 democratic propaganda offices. This was 1.8 times as many theatres, 2 times as many movie houses, and 2.3 times as many democratic propaganda offices as in 1956. In 1960, 22 mobile movie theatres were operating.

Health: The total number of in-patient treatment organizations was 1.7 times as great in 1960 as in 1956, their number of beds was 2.1 times as great, the number of out-patient treatment organizations was 3.3 times as great, and the number of clinics was 21 times as great.

Growth in Health Facilities

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number of Preventive and Treatment Organizations	82	218	247
Number of In-patient Treatment Organizations	15	23	25
Number of Beds	1987	3431	4088
Number of Out-patient Treatment Organizations	67	195	222

Growth in Health Facilities (con't.)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Cabinets	281	591	715
Number of Nurseries	39	387	440
Number of Beds	1221	32,980	34,594

P'YONGAN-NAMDO

Provincial Capital: P'yongyang.

Administrative Districts: One city, 25 kun, 25 up, 552 li, 14 labor districts, and 15 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The province is adjacent to P'yongan-pukto and Changan-do on the north, Hamgyong-namdo and Kangwon-do on the east. It faces the Western Sea on the west and adjoins Hwanghae-namdo and Hwanghae-pukto on the south.

There are mountains after mountains in the southern part of the province in the Myohyang-san and Nangnim-san ranges. There are many high mountains here, including Sobaek-san (2,014 meters), Paek-san, Indal-san, etc.

In the western part of the province are the famous plains of our country, such as Anju Plain and P'yongyang Plain and other fertile plains including Kangso Plain and Oach'on Plain.

The coastline is mainly on West Korea Bay and there are wide tidal beaches along the whole coast.

The main rivers are the Taedong-gang, Ch'ongch'on-gang, etc.

The climate is generally governed by the continental influence: strongly in the eastern mountains, less severely in the coastal areas near the ocean.

Various useful minerals lie underground in abundance in this province, the important ones being coal, iron, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, tungsten, graphite, apatite, etc.

The Economy

P'yongan-namdo is a province with a large-scale agricultural and industrial output compared to the other provinces in our country.

Coal, machine building, metallurgy, building materials, and foodstuffs occupy an important place in industry.

The total industrial production level for 1961, the end of the first five-year plan, was overfulfilled by 152.5% in 1960.

This province produces a large share of our republic's agricultural output in grain, livestock, industrial crops, sericulture, fruit, etc. It holds the first rank in grain production, having produced 19.8% of the national grain production in 1960.

During the first five-year plan (1957-1960), 281,000,000 won was invested in basic construction. Of this total, 77.6% was spent for productive construction.

Industry: As of the end of 1960, there was a total of 305 industrial enterprises in the province. Of this total, 247 were local industrial enterprises. Local industry developed very rapidly after the June 1958 plenary meeting. The P'yongyang area, since it is a mountainous area, was established as a local source of raw materials. An average of 9-10 local industrial factories were distributed in each county.

The total industrial production plan was overfulfilled by 102.2% in 1960 and the local industrial production plan by 108.3%. Total industrial production in 1960 was 635% of that in 1949.

Growth in Total Industrial Production

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Industry as a Whole	374	124
Centralized Industry	352	123
Local Industry	900	129

In 1960, the share of local industry in total industrial production in the province amounted to 11.3%. Prospecting for local sources of raw material was brilliantly mobilized and carried out. Production from local sources of raw materials increased strikingly from 53% in 1959 to 7% in 1960. Local industry produced 1,353 kinds of products in 1960.

Growth in Production of Principle Products

	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Coal	128	296
Iron Ores	119	279
Steel	143	348
Structural Steel	113	409
Motor Vehicles	320	---
Plate Glass	134	264
Farm Tools	137	29 times
Caustic Soda	132	---
Pottery Necessities	109	17 times
Textiles	132	15 times
Footwear	368	---
Soy Sauce	146	455
Bean Paste	241	517
Vegetable Oil	119	887

In 1960, 4,593,000 tons of coal, 588,000 tons of iron ore, 153,000 tons of steel, 191,000 tons of structural steel, 5,070,000

square meters of plate glass and 4,650,000 meters of textiles were produced.

The fish catch in 1960 was 315% of that in 1956 and 3.4 times as great as in 1959. It amounted to 30,000 tons.

Agriculture: The area under cultivation in the province was more than 331,000 chongbo, which was 17.3% of the cultivated area of our entire republic. The proportion of paddy field area to the total cultivated area in the province increased from 27% in 1956 to 31% in 1960.

The share of the total cultivated area in the province held by agricultural cooperatives increased from 72% in 1956 to 93% in 1960. In 1960, 12,860 chongbo of land were newly cleared and expanded.

The total seeded area in the province in 1960 was 118% of that in 1959. The area seeded to grain grew particularly rapidly, reaching 136% of that in 1959. The proportion of the total seeded area seeded to corn, which is the main crop, increased from 28% in 1959 to 32% in 1960. The land utilization rate grew from 169% to 187% between 1959 and 1960.

The technical reorganization of agriculture was successfully pushed in 1960.

Many irrigation works were built, such as the Kiyang Irrigation Works, and the irrigated area in the province reached 118,400 chongbo in 1960. This was an increase of 177% over 1956.

As of the end of 1960, there were 131 reservoirs, 1,722 water distribution points, and 559 ponds in the province. The number of reservoirs was 168% of that in 1956 and of water distribution points, 116%.

Efforts were concentrated on the mechanization of agriculture in the province in 1960, with great results.

Three more new farm machinery workshops were built in 1960, making a total of 19. This was eight more than in 1956. In pushing forward the widespread mechanization of agriculture, the role of the farm machinery workshop was increased. Each of the 221 factories and shops took direct charge of a cooperative, supplied it with farm machinery, and taught the farmers machine techniques. In this way, mechanization was speeded up.

There were 2,476 tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower) in 1960, which was 171% of that in 1959, and 4.8 times that in 1956. The amount of work done by tractors in 1960 (in terms of area) 1,140,000 chongbo, or 2.2 times that in 1959. The kinds of work done by machine increased from 18 in 1959 to 23 in 1960.

Mechanical power did 40% of the plowing, 53% of the soil preparation, 69% of the threshing, and 67% of the feed grinding. Electrification was pushed forward rapidly together with the spread of irrigation. More than 50 medium and small power stations were built, such as the Tokch'on Youth Power Station with an output of 3,000 kilowatts. Electricity came to every village, even those deep in the mountains.

The amount of natural fertilizer applied to paddy and dry fields per chongba reached 26 tons in 1960. The chemical fertilizer application rate was 309 kilograms for paddy fields and 154 kilograms for dry fields. Of the total area planted in paddy rice, 46% was planted with cold bed seedlings. Of the total area planted in cotton, 66 was raised by the method of adding and withholding nutrients.

The 1960 grain harvest was 115% of that in 1959.

The technical and material foundation of stock raising in the province was strengthened still more in 1960. The number of Korean cows in 1960 was 152% of that in 1956; sheep, 2.2 times as many; goats, 6.7 times as many; hogs, 155%; rabbits, 11 times as many; poultry, 150%; and honey bees, 2.1 times as many.

Number of Head of Livestock Owned By Types of Management (1960)

	Total	State Operated	Provincially Operated	Agricultural Cooperative
Milk Cows	419	91	171	157
Korean Cows	204,069	625	3,500	99,964
Sheep	6,663	3,249	78	3,336
Goats	10,279	"	410	9,862
Hogs	174,049	2,631	11,918	159,500
Rabbits	360,374	2,527	10,366	247,482
Fowl	818,253	5,062	47,151	736,010
Honey Bees (hives)	29,139	201	861	28,074

When the number of the various kinds of livestock owned jointly by agricultural cooperatives as of the end of 1960 is compared with that in 1956, the following percentages result: Korean cows, 192%; hogs, 261%; and rabbits, 130 times.

During the first five-year plan, the area devoted to fruit trees was extended to more than 9,530 chongba.

Area Devoted to Fruit Trees (chongba) and Production of Fruit (tons)

	1956	1958	1960
Area Devoted to Fruit Trees	2,498	5,988	12,011
Area in Apple Trees included Above	2,251	5,199	10,120
Fruit Production	8,044	23,153	26,412
Apple Production Included Above	7,520	21,719	24,379

Mulberry field area increased from 2,538 chongho in 1956 to 7,567 chongho in 1960, and production of cocoons increased from 776 tons to 1,441 tons during the same period.

The agricultural cooperatives have done successful work jointly since the collectivisation of agriculture which was completed in August 1958, and their technical and material foundations have been strengthened still further.

<u>Cooperativization of Agriculture</u>			
<u>Number of Cooperatives</u>	<u>Proportion of Farm Families Enrolled</u>	<u>Proportion of Total Cultivated Area</u>	
1956	2,858	86	80
End of 1958	647	100	100
1960	574	100	100

In 1960, the share distributed per agricultural cooperative family in grain and cash was 143% and 157% respectively, of that in 1956.

Commerce: The 1960 circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organizations in the province was 269% of that in 1960. The circulation of retail goods by national combined stores increased four times.

Per capita purchases of important peoples' consumer goods through the retail network increased rapidly in 1960. Compared with 1956, purchases of silk textiles increased 2.4 times; woollens, 3.5 times, ready-made clothing, 2.3 times; underwear, 5.5 times; stockings, 1.4 times; edible oils, 3.5 times; soy sauce, 3.5 times; vegetables, 4 times; fruit, 2.1 times; and meat, 6 times. There were 1,249 retail commercial outlets in the province in 1960, including 459 local commercial retail outlets and 579 agricultural cooperative retail stores.

As of the end of 1960, there was a total of 167 public feeding stations in the province, including 106 local commercial public feeding stations of agricultural cooperatives.

The number of retail commercial outlets in 1960 was 110% of that in 1959 and 193% of that in 1956. The number of public feeding stations was 142% of that in 1956.

Society and Culture

Education: In 1960, 1,460,000 won was expended in the educational sector.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
<u>Number of Schools:</u>			
Peoples' Schools	589	631	577
Primary Middle Schools	186	411	393
Senior Middle Schools	22	27	25
Technical Schools	---	87	120
Industrial Professional Schools	17	18	18
Colleges	---	1	8
<u>Number of Students (thousands)</u>			
Peoples' Schools	260	179	138
Primary Middle Schools	67	179	160
Senior Middle Schools	9	9	4
Technical Schools	---	14	40
Intermediate Professional Schools	5	7	8
Colleges	---	0.7	0.3

There were 625 kindergartens in the province in 1960, with 47,000 children enrolled. This was an increase of 29 times in numbers of kindergartens and 25 times in numbers of children when compared with 1956.

Culture: There were 55 movie theatres in the province in 1960, with a total of more than 25,400 seats, 86 clubs, 607 democratic propaganda offices, and 26 libraries (with a total of more than 439,000 volumes).

Attendance at movies and plays was 27,000,000 in the province in 1960, an increase of 1.4 times over 1956. In 1960, 51 mobile movie houses were operating.

Health: The total number of out-patient treatment organizations in the province in 1960 was three times that in 1956, and there were 1.4 times as many hospitals, with 2.5 times as many beds and twice as many doctors.

There were 29 nurseries in the province in 1960, with more than 1,300 seats.

P'YONGAN-FUKTO

Provincial Capital: Sinuiju

Administrative Districts: One city, 25 kun, 25 up, 545 li, 21 labor districts, and 30 dong.

Terrain and Topography: This province is located in the north-west corner of our country. It joins Chagan-do on the east and P'yongan-namdo on the south. It faces the Western Sea on the west and on the north, joins the Yalu River, which forms the national boundary.

with Liaoning Province, in the northeastern region of China. The topography is a gradual slope from the northeast down to the southwest. The level areas are comparatively wide and are characterized by many hills.

As for mountain ranges, the province has the Kangnam, Chok-yuryong, and Myonyang mountain ranges. The highest mountains are Myohyang-san (1,909 meters) and Pirae-bong (1,670 meters). Below the Myonyang mountain range, there are many caverns, including Paekryongdaegul and Tongryonggul, which is called "The Underground Diamond".

There are more than 600 named rivers in the province, and one, the Taeryong-gang, has more than 200 tributaries. The Amnok-kang flows by this province for a distance of 200 kilometers, providing ample flow and fall of water for hydro-electric power.

The Yongch'on, Chongju, Unjon, and Pakch'on plains are located in the province.

Tidal beaches are extensive on the coast of the Western Sea. On these tidal beaches and on the alluvial lands in the neighborhood of Hwangoh'op'yong, Mumyongp'yong, Yongmun-gang, etc., at the mouth of the Yalu River, there are many reedy marshes. The reeds which grow here are an important raw material for the pulp and synthetic fiber produced in the province.

The province has underground resources of various non-ferrous metallic minerals, such as gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc, and also coal, graphite, barites, nickel, asbestos, tungsten, limestone, mica, fluor spar, and monazite.

The Economy

P'yongan-pukto is an important industrial region of our country. It occupies a very important place in the development of our peoples' economy in both heavy industries such as machinery, electric power, mining, etc., and in light industries such as paper, pulp, synthetic fiber, textiles, rubber, foodstuffs, and other staple industries.

The province's industrial production in 1960 was 12.9% of our country's total industrial production.

Grain production is the main field of agriculture, but it also produces industrial crops, including tobacco, cotton, reeds, oil-bearing crops, etc. In 1960 the province produced 17.4% of the country's grain crop.

The local industry sector completed the five-year plan in less than two years and ten months.

Industry: The total industrial plan was over-fulfilled by 104.4%, that for centralized industry by 104.3% and that for local industry by 104.5%.

Total industrial production in 1960 was 124.4% of that in 1959. Centralized industrial production was 120.1% and local industrial production 132.3% of 1959.

Growth in Industrial Production

	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Industry as a Whole	124.4	298.5
Centralized Industry	120.1	226.9
Local Industry	132.3	629.6

In the period 1957-1960, the average annual increase in total industrial production was 32%, in centralized industry, 22.9% and in local industry, 56.3%.

Local industry developed rapidly after the June 1958 plenary meeting. Less than 5-6 months after this meeting, more than 130 new local industrial factories had sprung up, and at the end of 1960, their number had reached 265 (including 152 industrial enterprises of cooperative organizations). This was an average of more than ten per county.

Of these local industrial enterprises, 45.3% were producing necessities of life, 27.5% were producing farm machinery and tools, and 12.5% were producing foodstuffs.

Local industrial production in the province in 1960 equalled the production of local industrial factories in the whole country in 1956, and was 37.5% of the total industrial production of the province.

The technical equipment of local industrial enterprises was also strengthened. Machine tools, such as the newest lathes, increased four times and equipment for food processing and light industry, such as power looms and milking machines, increased 3.5 times when compared with 1958.

Local industrial enterprises produced in 1960 more than 1,500 kinds of daily necessities, foodstuffs, and farm machines, which was 126% of the figure for 1959.

The actual production of principal goods in 1960 by the local industrial sector in the province was the following percentages of 1959 production: anthracite, 203%; electric motors, 382%; transformers, 755%; weeders, 330.3%; sewing machines, 108.5%; carts, 160.6%; caustic soda, 309.5%; cement, 127.8%; bricks, 129.4%; tacks, 250%; tiles, 193%; pottery necessities, 404.2%; paper, 188.3%; towels, 298%; stockings, 224.1%; underwear, 133.8%; students' uniforms, 10 times; footwear, 166.3%; processed meat products, 268%; processed vegetable products, 135%; soy sauce, 141.7%; bean paste, 194.8%; candy, 280%; processed wine, 377%; fermented wine, 454.2%; beer, 80%; edible oils, 117.2%; and soap, 165%. In addition, the local industrial sector produced in 1960 machine products such as silk machines, linen machines, all-round mills, high-speed mills, loaders, etc.

Agriculture: During the first five-year plan, the cultivated area in the province was expanded by 4,318 chongbo, making a total of 275,945 chongbo as of 1960.

Of the total cultivated area in the province in 1960, 8% was under state management and 92% was under cooperative management.

The planned area to be seeded to grain was overfulfilled by 103% by the farmers in 1960.

In order to carry out the party policy "first consideration to grain production", the area seeded to grain in 1960 was expanded to 133.6% of that in 1959. Paddy rice area was 103%, corn 160%, and beans 157.2% of 1959.

Seeded Area By Crop

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Seeded Area	100	100
Area Seeded to Grain	75.3	88.5
Included in the above:		
Corn	24	33.8
Beans	13.8	19.2

The land utilization rate for dry field crops (excepting perennial crops) was raised to 170%.

Irrigation was successfully increased in agriculture, with the result that the irrigated area in 1960 reached 93,000 chongbo.

Mechanisation of agriculture is also being promoted. The amount of work done by tractors was 176% of that in 1959. Land worked by tractors amounted to 692,951 chongbo. The operating rate of tractors from farm machinery workshops was raised to 86.6% and the kinds of work done by tractors increased from nine last year to 17 in 1960.

The proportion of farm work done by machine increased strikingly following the progress in mechanization of agriculture. In 1960, 96.5% of the plowing, 87.2% of the soil preparation, 47% of the cultivation, 87% of the transport work, and 77.7% of the threshing was done by machine.

Advance farming methods were widely introduced. Of the total area of paddy rice planted, 28% was planted with cold bed seedlings. Of the total area seeded to cotton, the proportion raised from dry seedlings by withholding nutrients reached 64.3%.

As a result of increased supplies of chemical fertilizer, 221 kilograms and 117 kilograms were applied per chongbo on paddy fields and dry fields, respectively, in 1960. The amount of natural fertilizer applied in 1960 was 142.2% of that in 1959.

Crop yields also increased. The yield of rice per chongbo was 3,225 kilograms, which was 102.6% of that in 1956.

The yield of grain in 1960 increased more than 80,000 tons above the previous year.

Waste land was newly brought into fruit cultivation in 1960 by the utilization of hills, vacant land, and fallow land. The total area devoted to fruit trees was 11,570 chongbo (including 9,053 chongbo of apple trees).

The total production of fruit in 1960 was 11,124 tons (including 7,570 tons of apples). This was 4.3 times the total in 1956 and 3.6 times the apples.

The area of mulberry fields in 1960 amounted to 8,400 chongbo, which was 274% of that in 1956. The average production per tray of silkworm cocoons was 121% of that in 1959 and the production of cocoons in 1960 was 1,610 tons, or 178% of that in 1956.

Livestock raising also developed. The number of milk cows was 3.7 times as many as in 1956 and of rabbits, 125.5%.

Number of Livestock (Units: 1000 head)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cows	74	102
Sheep and Goats	4.9	9.98
Hogs	115	157

In order to insure feed for livestock, 212,890 tons of hay and 161,551 tons of ensilage were produced in 1960, and 22,845 chongbo of paddy and dry fields was sown to black barley as a dry field crop.

Following the increase in livestock numbers, the 1960 production of meat and milk reached more than 7,100 tons and 350 kiloliters, respectively.

The unification of the village unit was successfully carried out by November 1958, after the victorious completion of the collectivization of agriculture in August of that year, and the scale of agricultural cooperatives was further expanded.

Looking at the composition of agricultural cooperatives at the end of 1960 by size, there were 52 with less than 100 farm families, 143 with 101 to 200, 129 with 201 to 300, 91 with 301 to 400, 124 with 401 to 600, and 36 with 601 to 1,000.

Distribution of grain per family to members of agricultural cooperatives in 1960 was 143% of that in 1959 and cash distribution per family was 126% of 1959.

In 1960, 37,875,000 saplings were set out on 10,645 chongbo.

Commerce: The 1960 circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organizations reached 203,639,000 won. Circulation in the retail commercial network in 1960 was 102.3% of that in the previous year and 283% of that in 1956. (Non-food and food circulation were 106% and 101.1%, respectively, of that in the previous year.)

The share of foodstuffs in the total circulation of goods decreased from 43.4% in 1956 to 29.7% in 1960, and the share of non-food items increased from 56.6% to 70.3%.

The number of commercial outlets in 1960 was 109.9% of that in 1959 and 148% of that in 1956.

Number of Commercial Outlets (Excepting stores under the Military Stores Control Bureau and the Ministry of Transportation)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number of Commercial Outlets	879	1,186	1,303
Including:			
Stores	746	1,023	1,167
Public Feeding Stations	133	163	136

Growth in Circulation of Principle Goods

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Foodstuffs	191	101.1
Soy Sauce	321.7	160.6
Bean Paste	182.8	161.8
Vegetables	345.8	160.1
Fruit	289.6	120.1
Non-food Products	302.5	106
Textiles	134.1	120.6
Ready-made clothing	903.8	226.3
Underwear	572.8	119
Stockings	207.8	116.2

Society and Culture

Education: The number of schools in the common education sector reached 1,187 in 1960. This was an average distribution of 45.5 schools per city and county.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1956 - 1957</u>		<u>1960 - 1961</u>	
	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Students (thousands)</u>	<u>Number of Schools</u>	<u>Number of Students (thousands)</u>
Peoples' Schools	538	206	585	122
Primary Middle Schools	192	67	426	140

Number of Schools and Number of Students (con't.)

	<u>1956 - 1957</u>	<u>1960 - 1961</u>		
	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
Senior Middle Schools	24	10	26	5
Technical Schools	---	---	133	41
Intermediate Pro- fessional Schools	16	6	17	8
Senior Technical and Professional Schools	1	0.228	5	0.706
Colleges	2	0.7	6	2.3

There were 636 kindergartens in 1960, with 58,767 children registered. The number of kindergartens was 123.2% of that in the previous year and the number of children, 146.2%.

The number of movie facilities was 106, including 55 movie theatres, with 11,616 seats. This was 125.6% of those figures in 1957.

Movie attendance amounted to 19,237,000, which was 199.7% of that in 1956.

In 1960, 8,847 circles were active, with 187,554 persons enrolled.

Health: The number of in-patient treatment organizations totalled 665, and of out-patient treatment organisations, 606. The number of doctors increased 1.8 times over 1956.

Growth in Health Facilities

	<u>1960/1957</u>	<u>1960/1958</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Total number of Preventive and Treatment Organiza- tions	250.4	172.5	163.6
Number of In-patient Treatment Organisations	128.9	120.8	111.5
Number of Out-patient Treatment Organizations	248.4	179.2	170.7
Orphan Protection Organi- zation	223.8	765.8	108

CHAOANG-DO

Provincial Capital: Kanggye-si.

Administrative Districts: This province was separated from

P'yongan-pukto in 1949 and established as a separate province. At present, it has one city, 17 kun, 17 up, 10 labor districts, 280 li, and 20 dong.

Terrain and Topography: This province, like Yanggang-do and Hwanghae-pukto in the northern half of our republic, does not touch the ocean. It is bordered by Yanggang-do and Hamgyong-namdo on the east and by P'yongan-pukto and P'yongan-namdo on the south. On the north, it touches the border with the northeast region of the Chinese Peoples' Republic, which is the Yalu River.

The province has many mountains, with complex configurations.

There are striking topographical differences between the north, south, east, and west of the province, due to the Choguryong, Kangnam, and Nangnim mountain ranges.

The province is one of the areas in our country with the most pronounced continental climate. In the greater part of the province, the summer and winter temperatures do not vary more than 40° C.

It is supplied with sufficient rainfall--800-1,300 millimeters.

This province has our country's most extensive water power resources. The Tongno-gang, Yalu River, Chasong-gang, Wiwon-gang, Ch'ungman-gang, and Ch'ongch'on-gang, which flow thru this province, not only serve as a source of water power energy, but are also used for lumber transport and irrigation.

The forest area in this province is the most extensive in the northern half of our republic, and it is second in forest reserves.

The Economy

The sectors of significance to the country as a whole in the economy of Chagang-do are machine industry, electric power production, forestry, mining, and livestock raising.

In 1960, the province produced 5.1% of the country's total industrial output, had 6.7% of its cultivated area, and produced 4.7% of its grain.

An amount totalling 36,000,000 won was invested in 1960 for basic construction to develop the peoples' economy in the province. Of this total, 85% was invested in productive construction and 15% in non-productive construction. In the period 1957-1960, investment in productive construction increased 3.9 times and in non-productive construction, 1.8 times.

Industry: During the first five-year plan, many industrial enterprises were newly built and expanded. Their technical equipment was also improved and strengthened. There were double the number of industrial enterprises in the province at the end of 1960 as there were in 1956.

There are 35 large-scale centralized industrial enterprises in the province, including the modern Huich'on Machine Tool Factory and the Huich'on Precision Machine Factory. The number of local

Industrial factories, such as the Kanggye Foodstuffs Factory, the Kanggye Wine Factory, and the Kanggye Textile Factory, is 158, which is 3.6 times as many as in 1956.

Industrial production in the province has developed rapidly because of the increase in industrial enterprises and the improvement of their technical equipment. Total industrial production in the province in 1960 was 100.1% of that planned and local industrial production, 100.5%.

The average annual rate of increase in the provinces industrial production during the five-year plan was 46%. The level that had originally been predicted for 1961 in the plan was surpassed by 1.7 times.

At present, industry in the province is producing in only one year 1.2 times the amount of industrial goods produced during the postwar three-year plan. Total industrial production in 1960 was 24.5 times that in 1949.

Execution of the Plan for Total Industrial Production and Growth In Production

	1960 Production as a Percentage of the Plan	1960/1956		1960/1959	
		1960/1956	1960/1959	1960/1956	1960/1959
Provincial Total	100.1	303	112		
Centralized Industry	99	352	120		
Local Industry	100.5	277	109		
Economic Committee	101	282	110		

Industrial production by machine building factories in the province in 1960 was 109% of that planned and 113% of that in 1959.

The forestry sector completed its plan for 1960 by 100%, producing 600,000 cubic meters of logs and 210,000 cubic meters of lumber.

An electric power industry base was established in the province in 1960. Generators No. 1 and 2 at Tongno-gang began operation in that year, and construction began in earnest on the Unpong Power Station and the Kanggye Youth Power Station.

In addition, the Chonch'on Match Factory, which is a centralized light industrial enterprise, produced 201,000,000 boxes of matches in 1960, which was about double that in 1956. The Kanggye Pencil Factory produced 52,000,000 pencils of various kinds, which was also more than double the 1956 production.

After the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, 158 local industrial enterprises sprang up all over the province and are now producing bean paste, soy sauce, edible oil, textiles, silk textiles, pottery, and woodenware on a large scale.

The quality of special locally-produced goods, such as grape wine, Chonch'en medicines, various spices, native cotton, hemp, various household furniture, and stone and pottery products, reached the national standard.

The number of kinds of products produced by local industry in 1960 reached 790.

Growth in Production of Principle Local Industrial Goods

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1960 Production</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Various				
Weeders	each	6,554	3.2 times	6.5 times
All-round Crushers	each	181	101	----
Lime	1,000 tons	22.4	11.8	3.6 times
Pottery	thousands	1,519	2.9 times	----
Paper	ton	712	3.1 times	356 times
Various				
Textiles	kilometer	1,903	177	380 times
Stockings	1,000 pairs	1,000.5	3.7 times	71 times
Footwear	1,000 pairs	21.2	2 times	3.3 times
Soy Sauce	kiloliter	3,732	108	2.7 times
Bean Paste	ton	5,704	177	171
Processed Wine	kiloliter	707	106	----
Edible Oil	ton	348	116	157

At the end of 1960, local industry produced 77% of the total industrial production of the province.

The local raw materials base in the province at the end of 1960 consisted of 230,000 chongbo, including 71 chongbo as a vegetable base, 55 chongbo as an oil crops base, and 83 chongbo as a textile base.

In this way, 73% of local industrial production in 1960 used local sources of raw materials.

Agriculture: The main farm products are grain crops, such as corn, rice, beans, etc., potatoes, and hemp.

The area under cultivation in this province as of the end of 1960 was 129,000 chongbo, including 9,000 chongbo of paddy fields and 120,000 chongbo of dry fields. The work of expanding the cultivated area was widely carried on in 1960.

The seeded area in the province in 1960 was 180,000 chongbo, which was 20,000 more than in 1956. The area seeded to grain was 146,000 chongbo.

The total seeded area was 111% of that in 1959, the area in corn was 140%, the area in beans was 146%, the area in millet was 130%, and the area in vegetables was 115% of that in 1959.

The crop breakdown of the area seeded to grain in the province in 1960 changed as follows:

Breakdown of Seeded Area (%)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Seeded Area	100	100
Total Grain	64.4	81.2
Including:		
Paddy rice	5.5	4.9
Barley	2.6	3.2
Corn	32.8	43.6
Beans	16.9	22.1

The land utilization rate increased from 132% in 1959 to 142% in 1960.

The technical reorganization of agriculture was successfully pushed forward in 1960.

Four reservoirs and 56 water distribution points were established in 1960, and the irrigated area reached 9,300 changbo.

In order to promote electrification in agriculture, 147 small power stations were established, and electricity reached every village.

Mechanization of agriculture was also successfully pushed forward in 1960 with the use of 83 tractors, 6,400 weeders, and 5,900 carts in farm work.

Grain production in 1960 was 129% of that in 1959, with corn 140%, beans 150%, and millet 111% of 1959 production.

There were 310 agricultural cooperatives in the province at the end of 1960, with strong material and technical foundations.

Breakdown By Size of Agricultural Cooperatives
In the Province (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Less than 30 families	36.4	-----
31 - 50 families	36.7	-----
51 - 100 families	23.0	15
101 - 200 families	3.9	47
201 - 300 families	-----	29
301 - 400 families	-----	8
More than 400 families	-----	1

Joint cash assets of the agricultural cooperatives in the province in 1960 were 156% of those in 1959. The share of grain distributed per member family was 150% of that in 1959, and of cash, 144%.

The 12 nationally-operated stock farms, such as the Chunggang Combined Farm, the Kanggye Dairy Farm, and the Kanggye Poultry Ranch, produced superior seed and breeding stock and supplied large amounts of milk, eggs, meat, etc., to the agricultural cooperatives and the citizens in 1960.

Stockbreeding made a striking development in 1960.

The number of cows increased from 54,000 in 1956 to 64,000 in 1960, milk cows increased 9.8 times, sheep and goats from 6,914 to 8,470 head, hogs from 84,000 to 85,000 head, rabbits increased 370 times, and honeybees, 3.9 times in the same period.

On nationally-operated stock farms, the number of milk cows increased 13 times and hogs, 125% during this period. As for jointly-owned livestock in agricultural cooperatives, the number of Korean cows increased 2.6 times, hogs 2.5 times, and poultry, 71 times.

Production of meat in 1960 was 14 times that in 1956 and of milk, 66 times. Wool production was 2.6 times that of 1957.

The area of mulberry fields increased from 829 chongbo in 1956 to more than 2,200 chongbo in 1960, and the production of cocoons increased from 498 tons to 691 tons in the same period.

The work of supplying superior seed for the development of the sericulture industry was brilliantly carried out at the Changgang Silkworm Nursery and the Ch'osan and Huich'on Stock Farms.

During the five-year plan, the area in fruit trees was also expanded. The area in apple trees increased from four chongbo in 1956 to 292 chongbo in 1960.

Commerce: The total number of commercial outlets in the province was 902 in 1960, including 810 stores and 92 eating places.

The total number of commercial outlets in 1960 was 263% of that in 1956, with the number of stores 284% and the number of eating places 156% of the 1956 figures.

The circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organizations was 101% of the plan in 1960. This was 3 times the circulation in 1956 and 107% of that in 1959.

Sales of individual consumer goods through retail outlets showed striking increases from 1956 to 1960. Sales of meat increased 6 times, edible oils 2.1 times, soy sauce 2.5 times, bean paste 1.8 times, vegetables 3.8 times, fruit 3.6 times, textiles 1.2 times (including silk textiles 5.9 times and woolens 8 times), ready-made clothing 13 times, underwear 5.5 times, stockings 1.7 times, and footwear 1.4 times.

Society and Culture

Education: At the end of 1960, there were more than 700 schools of all grades in the province, with about 150,000 students.

The number of students registered in various courses of correspondence study reached to more than 2,000.

	Number of Schools and Number of Students					
	1956 - 1957		1959 - 1960		1960 - 1961	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's)	No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's)	No. of Schools	No. of Students (1000's)
People's Schools	315	80	327	66	401	64
Primary Middle Schools	102	22	225	52	234	55
Senior Middle Schools	16	3	17	37	16	2
Technical Schools	---	---	32	3	62	12
Intermediate Professional Schools	6	1	7	3	7	3
Senior Professional Schools	1	125*	2	452*	1	115*
Colleges	1	630*	1	1,036*	4	2,578*

There were 361 workers' schools and workers' middle schools in 1960 for the purpose of raising workers' general knowledge, with 60,000 adults enrolled.

Culture: At the end of 1960, 139 permanent and 31 mobile movie theatres in operation. The number of movie screenings was more than 30,000 and the movie attendance was more than 11,200,000 persons.

Also, 314 democratic propaganda offices and 18 libraries (with 500,000 books) were operating in the province. Besides these, there are the Provincial Historic Museum and the Cheyang-do Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition Hall in Kanggye.

At the end of 1960, 80,000 persons in the province were enrolled in 1,600 circles of various kinds, engaged in artistic activities.

*individual students

Health: At the end of 1960, 49 hospitals, 51 preventive and sanitary organizations, and 15 cooperative treatment organizations practising eastern medicine were active in the province.

Health facilities and the number of doctors are shown in the following table:

<u>Growth in Health Facilities and the Number of Doctors (%) 1956=100</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Hospitals	128	136
Number of Beds	137	165
Number of Out-patient Treatment Organizations	386	395
Number of Nurseries	7.9 times	8.6 times
Number of Seats	15 times	16 times
Number of Doctors	257	341

HWANGLAE-NAMDO

Capital: Haeju

Administrative Districts: One city, 18 kun, 18 up, 3 labor districts, 420 li, 14 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The province is adjacent to Hwanghae-pukto and Kaesong District on the east, P'yongan-namdo on the north, and is separated by the Han-gang from Kyonggi-do, which is occupied by the American imperialists, to the south.

The topography is high in the northwest and the coastal beaches on the northeast and southeast form low plains. The mountains are mostly hills, and the highest hill is Kuwol-san, with a height of only 954 meters. The average elevation of the province is 200 meters, which is much lower than the average elevation of the country (482 meters). It has one of the highest proportions of level land in the provinces of our country. There are fertile plains in the coastal area, such as Chaeryoag Plain, which has an area of about 50,000 chong-bo.

The coastline is 1,600 kilometers long, with many indentations. South of Changgangot, one can see many bays, such as Haeju-man, which is the biggest in the province, Taedong-man, Kangryong-man, etc.

Shallow water is characteristic of the coast.

The average annual temperature is 10° C., which is the warmest in the northern half of our republic. There are nine hot springs, including Paech'on, Yenan, Sinch'on, etc.

Useful minerals lie underground, such as iron ore, gold-silver ore, lead, zinc, silicon, limestone, etc. In addition, there are chrome ore, barites, monazite rock, graphite, etc.

The Economy

Hwanghae-nando is furnished with advantageous natural condition for widespread, unified development of the peoples' economy to a high level. With these natural geographic characteristics, agriculture begins with the production of grain, but industrial crops, fruit, sericulture, and stock raising have also been developed, and the province occupies an important place in the country's agriculture. In 1960, it had 16.3% of the cultivated area in the country, and produced 19% of the nationwide grain production, which made it second in the country.

Mining, construction materials, and processing of farm products occupy an important place in its industry. In 1960, it produced 3.8% of the total industrial production of the country, 1.6% of the centralized industrial production and 6.9% of the local industrial production. Fishery products include the yellow corvina, lobster, KKANARI, sea cucumber, and hair-tail.

Funds of 31,500,000 won were invested in basic construction in 1960, which were 103% of those in 1959. Of this amount, 78.9% was invested in productive construction and 21.1% in non-productive construction, such as public and housing construction.

Industry: The first five-year plan was completed in terms of total industrial production in less than two years and a half. By June 1959, it had been completed by 116.5%. Total industrial production by national and cooperative organisations was 107% of that planned in 1960, with centralized industry 104% and local industry 108%. At the end of 1960, the five-year plan was over-fulfilled by 188% and total industrial production, which had been expected to increase 4.3 times during the five-year plan, had increased 8.5 times.

Total industrial production by national and cooperative organisations in 1960 was 130% of that in 1959, with centralized industry 122% and local industry 132%. Many new local industrial enterprises were built after the June 1958 plenary meeting. A farm machinery production and repair base was established in 1960 with the construction of the new Haeju Tractor Repair Plant and the Yongyol Farm Machinery Factory.

The share of local industrial production in total industrial production in the province has increased from 50% in 1957 to 54% in 1958, to 77% in 1960.

The diversity of goods produced by local industrial factories and cooperatives has also been rapidly expanded.

The production of daily necessities by local industrial enterprises was 142% of that in 1959, and of processed foodstuffs, 113%. In both cases, the proportion of production done with raw materials from local sources increased 140%.

The production level expected for 1961, the last year of the "1 five-year plan, was surpassed in 1960 by the following products: iron ore, 211% of the plan; limestones, 13.7%; paint, 143%; cement, 103%; farm machinery and tools, 121%; household furniture, 108%; stockings, 3.5 times; underwear, 4.6 times; processed fishery products, 2.3 times; soy sauce, 161%; bean paste, 2.1 times, and edible oil, 101%.

The 1960 fish catch was 16 times that in 1956. The production of salt was 124% as great.

Growth in Production of Principle Products

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Iron Ore	31 times	113
Limestone	314	121
Paint	288	94
Cement	369	115
Farm Machinery and Tools	18 times	199
Slaked Lime	164 times	180
Bricks	127	110
Pottery Necessities	204	320
Textiles	859	175
Stockings	2.6 times	2.3 times
Salt	124	137
Fishery Products	16 times	2.7 times
Processed Fishery Products	15 times	2.3 times
Soy Sauce	336	172
Bean Paste	2.9 times	2.4 times

Agriculture: In 1960 more than 10,000 chongbo of land was cleared or restored to cultivation, raising the local area under cultivation in the province to 310,881 chongbo

Area Under Cultivation (chongbo)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Cultivated Area	302,799	304,116	310,881
Including:			
Paddy Fields	126,347	129,210	129,219
Dry Fields	171,507	168,979	167,988

The land utilization rate increased from 132% in 1959 to 150% in 1960. For land under the management of cooperatives, it increased from 134% to 153%.

Breakdown of Cultivated Area By Type

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	100	100	100
National Management	3.0	9.4	11.8
Including:			
Provincial Management	0.4	0.4	3.6
Cooperative Management	60.0	90.6	88.2
Individual Management	37	-----	-----

The area seeded in 1960 was 113% of that planned, and an increase of 73,439 chongbo over the previous year. The proportion of grain to the total seeded area increased from 86.6% in 1958 to 88.2% in 1960.

There were 1,937 water distribution points and 531 reservoirs at the end of 1960. The total irrigated area in the province was 129,000 chongbo. More than 90% of the paddy field area was furnished with dikes.

Mechanisation of agriculture was pushed forward positively and 2,973 tractors, 179 trucks, and various farm attachments to farm machinery were working in 1960. The total amount of work done by tractors was 2.2 times that in 1959, the amount of land preparation 2.3 times, cultivation 12.7 times, and transport 4.8 times. As a result of the progress in mechanisation, the proportion of traction power supplied by machines increased from 60% in 1959 to 71% in 1960.

The farm machinery workshop network also continued to expand. It grew from eight shops in 1956 to ten shops in 1958, and reached 17 shops in 1960. Technical equipment was also strengthened.

Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings that farm workers should stay on farms and that our labor should be concentrated on agriculture were carried out. Farm labor was supplemented by more than 14,000 persons in 1960 and more than 53,000 farm workers were assigned to agricultural work teams. These work teams were a rational development in conformity with the new environment.

Advanced farming methods were widely introduced. The proportion of cold-bed seedlings to the total area of rice sown was 27.4%. The proportion of dry cotton seedlings raised by withholding nutrients to the total area seeded to cotton was 80%.

Supplies of chemical fertilizer reached 75,000 tons. The amount applied reached 68,000 tons, which was 116% of that in 1956.

The grain harvest in 1960 was more than 70,000 tons more than the previous year, as a result of the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of agriculture and the application of the Chongsan-ni method.

The yield of rice per chongbo in 1960 was 105% of that in 1956. The yields of corn and beans were 114% and 126%, respectively, of the yields in 1959.

The number of cows increased from 45,000 head in 1956 to 68,000 head in 1960. Hogs went from 61,000 to 145,000 head, and sheep and goats from 1,514 to more than 6,800 head. The number of rabbits reached 357,000 in 1960.

Production of livestock products also increased. Production of meat in 1960 was 115% of that in the previous year. Milk production reached 288 kiloliters in 1960 and more than 7,400,000 eggs were produced.

The area in fruit trees and the area in bearing trees were both 117% of the plan in 1960. The fruit harvest was 104% of the plan.

Area in Fruit and Fruit Production

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Area in Fruit Trees (chongbo)	2,285	3,445	17,821
Area in Bearing Trees (chongbo)	1,952	1,984	2,314
Apple Trees Included in the Above	---	1,428	1,485
Fruit Production (tons)	6,681	23,917	24,865
Apples Included in the Above (tons)	5,088	18,795	19,633

The area in mulberry fields in 1960 in the province was 3,900 chongbo, which was 117% of that in 1959 and 3 times that in 1956. Silkworm production was 775 tons, which was 3.8 times that in 1956.

After the victorious completion of the movement for collectivization of agriculture in August 1958, agricultural cooperatives were combined into village units and their scale was greatly expanded.

Breakdown of Agricultural Cooperatives by Size

	<u>1-100 Families</u>	<u>101-300 Families</u>	<u>301-400 Families</u>	<u>401-600 Families</u>	<u>601-1000 Families</u>	<u>More than 1000 Families</u>
1959	---	24.8	18.0	32.5	21.6	3.1
1960	0.8	20.1	20.1	33.8	23.2	2

The material foundation of agricultural cooperatives was further strengthened. Jointly-owned assets of agricultural cooperatives in 1960 were 134% of those in 1959 and 6 times those in 1956.

Agricultural cooperatives carried out 503,936 square meters of productive construction and 205,158 square meters of non-productive construction with their own funds in 1960.

The distribution of grain per member family in 1960 was 111% of that in 1956, and of cash, 162%.

The afforested area under national management in 1960 was 231% of the plan, and that under cooperative management 136%. In 1960, 45,579,000 seedlings were planted on 15,359 chon'bo.

Commerce: The task of supplying merchandise suitable to the increased purchasing power because of the improvement in the life of the workers was carried one step further. The circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organisations reached 146,971,000 won in 1960. In comparative prices, this was 345% of that in 1956 and 637% of that in 1949.

Number of Commercial Outlets
(Stores Under Military Stores Control Bureau and
Ministry of Transportation Excluded)

	1956	1959	1960
Total Number of Commercial Outlets	464	998	907
Stores	395	885	810
Public Feeding Stations	69	113	97

Sales of consumer' goods in 1960 were 353% of the 1956 figure for foodstuffs and 3.8 times the 1956 figure for non-foods.

Society and Culture

Education: In 1960, 16,094,000 won of national funds was expended in the educational sector.

Many new schools were built in 1960, including the Haeju Communist College and the Haeju Agricultural College.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	1956	1957	1960	1961
	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
People's Schools	405	198	422	205
Primary Middle Schools	111	31	321	130
Senior Middle Schools	17	4	19	2
Technical Schools	---	---	90	25
Intermediate Professional Schools	8	2	8	4
Senior Professional Schools	1	0.119	5	0.5
Colleges	---	---	4	2

At the end of 1960, 118,000 workers were studying in worker's schools and worker's middle schools. The number of graduates of all levels was 71,000 in 1960, of which 1,154 were graduates of professional schools and colleges.

Culture: For cultural facilities, the province has one drama theatre and 24 movie theatres with 7,073 seats. The movie attendance was 12,262,000 persons in 1960.

The province also has 19 libraries with 293,000 volumes and 22 clubs.

As for museums, there is the Haaju Historical Museum and the Sinch'on Museum.

Health: A clinic was established in every agricultural village in the province in 1960. The number of in-patient treatment organizations was 172% of that in the previous year, out-patient treatment organizations 164.3%, and the number of doctors 171.6%.

Growth in the Network of Health Facilities

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
In-patient Treatment				
Organisations	24	25	26	36
Number of Beds	680	1,222	1,411	1,950
Out-patient Treatment				
Organisations	163	257	289	451
Doctors (%)	100	163	247	345
Nurseries	11	70	625	643

HWANGHAE-PUKTO

Capital: Sariwon

Administrative Districts: 2 cities, 15 kum, 15 up, 6 labor districts, 31 li, 21 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The province joins Kangwon-do on the east, Hwanghae-namdo on the west, Kaesong District on the south, and P'yongan-namdo on the north.

The topography is a general slope down from the northeast to the southwest.

The forested area is 6.8% of the total area of the province. The mountains are not too high, but there are many mountains and valleys in the province.

The Ahobiryong and Puktae-bong mountain ranges are in this province. The highest point in the province is Haram-san (1,486 meters) in the Puktae-bong range, but there are many mountains over 1,000 meters. The important rivers are Chaeryong-gang, Yesong-gang, and Nam-gang, which is a tributary of the Taedong-gang.

As for valleys, there are the Yesong-gang and Sohung-gang canyons, and the Pagon, Changp'ung, Yonam, gorges, which were formed by subsidence along an earth fault. The plains are mainly located in parts of the valleys of Chaeryong-gang and Yesong-gang.

The plains in the Chaeryong-gang and Yesong-gang valleys contain 80% of the paddy field area of the province, and are very fertile.

Useful minerals are abundant in the province. The important ones are gold, silver, lead, zinc, tungsten, molybdenum, iron ore, limestone, coal, etc. In addition, there are also many rare element minerals.

The average temperature in the province is 9-10° C., and the average annual rainfall ranges from 1,200 millimeters in parts of the Yesong-gang valley to 800-900 millimeters in some western parts of the province.

The Economy

Hwanghae-pukto occupies an important position in the peoples' economy of our country in the fields of ferrous metals and mining, construction materials, and in light industry sufficient to meet local requirements.

Because of the high proportion of dry fields in the province, the raising of dry field grains and industrial crops are important in its agriculture. Fruit raising, sericulture, and stock raising have also been developed to utilize the natural geographical conditions.

The province came behind P'yongan-namdo and Hwanghae-namdo in cotton production in 1960.

Industry: This province has such centralized enterprises as the Manyon and Heldong Mines, the 8 February Madong Cement Plant, and the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, which is a powerful base for iron production in our country. In addition, there are more than 170 local industrial enterprises. Encouraged by the on-the-spot guidance of the Premier at factories and enterprises such as the Hwanghae Iron Foundry, all the workers put up a positive struggle and overfulfilled the plan for total industrial production in the province by 101% in 1960. This was 110% of that in 1959 and 5.8 times that in 1956. During the first five-year plan centralized industrial production increased 4.6 times and local industrial production, 8.2 times.

During the first five-year plan, total industrial production increased at an average annual rate of 55%. The production level estimated for 1961 in the five-year plan was surpassed by 1.6 times in 1960. The industrial enterprises in the province are producing the total industrial output during the postwar three-year plan in only 128 days. The main industrial products of the province are various non-ferrous metals, pig iron, steel, cement, textiles, etc. In 1960, 250, 000 tons of pig iron, 280,000 tons of steel, more than 600,000 tons of

Cement, more than 2,800,000 meters of textiles, more than 750,000 pairs of stockings, more than 550,000 suits of underwear, 5,000 kiloliters of soy sauce, and 6,800 tons of bean paste were produced.

Growth in Production of Principal Industrial Products

	<u>1960/1959</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Sized Slate	---	302
Pig Iron	108	---
Steel	117	341
Cement	115	465
Stockings	373	---
Soy Sauce	125	380
Bean Paste	203	246

Local industry in the province was rapidly developed after the decisions of the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee. At the end of 1960, there were 174 local industrial enterprises, an increase of more than 100 over the end of June 1958. Following the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of local industrial enterprises, the share of local industry in the total industrial production of the province increased from 32% in 1956 to 45% in 1960. The output of industrial products by local industrial enterprises also increased markedly. The production of textiles in 1960 was double that in 1959, underwear production was 2.6 times as great, and stockings, 3.7 times. More than 1,400 kinds of mass consumer goods were produced in local industrial enterprises in 1960, which was an increase of 600 kinds over 1959.

Agriculture: More than 14,000 chongbo of land were newly cleared and expanded in 1960. The area under cultivation in the province at the end of 1960 was more than 207,000 chongbo, including more than 33,000 chongbo of paddy fields and more than 174,000 chongbo of dry fields (or 81% of the area under cultivation).

The area under cultivation in 1960 was 102% of that in 1956.

The area under cultivation by each type of management is shown in the following table:

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total	100	100	100
National Management	2.8	4.0	6.7
Cooperative Management	61.9	95.9	91.5
Individual Management	34.7	---	---
Other	0.6	0.1	1.8

The total seeded area in the province in 1960 increased more than 47,000 chongbo over 1959, and the area seeded to grain increased more than 80,000 chongbo.

The total seeded area in 1960 was 129%, and the area seeded to grain was 115%, of that in 1956. The area seeded to paddy rice was 113%, to wheat 107%, to corn 114%, to beans 158%, of that in 1956. The area planted to cotton was 233% of that in 1956.

The proportion of the area sown to paddy rice and corn, the most important crops, to the total area sown to grain increased from 48% in 1959 to 51% in 1960. The land utilization rate increased to 172% in 1960.

Construction of the large-scale Ojidon Irrigation Works, which has an irrigation capacity of 33,000 chongbo, and the irrigation works for the agricultural cooperatives themselves, was pushed forward in 1960. The irrigated area in the province in 1960 reached 36,000 chongbo, which was 160% of that in 1956.

Mechanization of agriculture was also pushed forward in 1960. New farm machinery workshops were established in the kuns of Suan, Kunch'on, Hossan, and Koksan. The number of tractors in the province reached 1,032, which was 4.3 times the number in 1956. In addition, 3,600 units of attachments to farm machines were engaged in field work in 1960.

The amount of work done by tractors in 1960 (in terms of area) was 163% of that in 1959. Cultivation was 183%, harvesting work was 136%, threshing was 3.8 times as great, and transport was 3.3 times as great, as 1959. In 1960, 96% of the plowing, 67% of the soil preparation, 67% of the seeding, and 69% of the threshing was done by motive or animal power.

Advanced farming techniques were widely introduced in 1960, along with mechanization and irrigation. As a result, the crop was 1.3 times as great as in 1959.

The 1960 paddy rice crop was 113%, wheat 129%, corn 110%, beans 122%, and vegetables 180%, of that in 1956.

There were 304 agricultural cooperatives in the province at the end of 1960. The number of farm families per cooperative increased from 73 before the unification of cooperatives into the village unit to more than 360. The cultivated area per cooperative increased from more than 130 chongbo to more than 620 chongbo in the same period.

Breakdown of Agricultural Cooperatives by Size (%)

	1958 Before Unification	1960
Up to 50 families	56	--
51 to 100 families	36	12
101 to 200 families	8	31
201 to 300 families	--	26
301 to 400 families	--	20
401 to 500 families	--	5
More than 500 families	--	6

The material and technical foundation of the agricultural cooperatives was also strengthened, the jointly-owned assets of cooperatives increased, and the share in the distribution to members was systematically increased. The share of grain distribution in 1960 was 150%, and the share in cash distribution was 136% of that in 1956.

The many mountainous areas in the province were utilized to advantage for stock raising, which was rapidly developed. The number of Korean cows in 1960 was 1.4 times that in 1956, milk cows 3.4 times, hogs 2.1 times, sheep and goats 1.5 times, poultry 1.6 times, rabbits 1.4 times, and honeybees 2 times.

The area in fruit trees in 1960 was 6,757 chongbo, or 8.4 times that in 1956. Apple production increased three-fold in the same period, to 9,538 tons.

The area of mulberry fields increased 3,000 chongbo during the five-year plan, to 4,847 chongbo in 1960. Production of cocoons was 962 tons in 1960 which was about 2.4 times that in 1956. Afforestation was developed as a mass movement and as a result, 43,784,000 saplings were planted on 11,908 chongbo.

Commerce: There were 740 commercial outlets in the province at the end of 1960, including 644 stores and 96 eating places. The number of commercial outlets in 1960 was 2.2 times that in 1956, of stores 21.6, and of eating places 2.3 times as great.

The circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organizations in 1960 was 101% of that in 1959 and 357% of that in 1956. Sales of important goods per capita in 1960 were 267% of that in 1959 for vegetables, 118% for meat, 130% for soy sauce, 116% for textiles, and 115% for ready-made clothing.

Society and Culture

Education: The number of common schools and students increased strikingly during the first five-year plan when the intermediate professional school system was put into effect.

Following the policy of the party to strengthen technical talent, new technical schools were established in 1958.

	Number of Schools and Number of Students			
	1956 - 1957	1960 - 1961	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
Peoples' Schools	310	113	305	67
Primary Middle Schools	99	24	230	77
Senior Middle Schools	13	3	15	2
Technical Schools	---	---	59	16
Intermediate Professional Schools	8	2	8	3
Colleges	1	0.4	3	1.8

Culture: There were 24 movie theatres in the province with 6,700 seats at the end of 1960. Besides these, 36 mobile movie theatres were active.

The number of movie theatres in 1960 was 1.4 times that in 1956, and the number of seats 1.2 times. The moving audience doubled during the same period. At the end of 1960, there was one drama theatre and one museum in the province and 19 clubs, more than 330 democratic propaganda offices, and 16 libraries were devoted to the work of enlightenment of the citizens.

Health: There were 27 hospitals in the province at the end of 1960, with 1,900 beds. In addition, there were 304 out-patient treatment organizations and 397 simple clinics to minister to the health needs of the people. The number of hospitals in 1960 was 4 times that in 1956 and the number of beds, 1.8 times, the number of out-patient treatment organizations about 3 times, and the number of simple clinics more than 3 times. In the same period, the number of doctors increased 2.1 times. The number of nurseries increased to more than 1,800 which was 95 times that in 1956.

KANOWON-DO

Capital: Wonsan.

Administrative Districts: One city, 16 kun, 16 up, 3 labor districts, 414 li, and 31 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The province faces the Eastern Sea on the east, joins Hwanghae-pukto on the north, Hwanghae-pukto and Ryangggi-do on the west, and is divided by the demilitarized zone from

Gyeonggi-do and the southern part of Kangwon-do, which are under the control of the American imperialists. The T'aebaek mountain range, which is the backbone of our country, is on the east, and the Anobiryong and Masikryong ranges are in the area bordering P'yongan-namdo and Hwanghae-pukto. Of the total area of the province, 85.7% is mountains.

The T'aebaek mountain range divides the province into two districts, the Yongdong and Yongso Districts. The Yongso District is lower than the Yongdong District and the greater part of the province is in the Yongso District.

The beautiful scenery of Kumgang-san is in the T'aebaek mountain range, as well as hill 1,211, hill 351, and hill 854, which were hills defended by the blood of the brave soldiers of the Peoples' Army at the time of the war for liberation of our fatherland.

The main rivers are the Pukhan-gang, Imjin-gang, Tokchi-gang in Ch'onnae-kun, Namdae-ch'on in Anbyon-kun, Nam-gang in Kosong-kun, etc.

There is a great difference in temperature between east and west and between north and south. The rainfall is ample, usually over 1,100 millimeters.

Many useful minerals are underground. The principal ones are anthracite, brown coal, tungsten, molybdenum, manganese, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, gold, silver, lead, zinc, graphite, iron sulfides, barites, nephelite, asbestos, etc.

The Economy

In 1960, this province produced 5% of the total industrial production and 5.8% of the grain in our country. Beginning with the natural economic conditions of the province, it was decided to rapidly increase industrial production of metals, construction materials, and marine products, and agricultural production of grain and livestock, and push forward with construction of farm villages and cities.

To accomplish this, the planned investment for basic construction in each sector of the peoples' economy in the province was overfulfilled by 176.4% due to the rapid development of the peoples' economy.

Of this investment, 71.6% was invested in productive construction and 28.4% in housing facilities and cultural and public welfare facilities.

The five-year plan was overfulfilled by 100.4% in terms of total industrial production by the end of June 1959, which was less than two and one half years of the plan. The tasks for the 1960 buffer period were also successfully carried out.

Industry: A base of local industry was established during the five-year plan for the development of the peoples' economy. After

At the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, a total of 160 new local industrial factories were built including 48 daily necessities factories, 15 spinning mills, 11 paper factories, 27 foodstuffs factories and 16 farm tool factories. At the end of 1960, there were 98 local industrial enterprises with 60 production cooperatives in the province.

Following this leaping development of productive capacity, the average annual increase in industrial production by national and cooperative organizations was 46.4%. Productive capacity in 1960 was 135.5% of that in 1959, 3.4 times that in 1949, and 4.5 times that in 1956. Local industrial production had an amazing growth of 8.9 times during the five-year plan. The total industrial production scheduled for the five-year plan was overfulfilled by 147.5% at the end of 1960.

Growth in Total Industrial Production
(1956=100)

	1958	1960
Total Industrial Production	235	454
Centralized Industry	196	312
Local Industry	354	895
Including: Production Cooperatives	---	13 times

Following the heightened role of local industry in the industry of the province, the share of local industrial production in total industrial production increased from 25% in 1956 to 49% in 1960.

Local sources of raw materials were studied and utilized widely in local industry. As a result, 72.6% of the local industrial production was produced using local sources of raw materials. The number of different manufactured products reached 1,345 in 1960.

Production of the principal industrial products of the province increased markedly in 1960. Coal production was 139% of that in 1959, freight cars 186%, carts 149.8%, railway cars 181%, tiles 306%, logs 107%, various kinds of pottery 217%, soy sauce 122%, bean paste 179%, candy 257%, edible oils 179.6%, textiles 165%, stockings 125%, and underwear 206%. Cement production was 2.5 times that in 1956, coal 3.7 times, logs 3.1 times, soy sauce 3.5 times, bean paste 1.9 times, textiles 2.3 times, and stockings 2.6 times.

The total fish catch in 1960 was 132.8 times that in 1956. Marine products produced by shallow sea culture in 1960 included more than 11,000 tons of oysters, more than 2,100 tons of seaweed, and many other products such as tangle and sea cucumber.

Young people began to go to sea after on-the-spot guidance by Premier Kim Il-song, and as a result, the proportion of young fishermen increased from 45.2% in the previous year to 51.6% in 1960.

Agriculture: The province has 7.6% of the total cultivated area in our country. More than 16,900 changbo of cultivated land were restored, cleared, and expanded. The total cultivated area at the end of 1960 was 103% of that in 1956; the area of paddy fields was 101.3% and dry fields 103.5% of the figures in 1956.

There were far-reaching changes in the cultivated areas under different types of management after the collectivization of agriculture during the five-year plan.

Breakdown of Cultivated Area by Type of Management (%)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Cultivated Area	100	100	100
National Management	8.9	8.3	7.5
Including: Provincial Management	1.8	0.9	4.0
Cooperative Management	63.7	91.7	92.5
Individual Management	25.9	-----	-----
Other	1.5	-----	-----

Breakdown of Cultivated Area by Type of Land

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Cultivated Area	100	100	100
Paddy Fields	25.4	26.1	25
Dry Fields	74.6	73.9	75

The area seeded to grain was 106.7% of that planned in 1960, and an increase of more than 56,700 changbo over the previous year. The total seeded area was increased by more than 33,000 changbo over 1959.

Great strides were also made in the technical revolution of agriculture.

The total irrigated area at the end of 1960 was 10.8 times that in 1956. In this one year, the irrigated area increased by more than 2,800 changbo.

All farm villages in the province are electrified and the level and range of use of electric power in agricultural construction and production were rapidly raised and expanded.

Great results were achieved in the mechanisation of agriculture.

Mechanization of Agriculture (1956=100)

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower)	102	311	361
Number of Motor Vehicles	118	321	11 times
Land Area Worked by Tractors	137	374	699
Including:			
Flowing	132	236	257
Land Preparation	162	201	443
Transport	138	698	35 times
Threshing	129	432	871

The amount of chemical fertilizer applied in 1960 was 5.6 times that in the previous year and the amount of insecticides supplied was 2.3 times as great.

In 1960, the grain harvest was 145.8% of that in the previous year and the yield per chongbo was 121.8% of that in 1956.

Increase in Grain Harvest

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Grain Harvest	100	126
Including: Paddy Rice	100	117
Corn	100	153
Average Yield of Grain per Chengbo	100	122
Including: Paddy Rice	100	117
Corn	100	126

Stock raising also developed strikingly. In order to develop stock raising during the five-year plan, more than 33,400 chongbo of grazing land and more than 7,900 chongbo of pasture were set aside.

The number of Korean cows and milk cows in 1960 was more than 1,600 head, which was 103.9% of that in 1959. Rabbit raising was widely carried out, with the result that their numbers increased 9.4 times between 1956 and 1960. The proportion of fur rabbits reached 26.7%.

Growth in Numbers of Livestock (1956=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Korean Cows	138	142
Including:		
Korean Cows Owned by National and Provincial Farms	245	265
Korean Cows Owned by Agricultural Cooperatives	254	259
Hogs	---	218
Including:		
Hogs Owned by National and Provincial Farms	145	203
Hogs Owned by Agricultural Cooperatives	887	774
Hogs Owned by Other Farmers	193	160

As for the production of livestock products, production of meat in 1960 was 116.7% of that in the previous year, milk 114.3% and honey 2.5 times as great.

Increase in Production of Livestock Products (1956=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Meat	11.3 times	12.6 times
Milk	15.4 times	21.7 times
Eggs	---	14.4 times

The area in apple trees in 1960 was 5,755 chongbo, which was 10.7% of that in the previous year. The planned production of fruit for the year was overfulfilled by 115.9% which was 4.7 times that in 1956 and 14.9% of that in 1958.

The work of unification was carried out in a few days after the completion of the collectivization of agriculture in August 1958, and the material and technical foundation of the agricultural cooperatives was strengthened.

Collectivization of Agriculture and Increase in Size of Cooperatives

	No. of Co-operatives	Cultivated Area per Cooperative (Chongbo)	Number of Families per Cooperative	Proportion of Total Farm Families Enrolled in Agricultural Cooperatives	
				1955	1956
	1,092	70	79	52.7	82.2
	1,229	83	66		

Collectivisation of Agriculture and Increase in Size of Cooperatives
(con't.)

No. of Co-operatives	Cultivated Area per Cooperative (Chongbo)	Number of Families per Cooperative	Proportion of Total Farm Families Enrolled in Agricultural Cooperatives
1958	399	324	192
1960	394	340	190

The jointly-owned assets of agricultural cooperatives at the end of 1960 were 7.4 times those in 1958. Total assets were more than 36,060,000 won, or an average of 482 won per member family. The share distribution was also systematically increased because of the increase in agricultural production.

Growth in Distribution per Family in Agricultural Cooperatives (1958=100)

	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Millet</u>	<u>Cash</u>
1958	101.4	141.1	124.1
1960	138.9	186.7	275.9

The work of afforestation, flood control, and the creation of commercial forests was successfully carried out. In 1960, more than 1,400 chongbo of windbreaks and 16,500 chongbo of commercial forests were created by the planting of 107,000 saplings.

Commerce: The circulation of retail goods by national and co-operative organizations in 1960 was 102.8% of that in the previous year, and that circulated by the retail network increased 103.5%.

Growth in Circulation of Retail Goods
(1958=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Circulation of Retail Goods	202.7	258.1	294
Including:			
National Commerce	305.8	440.3	474.2
Cooperative Commerce	140.4	121.1	119.8

Growth in the Retail Network

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number of Retail Outlets	420	510	582
Stores	351	708	785
Public Feeding Stations	69	102	97

In the cities, upa, and labor districts of the province at the end of 1960, there were ten direct sales stores for local industry and 14 direct sales stores for agricultural cooperatives.

During the five-year plan to develop the peoples' economy, the material and cultural standard of living of the people was rapidly improved and supplies of principal goods per capita also increased markedly.

Growth in Supplies of Principal Goods per Capita
(1956=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Meat	600	900
Soy Sauce	133	238
Bean Paste	97	175
Textiles	103	119
Footwear	125	133
Ready-made Clothing	200	400

Society and Culture

Education: More than 1,568,000 won in national funds was expended in 1960 in the educational sector. In this year, 60 new schools of various levels were built in the province with a floor area of more than 68,000 square meters. These were built with both national funds and funds of agricultural cooperatives.

Following the policy of the Korean Labor Party to strengthen the fostering of technical talent, four new colleges and 13 new technical schools were built in 1960. There were 671 schools of all levels with more than 156,000 students in the province in 1960.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1956 - 1957</u>		<u>1960 - 1961</u>	
	No. of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)	No. of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
Peoples' Schools	318	102	344	60
Primary Middle Schools	132	26	224	68
Senior Middle Schools	14	4	16	2
Technical Schools	---	---	65	18
Intermediate Professional Schools	8	8	12	4

Number of Schools and Number of Students (con't.) 7

	<u>1956 - 1957</u>	<u>1960 - 1961</u>
	Number of No. of Students <u>Schools</u> (thousands)	Number of No. of Students <u>Schools</u> (thousands)
Senior Professional Schools	---	4
Colleges	1	6
	1.7	4.4
	0.47	4.4

Culture: There were 30 movie theatres in the province in 1960. The number of movie theaters increased 2.3 times during the first five-year plan and the number of seats likewise increased 2.3 times.

Movie attendance in 1960 was 9,965,000 persons or 2.2 times that in 1956. There is a historical museum and a provincial library in the province. There is one library in each kun. In 1960, the libraries in the province had 409,000 volumes, which was an increase of 16,000 over the previous year.

In 1960, 6,625 mass culture circles of various kinds were active, with 87,000 workers enrolled.

Health: More than 895,000 won in national funds was invested in the health sector in 1960. The total number of treatment and preventive organizations was 460 in 1960, which was 1.6 times that in the previous year. The number of out-patient treatment organizations in 1960 was 2.1 times as great as in the previous year.

Growth in Numbers of Treatment and Preventive
Organizations (Actual Numbers)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Number of Treatment and Preventive Organizations	128	224	460
Number of In-patient Treatment Organizations	22	24	21
Number of Out-patient Treatment Organizations	106	200	439
Number of Beds	795	1,145	1,495
Number of Doctors (%)	100	164	518

There were 578 nurseries in the province in 1960 for the care of children, which was 2.5 times as many as in 1959.

HAMGYONG-NAMDO AND HAMHUNG-SI

Capital: Hamhung.

Administrative Districts: One directly-controlled city, ten cities and districts, 23 kun, 23 up, 16 labor districts, 523 li, 55 dong.

Terrain and Topography: Many mountains and small plains characterise the general topography of this province.

The province is separated from Hamgyong-pukto on the north by a border in the Mach'onyong mountain range. It also adjoins Yanggang-do on the north, Chagang-do and P'yongan-namdo on the west, and Kangwon-do on the south. To the east, it faces the Eastern Sea.

The Pujonryong mountain range, which is an extension of the Hamgyong mountain range, stretches from northeast to southwest. The Kaema Plateau is to the north of this mountain range. The Nangnim and Puktae-bong mountain ranges are in the west where this province joins Chagang-do and P'yongan-namdo.

Since the Pujonryong and Nangnim mountain ranges are very near the coast, Puktae-ch'on, Namdae-ch'on, Songch'on-gang, Kumjin-gang, and Yonghung-gang, the principal rivers flowing down the slope to the Eastern Sea, have narrow beds, limited drainage areas, and comparatively limited flows.

The province has the Changjin Reservoir, which is a famous artificial lake in our country and the well known second natural lake in our country.

The coastline is most widely developed on the coast of the Eastern Sea. The great majority of the coast is on the Tongchon-man, the biggest bay in our country, and such large bays as Yonghung-man, Hamhung-man, and I'cajo-man. There are also many small bays with convenient harbor facilities.

Marine resources are abundant along the coast. Adjoining the Eastern Sea are the Hamhung plain, which is the largest, Yonghung plain, and Tanch'on plain.

There are many underground resources, including coal, brown coal, anthracite, iron ore, tungsten, magnesite, graphite, cobalt, apatite, and mica.

The Economy

This province is known as the province with the most developed industry, but agriculture also occupies a proper place in the economy.

The principal industrial sectors in this province are electric power, mining, chemicals, fisheries, etc. In addition, non-ferrous metals, machine building, coal mining, construction materials, light industry, etc., were rapidly developed during the five-year plan.

In the field of agriculture, this province not only is the greatest grain production area on the east coast, but also produces

more fruit than any other province in the northern half of our republic. In 1960, this province had 10.1% of the cultivated area and produced 10.6% of the grain in our country.

While the main concern during the five-year plan was productive construction, housing facilities and cultural and public welfare facilities were widely built. During the first five-year plan, the province invested 58% of its investment in construction in productive construction.

The productive capacity of the province's industry was rapidly developed as a result of the successful completion of the five-year plan. It is now producing the output of the highest pre-war year, 1949, in only three months.

Industry: Hamgyong-namdo overfulfilled the first five-year plan in terms of total industrial production by 126% by the end of 1959. Industrial production in 1960 was 102.3% of that planned, with centralised industry 106% and local industry 100.9%.

Industrial production in the province in 1960 was 117% of that in the previous year, 317% of that in 1956, and 3.6 times that in the pre-war year of 1949.

Growth in Total Industrial Production (%)

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Industry As a Whole	3.2 times	117
National Industry	2.9 times	118
Cooperative Industry	6 times	114

The majority of basic construction carried out in the province during the first five-year plan was in the industrial sector. The Hungnam Ammonium Nitrate Factory, the Hungsang Ceramics Factory, the Pongung Dyestuffs Factory, and a vinylon factory with annual production of 6,000 tons were built and put into operation.

After the June 1958 plenary meeting of the party central committee, many construction materials factories were built, including the Hamhung Household Furniture Factory and the Hamhung Concrete Factory. Also, many new local industrial factories were built including a combined corn products factory with a capacity of 32,000 tons, a combined machine factory, and the Hamhung Farm Machinery Factory. In 1960, there were 362 local industrial enterprises, an average distribution of 11 for each city and kum.

Following the rapid development of local industry, its production also increased rapidly. Total local industrial production in 1960 was 11 times that in 1956 and the proportion of local industrial production in the total industrial production of the province increased from 13% to 50% in the same period.

Growth in Production of Principal Local Industrial Products

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>1960 Production</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Farm Machinery	1,000 won	8,443	27 times
Weeders	each	16,187	415 times
Ox Carts	each	5,157	48 times
Underwear	1,000 sets	1,759	405
Processed Wine	kiloliters	1,093	---
Soy Sauce	kiloliters	9,908	170
Bean Paste	ton	13,305	152

Agriculture: The total area under cultivation in the province in 1960 was more than 194,000 chongbo, an increase of 6,000 chongbo over 1959. The total seeded area was 109% of that in 1959. The area seeded to grain in 1960 was 138% of that in the previous year, paddy rice 102%, and corn 164%. The area seeded to vegetables increased 130% in the same period. In 1960, the province had 9.9% of the total seeded area of the country and 9.4% of the area seeded to grain.

The material and technical foundation of agriculture was markedly strengthened during the five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period.

The spread of irrigation was basically completed within a year and a half after the decisions of the September 1958 plenary meeting of the Labor Party Central Committee. The irrigation work finished, such as the Manam, Yonp'ung, Kagog, and Ch'usang Reservoirs, was 23 times that completed during the entire reign of the Japanese imperialists. Electrification was successfully carried out together with the spread of irrigation, and every village in the province was electrified.

Mechanization of agriculture was also basically completed. The number of tractors in the province in 1960 was 143% of that in the previous year, and there were 16 times as many trucks, weeders were 161%, seeders 257%, plows 120%, and ensilage cutters 326% of these figures in the previous year.

In 1960, a total of 839 tractors (in terms of 15 horsepower) were engaged in field work, including 559,396 chongbo of plowing, which was 125% of that in the previous year. Field work by tractors accounted for 74% of the area possible to plow in the province.

The majority of transport work was mechanized, including the transport of crops and the spreading of manure.

The farm labor force in the province increased by more than 21,900 persons in 1960, and the number of cooperative members increased 109%. The non-productive labor force in cooperatives was reduced and placed on productive work. As a result, the proportion of farm laborers to the total membership of cooperatives increased from 56% in 1959 to 86.6% in 1960.

The teachings of Premier Kim Il-song at Ch'ongsan-ni were accepted and labor capacity was concentrated on farming. As a result, grain production in 1960 was 113.5% of that in 1959 in spite of very unfavorable weather conditions in 1960. The yield of paddy rice increased from 3,103 kilograms per chongbo in 1956 to 3,289 in 1960.

Stock raising also developed markedly.

Growth in Numbers of Livestock (Number of head at the end of the year)

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Milk Cows	420	533
Korean Cows	86,260	139
Hogs	126,638	255
Sheep	15,993	123
Goats	16,179	252

Increase in Production of Livestock Products

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Meat	241	167
Milk	54 times	---
Eggs	308	121
Wool	265	113
Honey	948	279

More than 13,300 chongbo were in orchards in the province in 1960, including 11,165 chongbo in apples. (In 1956, there were 3,913 chongbo). The area in apple trees in 1960 was 11,200 chongbo and the yield per chongbo was 18.6 tons. The 1960 fruit crop was 109% of that in 1959, or more than 70,000 tons. The apple crop increased from 17,099 tons in 1956 to 67,008 tons in 1960.

Sericulture also developed rapidly. The area in mulberry fields increased from 2,425 chongbo in 1956 to 6,555 chongbo in 1960. In the same period, the production of cocoons increased from 701 tons to 1,330 tons. The province ranks third in the country in cocoon production.

The collectivization of agriculture was victoriously completed at the end of August 1958. Based on the natural intention of the farmers, 1,830 agricultural cooperatives were combined into 544 in October 1958, increasing the size of cooperatives.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
1 - 100 Families	1,740	55	43
101 - 200 Families	187	148	159
201 - 400 Families	40	341	282
401 - 600 Families	---	---	54
601 - 1000 Families	---	---	3
More than 1,000 Families	---	---	1
Total	1,967	544	542

The area under cultivation per cooperative expanded from 72 chongbo in 1956 to 355 chongbo in 1960.

The jointly-owned reserve funds of agricultural cooperatives in the province as of the end of 1960 were 435% of those in 1956.

Following the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of agricultural cooperatives, they did a great deal of productive construction with their own funds. In 1960 alone, their productive construction included 97 dong of drying rooms, 35 dong of silkworm raising rooms, 114 dong of warehouses, 1,184 dong of livestock stalls, and 23 brick and roof tile factories. Also, cultural and public welfare facilities were built, including 353 class-rooms, nine dong of clinics, and 81 dong of nurseries.

The share distribution of agricultural cooperatives continued to increase annually. The average share of grain per family in 1960 was more than 134% of that in 1959 on a provincial basis, and the share of cash was 237% of that in 1959. A large share of the cash distribution to cooperative members was income from side jobs. The total income from side jobs reached 73,020,000 won in 1960.

Commerce: Circulation of retail goods by national and cooperative organisations was 107% of that planned in 1960. The circulation of retail goods in 1960 was 325% of that in 1956 and 109.6% of that in 1959 in comparative prices.

In 1960, 26.3% of the local commercial circulation in 1960 was done by cooperative organizations.

Growth in the Number of Commercial Outlets

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Number of Stores	742	1,114	1,202
Number of Public Feeding Stations	135	201	207

Per capita sales of principal goods to residents of the province in 1960 as a percentage of that in the previous year were as

follows: cotton textiles, 124%; silk, 133%; underwear, 154%; stockings, 144%; tobacco, 134%; coal, 116%; soy sauce, 126%; bean paste, 146%; vegetables, 129%; fruit, 122%; meat, 101%; bread and cake, 296%; and milk, 113%.

Society and Culture

Education: During the first five-year plan, three new colleges were built in the province, making a total of five as of 1960. There are more than 1,100 schools of all levels with more than 362,000 students. Preparations to put into effect an educational system for technical training were widely carried out.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1956-1957</u>	<u>1960-1961</u>
People's Schools	525	568
Students (thousands)	209	132
Primary Middle Schools	172	371
Students (thousands)	65	151
Senior Middle Schools	24	26
Students (thousands)	10	6
Technical Schools	---	122
Students (thousands)	---	47
Intermediate Professional Schools	17	29
Students (thousands)	6	10
Senior Technical and Professional Schools	---	4
Number of Students	---	462
Colleges	2	5
Daytime Students (thousands)	1.8	6.8

In addition to the above, more than 2,700 students are studying in 15 technical and professional schools at night.

In 1960, the distribution of people's schools was 1.1 per village. Also, there were 14.2 primary middle schools and 5.1 advanced professional schools (including technical schools) per kun. There were 188 kindergartens in the province at the end of 1960.

Culture: Cultural facilities of various kinds also increased in the province during the five-year plan.

At the end of 1960, a provincial art theatre with 800 seats was operating and there were also 56 permanent movie theatres (including factory theatres) and 56 mobile movie theatres.

In addition, 570 Korean Labor Party Historical Research Rooms were operating, together with many democratic propaganda offices.

Also, the province has a provincial historical museum and a provincial library, with 3,979 relics and supplementary materials, and 25 city, kun, and college libraries with 627,000 volumes.

In the province in 1960, 7,947 circles were operating with more than 173,600 persons enrolled for music, dancing, drama, etc.

Health: The total number of treatment and preventive organizations was 118% of that in 1959.

Growth of the Treatment and Preventive Network

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total of Treatment and Preventive Organizations	178	376	639
Number of In-patient Treatment Organizations	41	45	56
Number of Out-patient Treatment Organizations	137	331	583
Number of Beds	2,737	2,934	4,215
Number of Doctors (%)	100	105	184

In 1960, 764 nurseries were operating in the province, which was more than 38 times the number in 1956.

HAMYONG-PUKTO AND CH'ONJIN-SI

Capital: Ch'ongjin-si.

Administrative Districts: One directly-controlled city, one city, 18 kun, 18 up, 16 labor districts, 345 li, and 41 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The topography is generally high. The Hamgyong mountain range area, which extends to the northeast from the Mach'uryong mountain range, is particularly high. In the Hamgyong range, the highest area is around Kwanmo-hong (2,541 meters), with an average elevation of 2,000 meters. The elevation gradually becomes lower as one goes to the northeast, becoming about 1,000 meters near the Tuman-gang. There are steep slopes on the east side of the Hamgyong range. On the northwest side, a sloping plateau, the Paengmu Plateau, reaches all the way to Paektu-san. The mountainous areas of Hamgyong-pukto have abundant forest resources, and the Paengmu Plateau area is the area with the most abundant forest reserves in our country.

The principal rivers are the Tuman-gang and its tributaries, which are the Sohungdansu, the Sodusu, the Yomnonsu, the Songch'onsu, the Hoeryong-ch'on and the Oryong-ch'on. Also, there are the rivers which arise on the southeast slope of the Hamgyong mountain range and flow into the Eastern Sea, which are the Susong-ch'on, Orang-ch'on, Nandae-ch'on, Immyong-ch'on, etc. These rivers have many rapids, so

they are not important in river transport, but they are much used to float down logs and for irrigation. They have great importance as hydro-electric resources.

The climatic zones are divided by the Hamgyong mountain range. There are great differences between the northwest and southeast. North and west of the Hamgyong range, there is a continental climate, since the influence of the ocean is slight. This area has the lowest rainfall in our country (500-600 millimeters per year). East and south of the Hamgyong range, the influence of the ocean is strong and there is small variation in temperature. Here, the average annual temperature is 7-8° C. and the rainfall is 600-700 millimeters.

Hamgyong-pukto has the strongest winds in our country. The Unggi area is representative of this.

There are abundant underground resources including coal, iron ore, magnesite ore, graphite, mica, kaolin clays, cobalt ore, chrome ore, molybdenum ore, nephelite, gold and silver ore, lead-zinc-copper ore, etc.

The coasts, rivers, lakes, etc. of Hamgyong-pukto have abundant marine resources including fish at the surface and in the depths.

The Economy

This province has become an important industrial base in our country.

Based on the natural economic conditions of the province, the following tasks were proposed during the five-year plan for development of the peoples' economy: expansion and development of heavy industry, including metallurgy, mining, coal, machinery, electric power, chemicals, etc.; rapid development of agriculture in conformity with the local climate, together with the rapid development of light industry; and strengthening of the material and technical foundation of the fisheries industry and a rapid increase in its production.

To accomplish these tasks, 203,026,000 won in basic construction funds were invested in all sectors of the peoples' economy in the province during the five-year plan. Of this amount, 82.8% was devoted to productive construction and 17.2% to non-productive construction.

The five-year plan was overfulfilled in two and a half years in terms of total industrial production, and the tasks of the buffer period were also successfully completed.

Industry: Hamgyong-pukto is an area with a developed iron and coal industry, a ferrous metallurgy industry, shipbuilding industry, construction materials industry, forestry products industry, fishing industry, pulp and paper industry, and artificial fiber industry. The components of the industrial production sector are many and varied. The metallurgical industry is not only the largest industry in the province, but occupies an important place nationally.

During the five-year plan, Hamgyong-pukto was transformed into a key industrial base of our country. A large modern base of metallurgical industry was built in Hamgyong-pukto, including the Kimch'ak Iron Foundry, which has two blast furnaces and a coke oven, with a capacity of more than 300,000 tons each, and an electric furnace with a capacity of 400,000 tons; the Songjin Steel Mill, which produces more than 330 kinds of steel, including high-speed steel; and the Ch'ongjin Steel Mill, which is in complete charge of the production of granulated iron in our country. The metallurgical industry is more than 90% mechanised. Advanced technical equipment was placed in the anthracite coal production base, which has promising reserves of billions of tons, and in the magnetic iron ore base, which has reserves of 1,100,000,000 tons. A machine industry base, which was almost non-existent in the past, was strongly built.

At present, there are 22 local machine factories and modern centralized machine factories in the province, such as the Ch'ongjin Combined Machine Factory.

Also, a chemical industry base was reconstructed and expanded with new techniques, beginning with the Ch'ongjin Chemical Fiber Factory, which has a productive capacity of 30,000 tons, and including the Yongan and Aoji Chemical Factories.

After the June 1958 plenary meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, a total of 109 new local industrial factories were built in the province, including 16 farm machinery and farm tool factories, a chemical factory, 14 construction materials factories, seven pottery factories, seven paper factories, 18 spinning mills, ten cultural goods and sundries factories, 19 food processing plants, and other factories.

Following the development of productive capacity, total industrial production in the province in 1960 by national and cooperative organizations was 122.6% of that in 1959, 677% of that in the pre-war year of 1949, and 317% of that in 1956. Local industrial production in the province grew 18.4 times in the period 1957-1960.

Growth in Industrial Production
(1956=100)

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Industrial Production	275	317
Centralised Industry	175	265
Local Industry	352	835

Following the establishment and strengthening of a local industrial base in the province, the share of local industry in the total industrial production of the province increased to 30% in 1960.

Of the total local industrial production in the province in 1960, 70.2% was made from local sources of raw materials. The number of different products produced by local industry reached more than 7,200 in 1960.

Growth in Production of Principal Products (%)

<u>Product</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Coal	2.8 times	117
Steel	4.7 times	197
Pig Iron	2.9 times	133
Granulated Iron	3.6 times	---
Graphite	238	121
Magnetic Iron Ore	266	119.6
Coke	202	102
Limestone	556	119

The total fish catch in 1960 was 1.7 times as great as in 1956.

Agriculture: The principal grain crops of the province are rice, corn, beans, barley, etc. Potatoes are one of the important crops. The most important potato raising area in our country extends from this province into Yanggang-do. The principal industrial crops are tobacco, hemp, sugar beets, flax, etc. At the end of 1960, the total cultivated area in the province was 160,200 chongbo, or 8.4% of the national total. The seeded area is 7.7%, and the grain harvest, 4.8% of the national total. In 1960, 16.7% of the cultivated area was in paddy fields and 83.3% was dry fields.

The area seeded to crops continually increased during the five-year plan. The area seeded to corn in 1960 was 113% of that in 1956. The area seeded to potatoes was 103%, and the area seeded to industrial crops was about 73% of that in 1956. The land utilization rate also showed a marked increase.

Great strides were made in the mechanization and electrification of agriculture. Utilization of electric power by agricultural cooperatives continually increased. Real progress was also made in the mechanization of agriculture. During the first five-year plan, farm machinery workshops were established everywhere, such as at Kilju, Hoeryong, Onsong, and Unggi. The number of tractors showed a marked increase.

Agricultural cooperative members in the province waged a struggle to increase production in order to realize the teachings of Ch'ongsan-ni and successfully complete the technical revolution of agriculture. As a result, the grain harvest in 1960 was 132.5% of that in the previous year, millet 110.8%, and vegetables 131.1%. The 1960 grain harvest was 1.9 times that in 1956, the potato harvest 111%, and the vegetable crop 327%.

As of the end of 1960, there were four national crop and livestock farms, four provincial crop and livestock farms, and 14 stock-breeding farms in the province.

More than 33,500 chonpo of pasture and 10,796 chongho of grazing land were set aside to develop stock raising during the five-year plan. As a result, the numbers of livestock in the province increased markedly.

The number of hogs in 1960 was 1.45.8% of that in 1956, goats 178.9%, sheep 119.8%, Korean cows 111.7%, milk cows 277.8%, rabbits 24.9 times, chickens 219.7%, and other poultry 399%.

Numbers of Livestock in 1960 by Type of Management (%)

	National and Provincial	Cooperatives	Other Farmers
Korean Cows	8.7	80.4	10.9
Milk Cows	94.3	3.1	2.6
Hogs	12.9	26.8	59.3
Goats	0.8	63.8	35.4
Sheep	51.9	39.8	8.3
Rabbits	3.8	42.7	53.5
Chickens	19.6	7.7	72.9

Following the increase in numbers of livestock, the production of livestock products doubled between 1956 and 1960.

Increase in Production of Livestock Products (1956=100)

	1958	1959	1960
Milk	91.8	90 times	87 times
Wool	357.8	650.9	774.6
Hides	158.9	206.0	230.6
Eggs	413.4	22.7 times	23 times

Great strides were made in sericulture, also. The area in mulberry fields in the province was expanded from 1,015 chonpo in 1956

To 1,885 chongbo in 1960. Production of cocoons in 1960 was 224 tons, or more than 2.4 times that in 1956.

In 1960, 5,540 chongbo of new fruit orchard area were added. The area in fruit trees in 1960 was 5,766 chongbo, or 658.9% of that in 1959.

Fruit production in 1960 was 136.6% of that in 1958. Apple production was 182.2% of that in 1958.

After the completion of the collectivization of agriculture in August 1958, the work of unification was completed in a short time. The material and technical foundation of agricultural cooperatives was strengthened.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Cooperatives	1,262	353	315
Up to 100 Families	1,104	55	42
101-200 Families	141	128	130
201-300 Families	13	108	90
301-400 Families	3	37	29
401-600 Families	-----	24	21
601-1,000 Families	1	1	3

Following the increased production of farm products and the strengthening of the material and technical foundation of agricultural cooperatives, the distribution of funds is also increasing systematically. The share of grain distributed per farm family in 1960 was 136.5% of that in the previous year, of millet 133.6%, and of cash 133.5%.

Growth in Shares Distributed per Farm Family (1956=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Grain	154	110.3	257.6
Millet	179	141.3	335.8
Cash	158.8	253.4	348.2

Jointly-owned assets of agricultural cooperatives at the end of 1960 were 161.9% of those in 1958 and 290.8% of those in 1956.

The work of forest and water conservation and the creation of commercial forests were successfully carried out. In 1960, more than 163,000 chongbo of windbreaks and more than 3,300 chongbo of commercial forest were created. On this land, 34,000,000 saplings were planted.

Commerce: Commercial circulation by national and cooperative organizations in 1960 was 107% of that in 1959.

Growth in Circulation of Retail Goods
(1956=100)

	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Circulation	224	291	313
National	307	423	475
Cooperatives	115	117	99.2

The circulation of important consumer goods by local commerce increased in 1960. Meat was 204% of that in the previous year, fresh fish 119%, soy sauce 114%, bean paste 161%, fruit 111%, rayon and cotton textiles 159%, silk 104%, woolens 119%, ready-made clothing 124%, underwear 158%, stockings 152%, and sneakers 105%.

Society and Culture

Education: In 1960, five new colleges and 37 new technical schools were built in accordance with the policy of the Korean Labor Party to foster technical talent.

There were 11 colleges and senior professional schools, 17 other professional schools and 111 technical schools in the province in 1960. There were 5,800 college students, 10,000 intermediate professional school students, and 37,000 technical school students in the province in 1960.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	<u>1956-1957</u>	<u>1959-1960</u>	<u>1960-1961</u>
<u>Number of Schools:</u>			
People's Schools	407	465	560
Primary Middle Schools	154	298	313
Technical Schools	---	72	111
Senior Middle Schools	25	21	26
Intermediate and Senior Professional Schools	17	22	20
Colleges	2	3	8
<u>Number of Students (thousands):</u>			
People's Schools	156	126	212
Primary Middle Schools	56	120	116
Technical Schools	---	12	37
Senior Middle Schools	11	9	6
Intermediate and Senior Professional Schools	7.2	10.2	10.3
Colleges	0.674	2.4	5.8

Culture: There were 62 movie theatres in the province at the end of 1960. The number of movie theatres increased 14.1% and the number of seats 17.9% during the five-year plan. There were 500 clubs and propaganda offices operating in the province in 1960, and 7,922 circles of various kinds.

Growth in Cultural Facilities (1956=100)

	1958	1960
Movie Theatres	102	111
Santa	120	179
Mobile Movie Theatres	129	138
Clubs and Propaganda Offices	119	106

The province has an historical museum and 21 libraries, with 670,000 volumes. This is double the number of volumes in 1956.

Health: The total number of preventive and treatment organizations in the province in 1960 was 495, which was 1.22% of that in 1959. The number of beds in 1960 was 107% of that in 1959.

Growth in Treatment and Preventive Organizations (1956=100)

	1958	1960
Total	196	241
In-patient Treatment Organizations	126	174
Out-patient Treatment Organizations	214	283
Number of Beds	111	115
Number of Doctors	138	254

There were 451 nurseries operating in the province in 1960 as organizations for the care of children. This was 18.1% of the number of nurseries in the previous year and 128% of the number of beds. The number of nurseries was 15 times as great as in 1956 and the number of beds 25 times.

YANGGANG-DO

Capital: Ryusan.

Administrative Districts: One city, ten kun, 10 up, seven labor districts, 205 li, ten dong.

Terrain and Topography: The province adjoins Hamgyong-namdo on the south, with the Fujonryong Mountain Range as the border. On the east, it adjoins Hamgyong-pukto. On the north it is bordered by

the Yalu River and meets the northeast area of China.

The average elevation of the province is more than 1,000 - 1,200 meters. (Our country's average elevation is 482 meters.) It is our country's highest province, but has a level topography. There are many mountains above 2,000 meters, including Paektu-san (2,744 meters), Turyu-san, Kondok-san, etc. The north side of the Pujonryong and Bangyong ranges does not slope as it is a plateau, but on the south side, the slopes are steep.

The principal rivers are the Yalu and the Karin-ch'on and Hoch'on-pang, which are its tributaries. The province has the largest natural lake in the country, Ch'onji, and also Samjiyon, and Taet'aek.

Temperatures here are the lowest in our country, the rainfall is low, and the period of freezing is the longest.

The forest resources of Yanggang-do are limitless. More than 90% of the area of the province is forest and it has underground resources of magnesite, copper ore, iron sulfate, gold, tungsten, steatite, anthracite, etc.

The Economy

Yanggang-do has bases of abundant forest resources, underground resources, and natural forage, and has favorable conditions for plateau agriculture. Because of this, Yanggang-do is becoming the top forestry area of our country. Mining is another important industry. In agriculture, the main emphasis is on the production of potatoes, flax, hops, etc., and on stock raising.

The tasks for the first five-year plan were the rapid development of forestry, mining, and other industrial production, and flax, livestock, and other agricultural production, and the building of farm villages and cities.

To accomplish these tasks, tremendous basic construction funds were invested annually in every sector of the peoples' economy during the five-year plan and the 1960 buffer period. In the single year of 1960, 16,959,000 won in basic construction funds was invested, which was 107% of that in 1959.

The first five-year plan for total industrial production was overfulfilled in 1960 by 119.8%, including local industrial production, which was overfulfilled by 103%.

Local industrial production in 1960 was 11.1 times as great as in 1956.

The five year plan for forestry, which occupies an important place in the peoples' economy of the province was overfulfilled by 108% by the end of June 1960. Logs were overfulfilled 121% and lumber 113%.

Industry: The total industrial production in 1960 was 102% of that planned on a provincial basis and 103% by local industry.

Total industrial production in 1960 by national and cooperative organizations was 204% of that in 1956 and 375% of that in 1954, when the province was founded. The average annual rate of increase in production from 1954 to 1960 was 33%. The total industrial production in 1946 could be produced in only 18 days in 1960.

Growth in Total Industrial Production
(1956=100)

	1957	1959	1960
Total	126	191	204
Including:			
Centralized Industry	123	177	206
Local Industry	290	8.8 times	11.1 times

Based on on-the-spot guidance by Comrade Kim Il-song in the forestry sector, which has a 51.8% share in the total industrial production of the province, and as a result of a heightened struggle to increase the logging recovery rate in mountainous districts, the recovery rate of rough material from logging was increased to 92.3% in individual forestry project offices, and the sawing recovery rate was increased to 72.6%. Also, a forestry by-products processing shop [from Russian TsEKh] was organized at each forestry project office to improve the processing of lumber by-products. The production of daily necessities was increased and marked savings were made in the use of wood. Total forestry production in 1960 was 218.7% of that in 1954, and 114% of that in 1956.

Many local industrial plants were created after the June 1958 plenary meeting. At the end of 1960, local industrial plants in operation included six flax processing factories, eight linen factories, 27 daily necessities factories, and 18 foodstuffs factories. As a result, 30% of the total industrial production in the province in 1960 was produced in local industry.

A movement was developed in local industry to expand the variety of goods through the use of wild fibers such as flax, hops, and bitter-sweet vines, and wild foodstuffs such as blueberries, wild grapes, creepers, bracken, etc. As a result, the number of different foods produced by local industry increased from 324 at the end of May 1958 to 827 at the end of September 1960.

Many new products were produced in 1960. In the machine building industry, there were lathes, boring mills, milling machines, milking machines, separators, railway cars, and seeders. In the construction materials industry, there were alumina cement, limestone, and bricks. In the paper industry, there was packing paper, writing paper, and various other papers. In the textile industry, there were cotton and rayon textiles, silk, linen, stockings, underwear, etc.

Agriculture: More than 90% of the area of Yunggang-do is forest and only 5.5% is cultivated land. About 60% of the cultivated land is burned-over fields. With these natural geographic conditions, the raising of grass-eating livestock is basic to Yunggang-do and the majority of which are high-yield, profitable, and resistant to damage from cold, such as potatoes and hops.

In 1960, 5,957 chongbo were newly cleared or restored, based on the party policy of land expansion. At the end of August 1960, the cultivated area was 93,741 chongbo, which was 6,153 chongbo more than in 1959.

The total seeded area in 1960 was 109% of that planned, with the seeded area under national management 117% of that planned and the seeded area under cooperative management 104.3% of that planned. The total seeded area planned was 110% of that in 1959.

Labor was concentrated in farm work teams in 1960. The percentage of farm workers actually doing farm work increased from 73% in 1959 to 84% in 1960. During the same period, the proportion of man-days devoted to farm work in the total number of men-days increased from 61.9% to 74%.

A dry field irrigation system was established and the work of strengthening land protection along rivers was increased. The province had 13 water distribution points and reservoirs in 1960, and an area of 2,826 chongbo was brought into the irrigation system. Through riverside construction, 417 chongbo of land was protected from floods.

The mechanization of agriculture was pushed forward, with the increase in supplies of various farm machinery, such as tractors, in line with the party policy of devoting all efforts to the mechanization of agriculture.

The area worked by tractors in 1960 was 222% of that in 1959; dry field plowing, including fall plowing, was 130% and feed cutting and grinding was 107%. As a result, 1,682 Korean cows were released from dry field plowing and transport work and converted to milk cows, enabling large-scale production of milk.

Growth in Production of Farm Crops

	<u>1960/1954</u>	<u>1960/1956</u>
Potatoes	3.4 times	139.5%
Flax	...	4.3 times
Hops	6.8 times	2.7 times
Vegetables	5.6 times	3.7 times

At the end of 1960, 40,068 chongbo were set aside for pasture for grass-eating livestock and the total area seeded to feed crops was 2.5 times that in 1956.

Numbers of Livestock (thousands)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Cows	34	30	41
Hogs	39	47	45
Sheep and Goats	69	12.9	27.6

Production of livestock products also increased markedly in 1960.

Growth In Production of Livestock Products
(1956=100)

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Cooperatives Included in Total</u>
Milk	2.1 times	8.8 times
Wool	2.3 times	5.5 times
Eggs	11.6 times	155.4 times
Honey	13.1 times	10 times

The struggle was successfully promoted to realize the on-the-spot teachings of Premier Kim Il-song to create forest resources. This plan was over-fulfilled by 2.2 times during the five-year plan.

Trees were planted on an area of 66,291 chongbo during the five-year plan, including 7,900 chongbo of economic forests and 2,383 chongbo of windbreaks.

Growth in Afforestation

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Area on which trees were planted (chongbo)	6,990	5,708	15,162
Number of trees planted (thousands)	33,682	15,814	41,124

The socialist reorganization of agriculture was victoriously completed in August in 1958, and the size of agricultural cooperatives was greatly expanded with the unification of village units.

Size of Agricultural Cooperatives

	1957	1958	1960
Total	693	216	209
Less Than 50 Families	508	12	---
51-100 Families	167	73	50
101-200 Families	18	95	112
Above 201 Families	---	36	47

The shares distributed to agricultural cooperative members in 1960 was 177.1% of that in 1959 in terms of grain.

Commerce: In 1960, the circulation of retail goods was 108% of that planned. This was ten times of 1953, 292% of that in 1956, and 108% of that in 1959, in terms of comparative prices.

Supplies of foodstuffs per capita for city dwellers were 158% of those in 1959 for vegetables, 151% for eggs, 117% for fishery products, 106% for soy sauce, 162% for bean paste, and 114% for edible oils. Supplies of industrial goods per capita for rural dwellers also increased markedly. Supplies of textiles were 108% of those in 1959 and of underwear, 129%. The number of national and cooperative stores has increased from 216 in 1956 to 508 in 1960, and the number of public feeding stations from 46 to 47.

Society and Culture

Education: Great progress was made also in the educational and cultural sectors during the period 1957-1960.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	1956 - 1957	1960 - 1961		
	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
People's Schools	261	52	297	39
Primary Middle Schools	66	15	149	36
Senior Middle Schools	7	2	10	1
Technical Schools	---	--	37	8
Intermediate Professional Schools	5	1	6	2
Colleges	---	--	2	0.98

Culture: In 1960, a new provincial art theatre was built with more than 1,000 seats. Movie facilities have increased from 19 in 1954 to 32 in 1960. Movie attendance in the year of 1960 reached 4,900,000 persons. The number of visitors to historical museums, which are so important in the study and comprehension of revolutionary traditions, was 102% of that in 1959.

Health: The number of hospitals and out-patient treatment organizations reached 290 in 1960, which was 156% of that in 1959. The number of beds was 109.3% and the number of doctors 139% of that in 1959.

Growth in Health Facilities
(1954=100)

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Preventive and Treatment Organizations	165	5 times
In-patient Treatment Organizations	131	156
Number of Beds	141	3 times
Out-patient Treatment Organizations	178	6.4 times
Nurseries	3.5 times	22 times

KAESONG DISTRICT

Capital: Kaesong-si.

Administrative Districts: Kaepong-si, which is directly attached administratively to the central government with the rank of a province, two kun, two up, 35 li, and 15 dong.

Terrain and Topography: The district adjoins Hwanghae-namdo on the south, with Yesong-gang as the border, Kangwon-do on the east, and Hwanghae-pukto on the north. On the south, it adjoins Kyonggi-do, which is under American imperialist occupation, with the demilitarized zone and the harbor of the Imjin-gang as the border. The majority of the regions in the district are characterized by a very low elevation. The northern area of the district has comparatively high mountains, but the majority of the other areas have hills below 200 meters. Most of the district can be used for farm cultivation. There are fertile plains on the coast and at the mouths of the Yesong-gang and the Han-gang.

The principal underground resources are gold, silver, copper, lead, and other metallic ores, iron ore, fluor spar, silica, etc., but limestone, granite, and chalk are also abundant.

The climate is the mildest in the northern half of our republic. The average annual temperature is 10-11° C. and the average annual rainfall is 200-1,400 millimeters.

The Economy

Industrial production in Kaesong District is characterized by the production of textiles, daily necessities, and foodstuffs. Co-operative industry produces a larger share of the total industrial production than in the other provinces. There are many large-scale cooperative industries in the district. In addition to light industry, an important place is occupied in the districts by the construction materials industry and the newly-established machine and mining industries.

The first five-year plan for the development of the peoples' economy took into account the general economic conditions of the district and its particular situation. While the main effort was devoted to production of daily necessities and foodstuffs, starting with the textile industry, attention was also given to the production of construction materials and widening the variety of construction materials produced.

In the agricultural sector, it was proposed that a rapid increase in grain production be insured by the expansion of the irrigated area and the promotion of technical reorganization. At the same time, it was proposed that stock raising, fruit farming, and the cultivation of oil-bearing and industrial crops, such as ginseng, be positively expanded. To accomplish these objectives, more than 7,200,000 won in basic construction funds was invested in 1960 alone, and this was 5,700,000 won more than in 1956.

The five-year plan was over-fulfilled 119% by the end of 1960 in terms of total industrial production. Following this rapid growth of the peoples' economy, the number of employees as of 1 June 1960 was 103.9% of that at the same time in the previous year.

Industry: At the end of 1960, there were nine centralized industrial enterprises in Kaesong District, including the Kaesong Spinning Mill, a ginseng factory, the Kaep'ung Mine, and an granite factory. There were also 66 local industrial enterprises, including a combined machinery factory, and foodstuffs and daily necessities factories.

The number of production cooperatives has grown from eight in 1953, the year when they began to be organized, to 15 in 1960. The economic foundation of these organizations has also been strengthened.

Total industrial production in the district in 1960 was 108.9% of that planned, centralized industrial production was 113.4% and local industrial production was 105%.

Total production by national and cooperative industries was 109.3% of that in 1959, 5.6 times that in 1956, and 28 times that in 1953. It was 289.5 times that in 1949 at the time of the rule of the American imperialists and their puppet, Syngman Rhee. The average annual rate of growth in industrial production during the five-year plan was 53.6%. The production facilities of Kaesong District could

produce the total industrial output of the three-year plan in only 93 days in 1960.

Local sources of raw materials were positively studied and mobilized and, as a result, 53.8% of local industrial production in 1960 was produced from local sources of raw materials.

Technical development entered a new phase in 1960, when 1,304 advanced techniques and new ideas were proposed. Of these, 776 were introduced into production and 61.4% of production was mechanized and automated. This resulted in the saving of more than 247,000 workers and a profit of 495,000 won to the nation.

The productive capacity of labor in the industrial sector in 1960 was 108.4% of that in 1959 and 193.7% of that in 1956.

Agriculture: In 1960, the Kaesong District had 1.4% of the cultivated area of our country and produced 2.1% of its grain.

Many kinds of crops are raised in this district, including rice, wheat, corn, beans, millet, and peanuts. Barley is also raised in many areas.

Growth In Industrial Production in Principal Sectors (%)

	<u>1960/1956</u>	<u>1960/1959</u>
Mining	128.9	105.5
Chemicals	63 times	176.2
Glass and Pottery	7.8 times	166.1
Wood Processing	14.1 times	154.3
Cultural Goods and Daily Necessities	21.4 times	173.9
Leather and Shoemaking	6.1 times	302
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	6.8 times	107.8
Textiles	410 times	152.1

The raising of ginseng and tobacco is becoming one of the important areas of production.

Expansion of the Area Under Cultivation

	<u>1956</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total Cultivated Area	100	107	158
Paddy Fields	100	105	134
Irry Fields	100	91	178

The seeded area in 1960 was 101% of that planned. The area seeded to grain was increased 5.8%, chongho over that in 1959. The

Land utilization rate has increased from 188% in 1959 to 201% in 1960.

The technical reorganization of agriculture was successfully carried out and the spread of irrigation and electrification has been essentially completed. Irrigation facilities continued to expand in 1960 in order to strengthen the results gained in the spread of irrigation. The irrigated paddy field area in 1960 was 126% of that in 1959 and the irrigated dry field area, 257%. There were 1.5 times as many tractors produced in 1960 as in the previous year, 3.8 times as many attachments for farm implements, and a total of more than 60,000 medium and small farm tools. The level of mechanization of farm work was raised strikingly.

Farm machinery workshops did 1.5 times as much work in 1960 as in 1959. Plowing was up to 107%, land preparation 112%, and transport 593%.

The grain crop in 1960 was 126% of that in 1959, with paddy rice 107%, corn 379%, beans 229%, and wheat 104%. The grain crop was 151% of that in 1956, with paddy rice 155% and dry field crops 240%. The grain crop was 1.6 times that in 1949, at the time of the rule of the American imperialist's puppet, Syngman Rhee. Production of vegetables was 114% of that in 1959 and of tobacco, 236.5%.

The farmers arose to the appeal of the Korean Labor Party for expanded orchard area by clearing 380 chongbo of wasteland for fruit orchard in 1960 alone. The area in apple trees increased from 33 chongbo in 1956 to 521 chongbo in 1960. Production of apples increased from 30 to 71 tons in the same period.

Rapid progress was also made in sericulture. The area in mulberry fields grew from eight chongbo in 1953 to 59 chongbo in 1956, and reached 540 chongbo in 1960. Production of cocoons increased from two tons in 1956 to 100 tons in 1960.

The number of livestock also increased markedly. The number of Korean cows in 1960 was 199% of that in 1956, there were nine times as many sheep and goats, and hogs were up to 237%. The production of livestock products was up to 226%.

Agricultural cooperatives were strengthened organizationally and economically. The number of agricultural cooperatives reached 57 as of the end of 1960, and the breakdown by size was as follows : There was one with less than 100 families, seven with 101 to 200 families, seven with 201 to 300 families, 21 with 301 to 400 families, 18 with 401 to 600 families, and three with more than 601 families.

The share of grain per cooperative family in 1960 was 143% of that in 1959, of barley 128%, and of cash 166%.

Commerce: The circulation of retail goods in 1960 was 105% of that planned for the province, 107% of that in 1959, and 309% of that in 1956. The number of stores under local industry and cooperative organizations increased from 91 in 1956 to 162 in 1960, and the number of public feeding stations increased from 16 to 35.

Society and Culture

Education and Culture: The number of students in 1960 was 111.2% of that in 1959, with many adult workers studying in worker's schools and worker's middle schools.

Number of Schools and Number of Students

	1956 - 1957		1959 - 1961	
	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)	Number of Schools	Number of Students (thousands)
People's Schools	45	28	61	16
Primary Middle Schools	36	?	57	21
Senior Middle Schools	4	1	6	0.7
Technical Schools	--	--	19	6
Intermediate Professional Schools	2	--	3	1
Colleges	1	0.5	2	1.6

In 1960, eight movie theatres and nine mobile movie theatres were operating. There were 7,578 showings of movies and movie attendance was 2,935,000 persons. This was 167% of the showings and 125% of the attendance in 1959.

In the province at the end of 1960, there were 72 democratic propaganda offices, four clubs, four libraries, a historical museum, and a museum of the struggle for liberation.

Health: Rapid progress was also made in the field of health in the period 1957-1960.

Growth of the Network of Health Facilities

	1953	1959	1960
Treatment and Preventive Organizations	5	5	7
Cat-patient Treatment Organizations	12	48	64
Number of Beds	145	375	526
Nurseries	---	51	111
Number of Seats in Nurseries	---	3,303	11,680

Facilities for the care of mothers and children were expanded in the city and in rural areas in 1960, together with the strengthening of cultural and social welfare facilities and treatment and preventive work.

SOUTH KOREA UNDER U. S. IMPERIALIST ADMINISTRATION

The Problem of Koreans Residing in Japan

The work of repatriating the Korean citizens residing in Japan continued to be carried out successfully in 1960 and drew the attention of the whole world.

Since the work of repatriating the Korean citizens residing in Japan began on 16 December 1959, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic continued to make every possible effort to see that those who returned could enjoy a happy life, free from any inconvenience or care.

The Government of the Republic demolished the opposition policy towards the extension of the repatriation agreement evinced by the Ikeda government which sought to upset the work of repatriating Korean citizens residing in Japan, and to use the work for their devious political objectives instead of for the true humanitarian motive; the Government censured the U.S. imperialists and their clique of lackeys in South Korea.

The successful repatriation of Korean citizens residing in Japan during 1960 was possible only through the consistent effort of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic. In addition, this effort was for the virorous struggle of the Koreans in Japan who sought to return home to the Republic, and in response to the supporting enthusiasm of Japanese organizations collaborating on the repatriation, the cooperation of all the Korean people and the positive reaction from public opinion. The Government of the Republic had acted not only for the purpose of returning these Korean citizens to the Republic but ostensibly to protect the rights of their fellow countrymen living in Japan as full-fledged citizens of the Republic and to guarantee their livelihood; it has also even sent scholarships and educational expenses for their sons and daughters studying in Japan.

The Government of the Republic contributing to the democratic and national education of the sons and daughters of Koreans residing in Japan sent 202,100,000 won on 26 February 1960 for the seventh time, 217,399,000 won in September for the eighth time, and 411,060,000 won in March 1961 for the ninth time.

The total sum for educational expenses and scholarships sent by the Government of the Republic for the education of the sons and daughters of Koreans residing in Japan amounts to 1,543,000,000 won (Japanese currency).

(The Niigata Conference of Japanese and Korean Red Cross Representatives for the Extension of the Prescribed Time for the Repatriation to Korea of Koreans residing in Japan) The period covered by the "Agreement Concerning the Repatriation of Koreans Residing in Japan", signed between Red Cross Organization representatives from Korea and Japan on 13 August 1959 in Calcutta, India, expired 12 November 1960.

The Government of the Republic tried to extend the period of the repatriation agreement in order to continue the realization of the cherished desires of Koreans in Japan to return home.

Premier Kim Il-song, in a report to the 15th Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation Celebration Conference said "Our fellow countrymen in Japan are returning to the bosom of the prosperous fatherland each day; our brethren who had languished in lives of hardship and national discrimination without any rights, far from the soil of this nation. Our fellow countrymen who have already been repatriated, are already leading very happy lives, free from any inconvenience or fear. In the future as in the past we shall continue to welcome our fellow countrymen returning from Japan and we will see to it that all conditions are guaranteed for their new lives".

The return to their beloved fatherland by the Koreans residing in Japan is a right not to be encroached upon by anyone and a justifiable request. The work of repatriation must go on until every Korean living in Japan who desires to return to Korea -- comes home.

In the Ninth Clause of the Repatriation Agreement it states that "The period covered by this agreement is one year and three months from the date of signature. However, if during this time it is decided it is impossible to finish the work of repatriation, it is possible to amend and renew the agreement with the consent of the Red Cross Organizations of Korea and Japan three months prior to the Expiration". Considering that it was true we would not be able to conclude the work of repatriation within the prescribed time limit, we recognized by 23 July 1960 that based on Article Nine of the Repatria-

tion Agreement the time limit would have to be extended immediately so we presented a proposal that sought to extend the time limit, with no other amendments to the provisions of the existing agreement.

The proposal of our side was most reasonable in that the agreement itself was drafted in full consideration of both countries' position and the situation of the Korean citizens residing in Japan and was based on the 1959 Geneva Convention; the practicality of the agreement has been proven again and again through implementation over the past year, and furthermore the problem here of extending the time limit is only due to small problems in the implementation which can be worked out. But the Japanese side is stopping the work of repatriation using the problems involved in extending the limit for their own devious purposes.

Instead of July 1960, the Ikeda government planned to destroy the repatriation work by seizing the occasion which the prescribed time limit was running out; the United States imperialists hastily intended to set up an aggressive "Northeast Asian Military Alliance", conspiring with the South Korean lackeys--as soon as the Chang Myon puppet administration was established, Japan would resolve the pending question of the "Rhee line" for their own profit and taking advantage of the disrupted economy in South Korea they would exert their influence further into South Korea. This was evident in the disruption of the repatriation work by Japanese Foreign Minister Kosaka who had visited South Korea in September 1960, and in the promise to authorities of South Korea that "I will try as much as possible."

Through these devices the Japanese side asked for discussions at Niigata just after 29 July when the "Outstanding problems including the problem of promoting repatriation" were brought up.

Our side responded to these talks from a patriotic love of their countrymen whom they wanted to continue to repatriate and on 23 August sent a delegation to Niigata.

Preliminary talks between Red Cross representatives from Korea and Japan were held from 26 August to 2 September, the sixth time.

In the preliminary talks, in connection with the objection of the Japanese side to the handling of newspaper cables from information workers who had accompanied our delegation, the problem of guaranteeing the activities of our information workers were mainly discussed.

The Japanese side made the unjust claim that the policy of the Japanese Government is not to authorize entrance into Japan of Korean reporters, so as far as the Japanese Red Cross was concerned

it could not allow the sending of the newspaper dispatches by cable and the Korean side's reporters had entered Japan as information workers for the Red Cross so they had no right to cable their news dispatches. Our side completely exposed the devious reasons for such wild claims from the Japanese sides and strongly emphasized that conditions must be guaranteed to allow our reporters to cable their newspaper dispatches.

While our side opposed the attempt in the talks of the Japanese side to take this position which was unfair to us, we presented the following final proposal to the Japanese side on 1 September.

We demanded that "Talks would be entered into just as soon as the conditions were guaranteed for cabling the news dispatches of our reporters; that if the Japanese side finds our just request unacceptable after study, then the talks would be transferred to another site where the terms would be equal for the activities for both delegations; and that only the aspect of the extension of the time limit be considered, as presented already."

At the same time our side notified them that if there was no affirmative reply to the question on the above three points by 12:00 on 2 November then we would return to Korea on the very next repatriation boat. As soon as the conditions turned disadvantageous, the Japanese side hurriedly called a high level conference between government officials and the heads of the Liberal Democratic Party and discovered they could do nothing but accept our claims.

On 2 September the Japanese side agreed to start the talks on 5 September and to our claim pertaining to the cabling of news dispatches. These talks started on 5 September and lasted until the Eighth Session, 17 September. The Japanese pursued their unjust political objectives and threw artificial obstacles into their talks also.

In the first session the Japanese side presented a wild proposal suggesting that the existing repatriation be amended; that three months be set as the period for registration of repatriation petitions with the disruption of the work of repatriation as an objective; the registration within this time of all persons desiring repatriation; an "acceleration" of the work to be able to repatriate all persons desiring repatriation within one year, and after that time persons desiring repatriation be accommodated through their own "responsibility and expenses."

However, as soon as our side exposed the unjust and disruptive aspects of their proposal, the Japanese side extended the time limit of the repatriation agreement by six months and said they would discuss the problem of "acceleration."

Our side exposed this devious plan by suggesting that the Japanese claims defied the historical position of the Koreans residing in Japan, restricted the free will of the persons desiring repatriation, and under the pretext of "acceleration" would force the complete disruption of the work of repatriation.

Despite the sincere effort by our side the entangled conditions surrounding the talks were not able to be resolved and the talks were broken off on 17 September. Consequently we could do nothing but return to Korea on the repatriation ship of 23 September.

Following the break-off of the Niigata talks caused by the unjust position of the Japanese on Koreans residing in Japan, many Japanese citizens and also even the local Japanese assemblies developed a widespread battle and movement supporting our position for extending the repatriation agreement unamended.

Under the pressure of this public opinion as soon as they quieted the extremists they could only change the former claims, instigated by the managerial class, and change their attitude towards our position, accepting the unamended extension of the agreement. In addition, the Japanese side could not help but take into consideration their domestic situation--the coming Lower House elections and the assassination of Asanuma, President of the Socialist Party.

The Japanese side had to accept the claims our side presented through a letter the Chairman of the Korean Red Cross sent to the Director of the Japanese Red Cross and the embarked delegates from the repatriation ship, and on 27 October a one year unamended extension of the repatriation agreement was effected in a joint document signed by Red Cross representatives from DPRK and Japan.

At this time the problem of increasing the number of passengers on the ships was conferred upon, based upon clause three of Article Five of the agreement. It was discussed aboard the repatriation ship in Niigata from 10 to 24 November between Japanese Red Cross representatives and our representatives aboard ship and it was decided that from 1 March 1961 the embarked personnel would be 1,200 persons per ship.

In this way our position in these talks for extending the time limit of the repatriation agreement was successful and the Koreans residing in Japan continued to return to the fatherland.

(Repatriated Countrymen Residing in Japan and their Safe Arrival and Life) Based upon the agreement concluded between Red Cross representatives of Korea and Japan, from the start of repatriation operations on 16 December 1959, by 18 December 1960, a total of

51,978 fellow countrymen had been repatriated on 51 voyages and they are still returning. The number of repatriated households were 13,050; 27,663 men and 24,315 women. 95.3 per cent of the repatriated countrymen gave South Korea as their place of birth. In addition there were 1,679 Japanese among the repatriates.

The repatriated countrymen receive employment according to their desires and their capability in all sectors of the Korean economy such as the factories, enterprises, and agricultural cooperatives, science, education, culture, and handicrafts organs.

Moreover the Government of the Republic is turning its attention to the materialistic philosophy of the repatriated countrymen ostensibly to improve their lives. The government sees that they are guaranteed certain necessities such as new cultural dwellings, paid a grant equalling a one month's salary, schooling for themselves and their families, and even clothing and medical treatment.

Among the repatriated countrymen were 296 unattached women who are now doing national charity work in public welfare institutions and there were 1,221 persons suffering various internal disorders who have since received medical treatment and today finds those patients completely recovered. There were also handicapped persons who had had Japanese medical treatment for more than ten years but who became completely recovered as soon as they returned to the fatherland. The repatriated countrymen are displaying their knowledge and talents in the establishment of socialism while they are enjoying the warm reception of the fatherland and a life where everyone is safe. About 800 are participating in the Chollima work team movement of which 36 have already been on teams which received the title of "Chollima work teams." In addition 166 have displayed superior technical capabilities and have received individual honors under Cabinet Directive number 19.

The Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic are opening many avenues of extensive training for all children of the repatriates and the repatriates themselves of course.

By the fifty-first repatriation ship, of the repatriated countrymen, 19 thousand or 37 per cent were studying in schools of various levels, including the people's colleges (there were 695 college students). They were not only receiving free education, but the nation also provided all expenses, even clothing, and gave out scholarships to college and specialist school students.

The children of persons who in Japan were discriminated against as Koreans are receiving special attention from the state in every elementary and children's school and are happily doing their studies.

(The struggle of Korean citizens living in Japan for peaceful unity of Korea, repatriation, and the protection of democratic and national rights in Japan). The Koreans living in Japan have pride and confidence as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and regard their devotion to the unity of Korea as their sacred duty. They are convening joint conferences of all organizations of Korean residents in Japan who represent the interests and intentions of all Korean residents in Japan and being encouraged by the measures of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic, and by the instructions of Premier Kim Il-song, in their vigorous struggle to press the peaceful unification of the fatherland. After the puppet administration of Syngman Rhee collapsed during the heroic insurrection in April 1960 by the South Korean people, the Korean residents in Japan encouraged the South Korean people through their positive support in the climatic battle. They studied the political opinions and contents, and mobilized to realize the new proposal pertaining to the peaceful unification of Korea which was presented by Premier Kim Il-song in a report presented at the celebration marking the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and to realize the directions given them by the Eighth Session of the Second Conference of the Supreme People's Council, and thereby strengthened their struggle for unity of all Korean residents in Japan.

The joint conference on 3 August 1960 proposed to all branches of the Daehan Koryu Mindan that they gather to observe the celebration of the 15 August Liberation which is a national holiday in Korea, and on 28 November they sent to all Koreans residing in Japan, including the Koryu Mindan branches, the letter of the Central Committee of the joint conference which was for the realization of the hard work on pressing for the peaceful unification of the fatherland as proposed by the Eighth Session of the Second Conference of the Supreme People's Council.

In addition other Korean resident organizations, such as the Korean Democratic Youth League and the League of Democratic Young Women Residing in Japan, also fought for the promotion of contacts with South Korea and with the Koryu Mindan, the expansion of propaganda operations in Japan for the unification of the fatherland as proposed by the discussions of the Eighth Session of the Second Conference of the Supreme People's Council and the measures of the joint conference. As a result of the joint conference's fight for the realization of the measures of the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic on behalf of the unifications of the fatherland, new movements were born in the ranks of the Korean residents in Japan.

As they entered 1961 the joint conference and Mindan discussion groups and economic organizations had met in friendly celebration on 12 August 1960, and had also had freely discussed the unity of the

fatherland. "South Korean Cultural and Educational Festivals for Unification" were held in Tokyo for Korean patrons of the arts residing in Japan for one week starting on 18 April 1961, the occasion of the insurrection of the South Korean people, under the joint sponsorship of the joint conference and the "Koryo Mindan of Koreans Residing in Japan." At this meeting of Korean residents from various regions of Japan, 2,000 persons, varied in opinion, faith, and position, expressed their determination to contribute to the autonomous unity of the fatherland, exchanges between North and South, and the unity of overseas Korean residents in Japan in their adoption of petition demanding the autonomous unification of the fatherland without foreign intervention, and cultural exchanges between North and South Korea, and in their expansion of contacts between various groups of Korean residents in Japan.

On 19 April 1961, 200 delegates from Korean economic groups in Japan celebrated the anniversary of "19 April," held round-table discussions, and adopted a declaration demanding the resolving of discord between men of the same race and the exchange of correspondence between North and South Korea, the unrestricted travel of Koreans, and cultural and economic exchanges. At the same time the Korean residents of Japan developed a vigorous struggle in their opposition to the reactionary schemes of the United States and Japanese managerial class which sought to obstruct the peaceful unity of the fatherland.

When the Japanese Government dispatched Foreign Minister Kosaka to Korea to conclude an illicit union with the South Korean puppet authorities, all manipulated by the United States imperialists, the joint conference announced its opposition to this on 6 September and started a mass movement. Moreover, the Korean residents in Japan reacted with a vigorous censure to the resumption of the "Korea-Japan Talks" between the South Korean puppets and the Japanese Government and the subsequent scheme to oppose the repatriation work and to commit economic aggression in South Korea.

On 24 January 1961, the joint conference announced its demand calling for immediate suspension of the "Korea-Japan Talks" and initiated such a movement jointly with the "Liaison Committee for the Japan-Korea Talks" which was organized as a democratic Japanese group to oppose the "Korea-Japan Talks."

On the other hand the Korean residents in Japan developed a vigorous fight to achieve an unconditional, unamended extension of the repatriation agreement and to effectively guarantee the continuation of the work of repatriation. When the Japanese side bluntly maneuvered to destroy the repatriation work at the September 1960 Niigata talks between representatives of Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan, the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan to oppose this reached its greatest height.

After the conclusion, due to the Japanese on 17 September, of the Niigata talks, the Korean residents in Japan held mass rallies of thousands of persons in each region in Japan for the purpose of developing a fight to demand an unamended extension of the repatriation work extending over forty voyages; the demands were made in Tokyo for about the next forty days and were made to the Japanese Diet, Foreign Ministry, Ministry of Welfare, and the Japanese Red Cross.

In addition, the Korean residents in Japan carried on unification demonstrations on three occasions in about 650 locations and developed the protest demonstrations involving hundreds of meetings against the districts for repatriation applications to the Japanese Red Cross and to the local autonomous governing bodies in Japan. Altogether there were 432,800 Korean residents of Japan mobilised through these mass meetings demanding an unamended extension of the repatriation agreement.

Here we should note that the Koreans associated with the "Koryu Mindan" also enthusiastically participated. Also, 73,000 post cards and telegrams of protest were received by all organs of the Japanese Government and the Japanese Red Cross.

The struggle for the extension of the repatriation agreement of Koreans residing in Japan received the positive and enthusiastic support of the Japanese people. Requests and protests were also received from 1,431 central and local organizations such as the Japanese Communist Party, Japan-Korea societies, the Socialist Party and the Cooperative League of Japanese Labor Unions. A widespread signature campaign developed demanding the extension of the repatriation agreement.

One million Japanese persons participated in the signature campaign of which 22,199 were personalities such as mayors and other prominent persons such as Diet members, prefecture leaders, and committee chairmen. And furthermore in the ensuing days resolutions calling for the continuance of the repatriation work were adopted by 25 provincial, prefectoral, municipal and their subordinate assemblies representing 70.3 per cent of the population of Japan, and 55 town and village assemblies. There were local autonomous delegations of every level totalling 127 persons, and 583 persons from 288 democratic organizations who went directly to Tokyo to present the resolution, adopted in their respective areas to the authorities of the Japanese Government organs concerned and of the Japanese Red Cross.

Organisations of Koreans Residing in Japan

Joint Conference of Koreans Residing in Japan

The Korean joint conference was established on 26 May 1955. The Korean joint conference disregards ideology, political views, faith, or social status. As it is composed of organizations and individuals of Korean residents in Japan who recognize and support the tenets of the Korean joint conference, it represents the interests and intentions of all Korean residents in Japan and it is the only organization that orientates these people to the position of the Government of the Republic.

The Korean joint conference is a body with the sole purpose of democratic propagandizing for the unity of the fatherland. The Korean joint conference has 48 regional headquarters in Japan and maintains an office in Niigata.

Chairman of the Central Standing Committee: Han Tok-su

Democratic Youth League of Korean Residents in Japan.

Chairman: Kim Sang-kwon

Young Women's Democratic League of Korean Residents in Japan.

Chairwoman: Kim Un-sun

Central Education Society of Korean Residents in Japan.

League of Faculties of Korean Residents in Japan.

League of Writers and Artists of Korean Residents in Japan.

Association of Korean Scientists Residing in Japan.

Association of Korean Editors and Publishers Residing in Japan.

League of Korean Students in Japan.

Joint League of Korean Athletic Association in Japan.

Central Association of Korean Artists.

League of Korean Buddhists Residing in Japan.

Fellowship Society for Unity of Koreans Residing in Japan.
Joint Chamber of Commerce of Koreans Residing in Japan.
Association of Credit Unions of Korean Residents in Japan.
Korean News Agency.
Korean Communications Agency.
Korean Literature Research Institute.
September Society.
Classmates Society.
Central Faculty of Joint Conference of Koreans Residing in
Japan.
Korean Foundation for Legal Scholarships.
Korean University.

STATISTICS

List of International Organizations To Which Our Country Belongs

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Date of Joining</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
1. Committee for Fisheries Research in the Western Pacific	1956.6.12	Peking
2. Railways Cooperation Organization	1956.6.28	Warsaw
3. Federated Institute for Nuclear Research	1956.12.3	Moscow
4. Organization for Power and Mail Cooperation Among the Socialist Nations	1957.4.25	
5. World Council for Peace	1949.4.25	Vienna
6. United for Peace Committee, Asian, and Pacific Region	1952.10.13	Peking
7. Organization for the Solidarity of Asian and African Peoples	1957.12.16	Cairo
8. International Democratic Federation of Women	1946.10.14	Berlin
9. International Standing Com- mittee for Motherhood	1955.7.10	Berlin
10. World Federation of Democratic Youth	1947.6.24	Budapest
11. International League of Students	1948.6.7	Prague
12. World Federation of Trade Unions	1947.5.12	Prague
13. International League of Textile, Leather, Wool, and Garment Workers' Unions	1949.6.20	Prague
14. International League of Metal and Machine Workers' Unions	1949.6.21	Prague
15. International League of Mine Workers' Unions	1947.7.14	Paris
16. International League of Construc- tion Materials Industry Workers' Unions	1947.7.14	Helsinki

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Date of Joining</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
17. World Federation of Educational Workers' Union	1949.8.12	Paris
18. International League of Food, Tobacco, Coffee, and Restaurant Workers' Unions	1949.11.13	Sofia
19. International League of Agriculture and Forestry Workers' Unions	1949.12.15	Rome
20. International League of Chemical and Petroleum Industry Workers' Unions	1950.3.12	Budapest
21. International League of Transportation, Harbor, and Fisheries	1955.3.12	Prague
22. International League of Civil Service Workers' Unions	1955.4.15	Berlin
23. International League of Commercial Workers' Unions	1959.8.4	Prague
24. International Organization of Journalists	1950.9.17	Prague
25. International Organization of Broadcasters	1954.11.29	Prague
26. International League of Puppeteers	1954.12.14	Bucharest
27. International League of Architects	1955.7.11	Paris
28. Conference of Standardization Organs of Socialist Nations	1956.5.26	
29. Committee for Coordination in Scientific Research in the Agriculture and Forestry of Socialist Nations	1956.10.5	Sofia
30. Asian-African Society for Economic Cooperation	1960.5.3	Cairo
31. World League of Scientists	1956.12.1	Paris
32. International Association of Jurists	1955.4.23	Brussels
33. Special Committee for International Geophysical Year	1957.7.20	Brussels
34. International Alliance of Scientific Societies	1949.4.1	London
35. League of Red Cross Societies	1956.5.11	Geneva
36. World Tuberculosis League	1960.9.8	
37. International Volley-Ball League	1957.12.6	Paris
38. International Marksmanship Association	1956.10.24	Stockholm

<u>Name of Organization</u>	<u>Date of Joining</u>	<u>Headquarters</u>
39. International Amateur Basketball Association	1956.12.3	Bern (Switzerland)
40. International Table-Tennis League	1957.3.7	Bern (Switzerland)
41. International Boxing Association	1957.5.7	London
42. International Ice Skating Association	1957.6.8	Taborz (Switzerland)
43. International Football Association	1956.6.5	Zurich (Switzerland)
44. International Gymnastics Association	1958.7.5	Moscow
45. International Wrestling Association	1959.5.28	Paris, Budapest
46. International Aviation Association	1959.9.28	Paris
47. International Weight-Lifting Association	1959.9.28	Paris
48. International Bicycle Racing Association	1960.3.5	Paris

General Outline of Weather Conditions in 1960

Weather conditions in 1960 in our country were very unfavorable to the people's economy particularly to agriculture.

Characteristic of weather conditions in 1960 was first the fact that the winter was extremely mild, in fact the mean temperature for February was 4-5 degrees Centigrade higher than a normal year.

In the second place, there was a severe drought in the spring lasting more than forty days, being the most severe in April.

In addition, during this year four typhoons affected our country causing heavy rains in the summer.

(Temperature) The temperature conditions were somewhat higher compared to the normal year. In the southern part of the east coast the mean temperature for the year, excluding January and December, was higher than the normal year. July was the month having the highest mean temperature (if you exclude the coastal and plains areas). The month having the lowest mean was January though a rapid ascent, beginning in February, raised the mean temperature 4-5 degrees Centigrade above the mean for the normal year.

If we look at the temperatures by season, we see that winter was warm and spring was about normal. The summer temperatures were somewhat lower than a normal year in the inland regions of the west coast and northern sectors while they were generally higher on the east coast. Autumn temperatures were higher so there was almost no frost damage.

(Precipitation) The amount of precipitation was at a rare high level last year; from the last part of June to the first part of September, the rainy season, there was very heavy precipitation. The amount of precipitation for the year was between 500-2000 millimeters. The region having the smallest amount was Hamgyong-pukto which had 500-750 millimeters, less than a normal year. The region of heaviest precipitation was the east coast south of Wonsan with more than 1400 millimeters, with the high being at Kosong, 2000 millimeters. The amount of precipitation in the upper reaches of the Taedong and Chongchon rivers, usually recipients of heavy precipitation, was 1500 millimeters and in parts of Kaesong district and Kangwondo it was more than 1300 millimeters. The region having the heaviest precipitation compared to the normal year was the Yalu River valley which had a 300-400 millimeters increase. Due to the many typhoons in 1960, the amount of precipitation throughout July and August increased markedly. The amount of precipitation for July and August compares as follows to a normal year.

Precipitation for July and August

Location	Precipitation for July and August 1960	Normal year	Comparison (per cent)
Simuiju	748.0	562.6	132.9
Pyongyang	508.1	456.9	111
Sariwon	456.7	442.6	103
Haeju	553.7	553.7	100
Wonsan	697.8	499.7	140
Hambung	520.3	492.2	106
Kimchaek	253.9	273.2	93
Kyesan	396.7	174.6	212
Chunggang	732.2	481.8	152

The amount of precipitation during July and August excluding Hamgyong-pukto was still above the normal year, and the amount of precipitation in Chagangdo and Yanggangdo was 1.5 to 2 fold increase.

(Percentage of sunshine days) The percentage of sunshine days was somewhat lower than the normal year and was 60 per cent lower in certain regions. The months where the percentage of sunshine days was higher than the normal year were December and April which had the lowest amount of precipitation. Between May and August this meant a great negative influence on the growth of agricultural production. Especially during July and August, a period of heavy precipitation, most areas saw a 5-10 per cent decrease from the normal year. The period of lowest percentage of sunshine days was the period following July, July itself having only thirty per cent.

The following are characteristics of weather conditions during 1960.

High winter temperatures: Winter temperatures in our country have been growing milder over the past fifteen years. The mean temperature for last winter (December 1959 - February 1960) was 2-3 degrees Centigrade higher than the normal year, in all regions of the country, and 3 degrees Centigrade higher for the interior of the northern regions. The temperature for February was 4-5 degrees Centigrade higher than the normal year. Due to the rise in winter temperatures and the decrease in the volume of snowfall, there has been an adverse effect in industries peculiar to winter.

Mean Temperatures During Winter

Location	Winter temperatures for 1960	Normal temperatures	Difference
Simuiju	-4.3	-6.8	+2.5
Pyongyang	-3.5	-5.9	+2.4
Haeju	-1.5	-3.8	+2.3
Wonsan	-0.1	-2.3	+2.2
Hamhung	-1.6	-3.7	+2.1
Kimchaek	-2.5	-3.5	+1.0
Chunggang	-13.9	-17.0	+3.1

(Drought) Drought reached a rare degree compared to past years. The drought started in early April and continued for forty days into the middle of May. The amount of precipitation during the spring was 60-80 per cent below the normal year for most regions and in April was only 20 per cent of that for normal years. The precipitation in April for east and west coastal regions where the drought was most severe was only ten millimeters. These sort of conditions only occur 2-3 times for every 50 years and were the first in 45 years in Chagangdo.

The drought which had continued since April was broken in late June by the entrance of the rainy season.

The Amount of Precipitation for April

Location	April 1960 (millimeters)	Normal year (millimeters)	Comparison (per cent)
Simuiju	10.4	47.5	21
Pyongyang	8.6	45.4	19
Yangdok	9.6	53.9	18
Haeju	30.1	50.4	59
Wonsan	7.2	71.8	10
Hamhung	9.1	40.7	22
Kimchaek	7.4	30.2	24
Hyesan	7.3	20.6	35
Kanggye	24.5	50.0	49
Chunggang	10.7	36.7	29

(Typhoons and heavy rains) The four typhoons which passed over our country during 1960 had the following courses and dates of development.

Development and course of the typhoons:

1. There were no great effects from the typhoon of 27-30 July which passed over the center of the Yellow Sea and struck northeast China though the accompanying rain fell on the northern sector of the west coast of our country. This amounted to 91 millimeters at Anju and 90 millimeters at Huichon.

2. The typhoon of 2-6 August entered southeast China and influenced the weather of our country as it passed along the east coast of China.

These two typhoons had minimal effect on our country though the accompanying high atmospheric pressure increased greatly over the Pacific Ocean, extending over the northern sector of our country. The result was heavy rains in the northern regions, especially along the Yalu River. The amount and the days having precipitation for locales along Yalu River are as follows.

Location	Period of continuous rainfall	Total amount of precipitation (millimeters)	Daily maximum precipitation (millimeters)
Sinuiju	7.27-8.8	410.2	215.4
Supung	7.26-8.8	390.5	217.5
Chosan	7.28-8.7	256.9	183.9
Mampo	7.29-8.10	298.1	131.3
Kanggye	7.29-8.10	219.2	183.9
Chunggang	7.29-8.10	320.3	186.3
Hyesan	7.28-8.13	94.2	64.2

The spell of heavy rain continued on and the amount of precipitation also increased. The maximum precipitation was 200 millimeters and the level of the Yalu River rose to its highest in scores of years.

3. The typhoon of 21-24 August had a course of southwest-northeast across the center of our country, Haeju-Wonsan-Chongjin, with great effects. Rains caused by this typhoon were especially heavy in the areas of Chagangdo and the central region of the west coast; Pyongyang 97 mm, Kanggye 130 mm, Ryangnim 156 mm, and Hamhung 80 mm. Winds were also strong, reaching 20 meters per second.

4. The typhoon of 28-30 August passed 400 kilometers off our country and struck Japan though its effect was felt in our country also, 102 mm of rain in Sepo and 72 mm in Wonsan.

(Cool summer) Summer was very cool in 1960. Weather conditions which brought these cool temperatures occurred from mid-May to mid-June, and again from mid-July to mid-August. The result was a mean temperature for May and June 0.7-1.0 degree Centigrade lower than the normal year though the mean temperature for July and August was slightly higher. If we compare the temperature of the entire summer we see that it was cooler than the summer for a normal year.

Mean Temperatures

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	year's average
Simiju	-8.2	-0.9	3.1	8.5	14.4	19.2	23.4	23.3	19.2	12.0	2.7	-6.8	9.0
Kusong	-8.8	-2.4	2.7	7.8	14.3	18.9	23.0	22.7	18.3	11.0	1.9	-9.2	8.4
Pyongyang	-7.4	0.8	4.1	9.5	15.8	20.6	24.3	24.3	19.6	12.7	4.0	-5.7	19.1
Yangdok	-9.7	-3.2	2.4	7.3	13.4	18.0	22.0	21.9	16.4	9.6	0.9	-9.0	7.5
Sariwon	-6.2	-0.3	4.6	9.4	15.6	20.3	24.4	24.6	19.6	12.1	4.5	-4.2	10.4
Haeju	-4.4	0.6	5.3	9.6	15.3	19.3	23.3	25.1	20.4	14.8	6.7	-2.4	11.1
Sepo	-9.6	-3.4	1.3	6.2	12.2	16.3	20.2	20.3	15.7	9.1	0.7	-8.3	6.7
Wonsan	-3.7	1.8	4.7	10.4	15.6	19.8	22.8	23.8	19.8	13.3	6.5	-1.9	11.1
Hamhung	-5.2	0.9	3.7	9.2	14.7	19.4	22.4	22.9	18.9	12.8	5.0	-3.6	10.1
Kimchaek	-6.0	-0.4	2.1	7.4	12.4	16.2	20.2	22.6	18.8	12.1	5.0	-2.9	9.0
Chongjin	-7.8	-1.3	1.0	6.3	10.6	14.0	19.6	21.4	18.3	10.8	3.5	-4.6	7.6
Hyesan	-19.6	-10.8	2.1	4.7	11.3	16.3	20.8	19.5	13.1	5.4	-5.0	-18.7	2.9
Paeksan	-18.3	-11.1	5.6	0.4	7.0	11.7	16.4	15.7	10.6	3.5	-5.6	-16.6	0.7
Kanggye	-14.5	-4.9	0.7	7.3	14.1	19.0	23.6	21.9	16.5	8.5	-1.5	-13.8	6.4
Chunggang	-20.2	-8.7	0.2	6.6	13.0	18.1	22.6	20.9	16.0	6.6	-4.1	-18.6	4.2

Mean Temperatures for Successive Years in Important Locales

Recording station	January mean	August mean	Annual mean	Period
Unggi	-8.7	21.1	6.3	1950-1954
Musan	-13.3	21.9	5.8	1916-1942
Chongjin	-5.8	21.7	7.5	1905-1934
Kimchaek	-4.4	22.1	8.5	1947-1954
Hamhung	-5.0	23.0	9.4	1941-1954
Hyesan	-19.6	20.8	2.9	1916-1941
Chunggang	-20.5	21.7	3.8	1915-1954
Kanggye	-17.9	23.1	5.5	1919-1941
Huichon	-11.5	24.2	7.8	1916-1941
Sinuiju	-9.0	24.1	8.7	1931-1954
Kusong	-10.2	24.4	8.6	1919-1938
Yangdok	-11.2	23.4	7.7	1914-1941
Pyongyang	-8.0	24.4	9.4	1907-1954
Sinmak	-7.9	24.2	9.2	1939-1954
Sariwon	-8.8	24.8	9.8	1933-1941
Haeju	-4.6	24.9	10.7	1939-1954
Wonsan	-3.6	23.3	10.3	1905-1954
Changjon	-1.8	23.7	11.3	1942-1954
Kangnung	-1.3	24.4	11.9	1912-1934
Inchon	-3.8	24.8	10.7	1905-1934
Seoul	-4.6	25.5	10.9	1908-1934
Kunsan	-1.6	26.3	12.5	1915-1934
Chongju	-1.9	25.9	12.1	1919-1934
Taegu	-1.6	26.0	12.5	1908-1934
Mokpo	0.9	26.1	13.1	1907-1934
Yosu	1.8	26.6	13.9	1920-1934
Pusan	2.0	25.6	13.6	1905-1934
Cheju	4.5	25.9	14.6	1924-1934

Amount of Precipitation and Number of Precipitation Days

Locations	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Simuiju	2.7	4.4	30.1	10.4	52.7	208.7	264.7
Kusong	5.2	13.1	36.1	17.2	49.3	140.0	448.3
Pyonghang	5.6	0.7	39.3	8.6	37.3	135.7	267.0
Yangdok	18.4	14.2	39.1	9.6	61.8	135.2	338.7
Sariwon	8.2	1.2	43.4	15.7	76.8	164.0	171.4
Haeju	8.3	1.1	43.3	30.1	98.0	290.1	353.8
Sepo	16.6	15.0	112.1	16.5	113.7	263.8	340.4
Wonsan	39.6	10.7	76.8	7.2	124.5	145.8	384.0
Hamhung	6.6	9.3	42.3	9.1	59.2	120.1	275.7
Kimchaek	27.7	9.2	26.0	17.4	21.5	124.0	149.4
Chongjin	16.9	5.4	4.8	2.4	31.7	102.4	123.1
Hyesan	7.9	7.2	16.0	7.3	36.3	198.6	152.2
Paeksan	6.2	12.2	28.9	17.3	66.5	84.1	159.1
Kanggye	10.9	9.8	26.1	24.5	78.9	215.5	285.1
Chunggang	10.6	11.8	15.1	10.6	83.5	213.6	273.7

Annual Mean Percentage of Sunshine Days (per cent)

Location	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Simuiju	59.5	69.1	56.2	66.1	61.8	36.8	25.2
Pyongyang	53.3	64.2	52.4	69.7	48.9	46.9	29.5
Sariwon	53.1	69.8	57.5	72.3	55.6	46.3	35.7
Haeju	54.3	59.4	54.4	67.1	48.4	38.5	18.6
Wonsan	68.3	69.9	49.2	71.1	50.9	50.4	32.0
Hamhung	70.4	72.3	52.0	68.5	44.7	47.1	29.4
Kimchaek	59.9	66.6	43.3	69.1	40.0	32.9	24.4
Hyesan	58.4	67.5	62.8	68.4	46.2	47.8	43.0
Chunggang	49.8	58.1	51.2	55.7	39.2	34.8	35.8

Amount of Precipitation and Number of Precipitation Days (continued)

Location	8	9	10	11	12	Year's Average	Precipita-tion days
Sinuiju	483.3	120.3	20.3	52.0	13.0	1262.5	101
Kusong	541.9	103.8	30.4	84.0	28.8	1498.1	124
Pyongyang	241.1	68.7	25.2	73.7	13.1	916.0	109
Yangdok	243.7	83.6	14.0	72.9	25.8	1057.0	117
Sariwon	285.3	38.8	4.0	73.7	10.6	894.0	106
Haeju	199.9	57.3	10.4	67.8	9.6	1171.7	107
Sepo	298.3	77.8	3.2	76.7	33.7	1367.8	127
Wonsan	313.8	89.7	63.6	104.0	56.4	1421.1	118
Hamhung	244.6	62.2	102	74.0	11.4	924.7	112
Kimchaek	104.5	42.2	9.4	43.4	6.7	581.4	102
Chongjin	183.5	14.4	18.8	13.1	33.8	550.3	108
Hyesan	217.2	55.8	5.0	39.3	10.3	753.1	144
Paeksan	213.5	26.8	14.6	36.3	6.0	771.7	154
Kanggye	393.6	91.9	34.8	54.7	19.6	1254.7	140
Chunggang	456.5	111.8	42.9	41.6	13.2	1284.9	138

Annual Mean Percentage of Sunshine Days (per cent) (continued)

Location	8	9	10	11	12	Year's Average
Sinuiju	33.5	58.8	64.7	68.4	67.5	54.0
Pyongyang	42.2	60.5	62.2	49.7	60.9	52.5
Sariwon	51.9	59.8	69.6	52.4	59.0	68.3
Haeju	48.1	54.1	73.5	56.6	62.5	53.0
Wonsan	44.5	64.1	58.8	62.3	73.0	56.6
Hamhung	38.0	64.3	62.4	56.7	69.7	56.3
Kimchaek	48.1	73.7	63.3	50.5	62.7	52.9
Hyesan	43.9	59.2	70.8	56.6	61.1	57.1
Chunggang	34.3	45.4	60.3	50.2	53.4	47.4

Statistics of the People's Economy

1. Population Growth and Categorization of
It's Composition by Sexes

	1946	1949	12-1 1953	9-1 1956	12-1 1959	1960
Total population (1000 persons)	9257	9622	8491	9359	10392	10789
Growth of total population (per cent)	100	104	92	101	112	117
Categorization by sex (per cent)						
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Male	50.0	49.7	46.9	47.8	48.3	48.4
Female	50.0	50.3	53.1	52.2	51.7	51.6

2. Classification of People by Social Groups

	1946	1949	12-1 1953	9-1 1956	12-1 1959	1960
Total population	100	100	100	100	100	100
Laborers	12.5	19.0	21.2	27.3	37.2	38.3
Office workers	6.2	7.0	8.5	13.6	13.4	13.7
Members of agricultural cooperatives	--	--	...	40.0	45.7	44.4
Individual farmers	74.1	69.3	66.4	16.6	--	--
Members of handicraft cooperatives	--	0.3	0.5	1.1	3.3	3.3
Individual craftsmen	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.3	--	--
Enterpreneurs	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	--	--
Merchants	3.3	1.7	1.2	0.6	--	--
Others	2.2	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3

3. Rural-urban Classification of the Population (per cent)

	Total	Classification	
		Urban	Rural
December 1, 1953	100	17.7	82.3
September 1, 1956	100	29.0	71.0
December 1, 1959	100	38.0	62.0
December 31, 1960	100	40.6	59.4

4. Births, Deaths, and Natural Increase in Population
(percentage based upon 1,000 persons)

	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1944	31.3	20.8	10.5
1949	41.2	18.7	22.5
1953	25.1	18.1	7.0
1956	31.0	17.6	13.4
1959	39.3	12.0	27.3
1960	38.5	10.5	28.0

5. Growth in Total Socialist Output (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total Socialist Output	100	219	163	355	735	797
		100	75	162	336	364
			100	217	450	488
				100	207	224

6. Total Socialist Output Classified by Ownership (per cent)

Total	Socialist forms of ownership	Socialist output by ownership			
		Breakdown		Small industry forms of ownership	Capitalistic forms of ownership
		State operated	Cooperative organizations		
1946	100	19.1	18.9	0.2	60.9
1949	100	47.6	43.7	3.9	44.2
1953	100	50.5	45.1	5.4	46.6
1956	100	89.0	60.2	28.8	8.7
1959	100	100.0	68.1	31.9	--
1960	100	100.0	69.1	30.9	--

7. Total Socialist Output Classified by Sectors of the People's Economy (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total socialist output	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	23.2	35.6	30.7	40.1	57.1
Agriculture	59.1	40.6	41.6	26.6	23.6
Transportation and communications	1.6	2.9	3.7	4.0	2.2
Basic construction	---	7.2	14.9	12.3	8.7
Manufactured goods	12.0	9.4	6.0	10.8	6.0
Others	4.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.4

8. Relative Output of Industry and Agriculture (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total industry and agriculture output	100	100	100	100	100
Total industry output	28	47	42	60	71
Total agriculture output	72	53	58	40	29

9. Growth in National Income (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total national income	100	209	145	319	636	683
	100	70	153	305	328	
	100	220	438	470		
	100	199	214			

10. Growth in Labor Production Efficiency (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960	1960	1960
					1949	1953	1956	
Industry	100	252	197	386	539	214	273	140
Basic construction			100	126	137	--	--	109
Rail transportation	100	282	125	309	552	196	440	179

11. Growth in Monetary Wages of Laborers and Office Workers (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Average annual wage per laborer and office worker	100	105	165	365	386
		100	150	349	370
			100	221	234

12. Price index

	1953	1956	1960
Price index of goods sold by state and cooperative organizations	100	55 100	51 93

13. Growth in Real Wages of Laborers and Office Workers (per cent)

	1949	1957	1958	1960
Growth in real wages of laborers and office workers	100	136	159	203

14. Distribution and Growth of Distribution of Produce Per Household in the Agricultural Cooperatives

	Unit	1955	1956	1958	1960
Cereals	kilogram	1250	1616	1826	2100
Other varieties	kilogram	193	357	501	540
Cash	won	56	95	203	300
Cereals	per cent	100	129	146	168
Other varieties	per cent	100	185	260	280
Cash	per cent	100	170	363	536

15. Composition of Living Expenses for Labor and Office Worker Households (per cent)

	1956	1957	1958	1960
Total living expenses	100	100	100	100
Food	57.8	58.7	49.8	47.3
Clothing	24.8	21.3	30.0	30.9
Housing	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Miscellaneous	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.6
Fuel and lights	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3
Culture and health	11.7	14.0	14.4	15.2

16. Changes in Revenues and Expenditures for State Budget (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total revenue	100	13 time 100	32 time 252	61 time 475	105 time 821	123 time 966
Break down			100	188	325	383
Revenue from state and cooperative organizations	100	21 " 44 "	99 "	225 "	265 "	"
Total expenditures	100	15 " 37 "	71 "	122 "	146 "	"
Break down			100	193	333	397
Expenditures of people's economy	100	35 " 100 "	298 "	475 "	570 "	"
Expenditures for socialist cultural projects	100	13 " 19 "	41 "	128 "	162 "	"
		100	148	322	10 "	13 "
			100	217	683	862

Industry

17. Number of State Operated and Cooperative Organization Industries and Enterprises

	1954	1956	1958	1960
Total	1463	1457	2790	2897
State operated	742	744	1795	2254

	1954	1956	1958	1960
Local industry	184	160	1254	1752
Cooperative organizations	721	713	995	643
Production cooperatives	556	551	819	488
Industrial cooperatives	165	162	176	155

18. The Scope and Number of State Industries and Enterprises Classified by Number of Workers

	Enterprises		Comparison (per cent)	
	1954	1960	1954	1960
Total (persons)	742	2254	100	100
Under 100	319	1274	43.0	56.5
101-500	287	645	38.7	28.6
501-1,000	89	182	12.0	8.1
1,001-2,000	38	92	5.1	4.1
2,001-3,000	6	29	0.8	1.3
Above 3,001	3	32	0.4	1.4

19. Growth in Total Industrial Output (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960	1960	1960
						1949	1953	1956
Total industrial output	100	337	216	615	21 ^{time}	635	990	348
State and cooperative organizations	100	422	287	833	29 ^{time}	699	10 ^{time}	354
State operated	100	398	257	764	26 ^{time}	662	10 ^{time}	345
Centralized industry	100	363	230	722	18 ^{time}	486	767	244
Local industry	--	100	96	187	17 ^{time}	--	17 ^{time}	897

20. Average Annual Rate of Growth in Total Industrial Output (per cent)

	1947-1949	1954-1956	1957-1960	1954-1960
Total industrial output	49.9	41.7	36.6	39.0
Break down: State and cooperative organizations	61.6	42.7	37.2	39.6
Production (A) of producer goods	55.3	59.4	37.7	46.6
Production (B) of consumer goods	42.3	28.0	34.9	31.7

21. Classification by Economic Groupings in the Total Industrial Output (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1958	1959	1960
Total for industry	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist groupings	72.4	90.7	96.1	98.0	99.9	100	100
State managed	72.4	85.5	86.2	89.9	87.7	89.5	89.7
Managed cooperatively	--	5.2	9.9	8.1	12.2	10.5	10.3
Small industry	4.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	--	--
Capitalist groupings	23.2	7.8	2.9	1.3	--	--	--

22. Growth in Production (A) of Producer Goods and in Production (B) of Consumer Goods

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
A	100	375	158	640	20 time	23 time
B	100	288	285	598	17 "	20 "
A	100	42	171	538	617	
B	100	99	208	596	689	
A		100	405	13 "	15 "	
B		100	209	601	695	
A			100	315	361	
B			100	287	332	

23. Relative Production (A) of Means of Production and (B) Consumer Goods in the Total Industrial Production

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total Production (A) of means of production	100 52	100 59	100 38	100 54	100 55	100 55
Production (B) of consumer goods	48	41	62	46	45	45

24. Growth in Total Production Volume by Economic Sector (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960 1949	1960 1953	1960 1956
Electrical industry	100	151	40	130	203	234	155	584	179
Fuel	100	301	34	240	563	659	219	19 ^{time}	275
Mining	100	398	301	561	12 ^{time}	14 ^{time}	359	475	255
Metallurgy	100	388	41	567	13 "	17 "	442	42 "	303
Metal working	100	535	663	21 ^{time}	83 "	99 "	18 ^{time}	15 "	466
Chemicals	100	310	67	288	11 "	13 "	416	19 "	448
Drug manufacture	100	11 ^{time}	15 ^{time}	29 "	229 "	295 "	28 "	19 "	10 ^{time}
Building materials	100	871	316	31 "	135 "	149	17 "	47 "	479
Textiles	100	685	10 "	21 "	64 "	72 "	10 "	699	345
Glass and pottery	100	166	255	944	45 "	51 "	31 "	20 "	542
Lumber	100	173	137	307	579	566	327	414	184
Pulp and paper	100	228	60	480	16 "	20 "	883	34 "	413
Printing and publishing	100	207	159	674	21 "	22 "	11 "	14 "	323
Stationery and sundries	100	616	556	22 "	106 "	150 "	24 "	27 "	683
Tanning and leatherwork	100	20 "	29 "	64 "	130 "	155 "	763	534	241
Rubber	100	30 "	12 "	33 "	88 "	101 "	344	824	303
Marine products	100	779	187	720	16 "	19 "	240	10 "	260
Food handling	100	238	149	301	12 "	13 "	527	839	416
Oils and fats	100	215	278	11 "	12 "	12 "	560	433	105

25. Make-up in Total Production Volume by Economic Sectors (per cent)

	1944	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Electrical industry	1.4	3.4	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Fuel	3.8	4.6	4.1	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.3
Mining	15.7	6.7	8.1	9.3	6.1	3.9	4.0
Metallurgy	13.3	9.5	11.0	1.8	8.6	6.2	6.8
Metal working	1.6	5.1	8.1	15.3	17.3	20.6	21.3
Chemicals	10.1	10.1	9.5	3.1	4.7	5.5	5.4
Drug manufacture	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.3	1.5	3.6	4.0
Building materials	2.5	1.0	2.5	1.4	4.8	6.3	5.9
Textiles	6.0	5.5	11.4	25.7	18.4	17.4	16.8
Glass and pottery	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.7
Lumber	20.0	12.4	6.4	7.7	6.1	3.4	2.9
Pulp and paper	1.5	3.2	2.2	0.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
Printing and publishing	0.2	1.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
Stationery and sundries	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.1	4.8	5.8
Tanning and leatherwork	0.8	0.2	1.4	3.0	2.4	1.5	1.5
Rubber	1.8	0.3	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Marine products	11.0	2.7	6.2	2.3	3.1	2.1	2.1
Food handling	7.8	27.2	19.4	18.5	13.2	15.6	14.4
Oils and fats	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.2

26. Growth in Total Industrial Production by Provinces (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960 1953	1960 1956
Pyongyang-city	100	43	261	964	992	23	379
Pyongan-namdo	100	59	170	502	635	11	374
Pyongan-pukdo	100	212	330	740	948	448	287
Chakang-do	100	345	851	22 time.	26 time.	748	303
Hwanghae-namdo	100	100.1	124	768	11 "	11 time	853
Hwanghae-pukdo	100	26	73	378	424	16 "	582
Kangwon-do	100	16	75	249	342	21 "	454
Hamkyong-namdo	100	36	117	299	350	984	299
Hamkyong-pukdo	100	73	211	540	677	928	317
Yangkang-do	100	62	327	627	666	11 "	204
Kaesong-district	100	651	33 time.	37 time	--	563	

27. Quality of Important Goods, Produced by State and Cooperative Organizations
and Industries, and Their Growth (per cent)

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
		1946	1944	1949	1956						
Electrical power	million kwh	3934	5924	1017	5120	7811	9139	232	112	154	178
Coal	thousand ton	1270	4005	708	3908	8859	10620	836	185	265	272
Bituminous	"	477	1904	402	1477	3117	3524	739	142	185	239
Smokeless	"	793	2039	286	2380	5535	6778	855	209	333	285
Graphite	"	16	46	--	19	52	62	385	255	133	330
Iron ore	"	...	680	--	678	2703	3108	457	100.1	--	458
Pig Iron (includes iron for industry)	"	3	166	--	231	694	853	279	181	514	369
Iron alloy	"	835	9011	32	6521	14916	16972	20	317	188	260
Steel	"	5	144	4	190	451	641	127	438	444	338
Iron products	"	10	116	4	133	331	474	46	450	409	357
Electrical transmitters	each	--	558	--	8818	29122	40588	61	--	--	460
Electrical transformers	"	--	1637	233	5527	9210	5971	365	--	--	108
Metal working tools (ie lathes)	"	--	...	...	1010	3554	2904	288	--	--	--
Tractors	"	--	--	--	--	102	3002	29	--	--	--
Automobiles	"	--	--	--	--	112	3111	28	--	--	--
Farm equipment	thousand ton	112	230	340	3779	11419	40902	4307	619	215	13
Coke	ton	418	264904	--	193012	702800	817100	1955	99.7	308	423
Sulphur	thousand ton	108	304	--	109	215	255	236	65	84	233
Chemical fertilizers	"	156	401	--	195	391	561	360	110	140	288
Ammonium sulfate	"	117	324	--	139	208	235	200	54	72	170

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
		1946	1944	1949	1956						
Limestone	thousand ton	18	34	--	49	36	33	186	158	97	67
Nitrates	"	3	8	--	7	104	131	40 time	17 time	16 time	18 time
Caustic soda	"	3	9	0.3	6	24	25	740	213	266	401
Cement	"	103	537	27	597	1916	2285	22 "	256	426	383
Lime	"	27	...	15	261	695	770	28 "	857	...	295
Bricks	thousand	4432	44310	17264	694221	476526	420789	95 "	140 "	950	61
Plate glass	thousand m ²	--	--	--	1960	3779	5070	--	--	--	258
Unfinished lumber	thousand m ³	540	1610	1017	2582	3874	3601	667	162	224	140
Finished lumber	"	304	536	285	1068	1434	1321	435	197	246	124
Petroleum	thousand ton	4	17	4	26	45	47	12 "	496	282	183
Pulp	"	14	22	5	25	62	63	451	381	289	248
Cotton yarn	"	0.5	2.1	2.4	10.3	20.9	21.1	42 "	18 "	10 "	206
Raw cotton	"	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	220	91	105	99.5
Textile soft goods	km	2691	12842	21623	77080	158212	189659	70 "	138 "	15 "	246
Staple fibers	"	1630	9429	20781	73640	124652	142193	87 "	141 "	15 "	193
Silk fabrics	"	1065	3191	839	3370	28140	38679	37 "	104 "	12 "	11 "
Woolen fabric	"	9	221	3	70	459	630	74 "	--	285	899
Underwear	thousand	97	591	336	2186	9281	16380	169 "	273 "	28 "	749
Hosiery	thousand pair	1903	6617	4887	10061	16948	27407	14 "	25 "	414	272
Footwear	"	322	5790	7095	17532	17135	23297	72 "	466	402	133
Leather shoes	"	...	9	65	153	529	748	86 "	--	--	473
Marine products	thousand ton	...	273	122	365	515	465	170	128	--	127
Pollacks	"	...	148	65	251	253	180	122	...	--	72
Salt	"	97	280	42	157	311	324	335	231	116	206
Soy sauce	kg	612	17926	17730	28042	67638	85569	140 "	17 "	477	305

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960			
								1946	1944	1949	1950
Bean paste	ton	45	...	26537	55275	57015	100747	2239	360	...	182
Vegetable oils	"	1286	8204	6994	9078	11485	13873	11	256	169	153
Bean oil	"	1286	7331	6795	8770	6653	8689	676	197	119	99
Canned meat	"	---	---	--	--	1570	877	56	--	--	--
Tobacco	"	2566	6062	4241	5474	7024	7636	301	198	126	139

28. Modifications and Inventions in the Industrial Sectors (cases)

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	Cases presented	Cases adopted
1956	15716	9300
1957	22364	14098
1958	36737	18912
1959	41760	21259
1960	53472	28530

Agriculture

29. Cooperativization of the Management of the Rural Villages

Total of agricultural cooperative associations	Number of farms in associations		Acreage under cultivation in associations		
	Number of farms	Percentage of total farms	Acreage under cultivation (1000 chongbo)	Percentage of total acreage under cultivation	
1953	806	11,879	1.2	11	0.6
1954	10,098	332,662	31.8	576	30.9
1955	12,132	511,323	49.0	885	48.6
1956	15,825	864,837	80.9	1,397	77.9
1957	16,032	1,025,106	95.6	1,684	93.7
1958	3,843	1,055,015	100	1,791	100

30. Structural Make-up of the Agricultural Cooperatives
(at present, by number of farms)

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total of agricultural cooperative associations	10098	12132	15825	16032	3843	3739	3736
Under 50	8553	8919	8873	7034	66	49	--
51-100	1323	2839	5602	6763	325	298	352
101-200	222	354	1247	2064	1074	1055	1075
201-300	--	20	103	137	984	956	921
301-400	--	--	--	34	641	597	597
401-600	--	--	--	--	588	600	595
601-1000	--	--	--	--	157	169	185
More than 1,001	--	--	--	--	8	15	11
Total of agricultural cooperative associations (per cent)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Under 50	84.7	73.5	56.0	43.9	1.7	1.3	--
51-100	13.1	23.4	35.4	42.2	8.5	8.0	9.4

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
101-200	2.2	2.9	7.9	12.9	27.9	28.2	28.8
201-300	--	0.2	0.7	0.8	25.6	25.6	24.7
301-400	--	--	--	0.2	16.7	16.0	16.0
401-600	--	--	--	--	15.3	16.0	15.9
601-1,000	--	--	--	--	4.1	4.5	4.9
More than 1,001	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.4	0.3

31. Number of State Agricultural Enterprises

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total of state farms	37	213	188	169
State managed farms	37	37	49	39
Province managed farms	--	176	139	130
Farm equipment enterprises	--	15	48	89

32. Growth in Total Agricultural Production (1946=100)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960		
					1949	1953	1956
Total agricultural output	151	115	160	224	149	195	140
Output of agricultural produce sectors	146	113	154	205	140	182	133
Output of livestock sectors	185	133	208	301	163	226	144
Output of Sericulture sectors	293	177	299	543	186	307	182

33. The Economic Make-up of the Total Agricultural Production (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total agricultural output	100	100	100	100	100
Socialist economic forms	--	3.2	8.5	75.0	100
State managed	--	3.2	8.5	9.6	16.1
Cooperative organizations	--	--	--	65.4	83.9
Small forms of enterprises	94.5	91.4	89.6	24.3	--
Capitalist economic forms	5.5	5.4	1.9	0.7	--

34. Make-up by Sector of the Total Agricultural Production (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total agricultural output	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural produce sectors	90.8	38.2	89.0	87.0	77.2
Livestock sectors	8.4	10.4	9.7	11.4	17.3
Seriaculture sectors	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.3
Others	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.2

35. Acreage Under Cultivation (by chongbo)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	1,859,910	1,983,052	1,898,565	1,913,103
Rice paddy	387,980	467,409	490,972	509,698
Fields	1,471,930	1,515,643	1,407,593	1,403,405
Orchards	25,173	20,626	16,212	51,942
Mulberry groves	9,858	2,913	9,423	26,381
Nurseries	274	653	1,844	3,276

36. Make-up of Acreage Under Cultivation by Classification (per cent)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	100	100	100	100
Rice paddy	20.9	23.6	25.9	26.7
Fields	79.1	76.4	74.1	73.3
Orchards	1.4	1.0	0.9	2.7
Mulberry groves	0.5	0.1	0.5	1.4
Nurseries	--	--	0.1	0.2

37. Acreage Under Cultivation According to Form of Management (by chongbo)

	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	1,983,052	1,898,565	1,913,103
State and cooperative organizations	38,631	1,306,077	1,913,103
State operated	38,631	100,783	124,013
Cooperative organizations	--	1,205,294	1,789,090
Private farms	1,944,421	592,488	--

38. Make-up by Form of Management of the Acreage Under Cultivation (by per cent)

	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	100	100	100
State and cooperative organizations	1.9	68.8	100
State operated	1.9	5.3	6
Cooperative organizations	--	63.5	94
Private farms	98.1	31.2	--

39. Acreage Under Cultivation by Province (by chongbo)

	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	1,983,052	1,808,565	1,913,103
Pyongyang-city	8,573	7,855	39,280
Pyongan-namdo	367,172	351,915	331,121
Pyongan-pukdo	281,995	271,907	275,945
Chankang-do	136,086	136,253	128,914
Hwanghae-namdo	234,038	302,799	310,881
Hwanghae-pukdo	222,133	203,319	207,383
Kangwon-do	243,601	140,681	144,899
Hamkyong-namdo	213,127	191,103	194,057
Hamkyong-pukdo	173,279	176,310	160,200
Yangkang-do	103,048	99,614	93,748
Kaesong-district	--	16,809	26,675

40. Make-up by Province of Acreage Under Cultivation (per cent)

	1949	1956	1960
Total acreage under cultivation	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.4	0.4	2.1
Pyongan-namdo	18.6	18.5	17.3
Pyongan-pukdo	14.2	14.3	14.4
Chakang-do	6.9	7.2	6.7
Hwanghae-namdo	11.8	15.9	16.3
Hwanghae-pukdo	11.2	10.8	10.8
Kangwon-do	12.3	7.4	7.6
Hamkyong-namdo	10.7	10.1	10.1
Hamkyong-pukdo	8.7	9.3	8.4
Yangkang-do	5.2	5.2	4.9
Kaesong-district	---	0.9	1.4

41. Planted Acreage (by chongbo)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960 1949	1960 1953
Total planted acreage	1934144	2386086	2295624	2413275	2764830	116	120
Grains	1669715	2112362	2103383	2164861	2279192	108	108
Rice	387980	382020	432246	493218	499774	131	116
Field grains	1281735	1730342	1671137	1671643	1779418	103	106
Corn	174236	281886	241072	608215	784028	278	325
Commercial crops	79203	106903	53796	40575	1144443	107	213
Cotton	60230	81215	40497	15051	29383	36	73
Tobacco	2074	10154	5742	13169	14493	143	252
Vegetables	71861	45566	47999	71718	151906	333	316
Miscellaneous	113365	119831	85623	122483	133216	111	156
Forage	--	1424	4310	12519	84347	--	20 time

42. Make-up of Planted Acreage by Crops (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total planted acreage	100	100	100	100	100
Grains	86.3	88.5	91.7	89.7	82.4
Rice	20.1	16.0	18.9	20.4	18.1
Field grains	66.2	72.5	72.8	69.3	64.3
Corn	9.0	11.8	10.5	25.2	28.3
Commercial crops	4.1	4.5	2.3	1.7	4.2
Cotton	3.1	3.4	1.8	0.6	1.1
Tobacco	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Vegetables	3.7	1.9	2.1	3.0	5.5
Miscellaneous	5.9	5.0	3.7	5.1	4.8
Forage	---	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.1

43. Make-up of Planted Acreage by Province (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.1
Pyongan-namdo	18.4	18.5	18.7	18.3
Pyongan-pukdo	14.5	14.9	13.8	13.8
Chakang-do	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.5
Hwanghae-namdo	12.2	16.0	16.7	16.9
Hwanghae-pukdo	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.3
Kangwon-do	12.6	6.3	7.7	7.4
Hamkyong-namdo	10.7	10.7	9.9	9.9
Hamkyong-pukdo	8.5	9.0	8.9	7.7
Yangkang-do	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.7
Kaesong-district	--	0.9	0.9	1.4

44. Make-up of Planted Acreage for Grains by Provinces (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6
Pyongan-namdo	18.4	18.7	19.1	19.4
Pyongan-pukdo	15.2	15.3	14.3	14.7
Chakang-do	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.4
Hwanghae-namdo	12.0	16.4	17.4	18.2
Hwanghae-pukdo	12.0	12.5	12.6	13.3
Kangwon-do	12.8	6.3	7.7	7.6
Hamkyong-namdo	9.9	10.3	9.4	9.4
Hamkyong-pukdo	8.6	8.7	8.4	6.4
Yangkang-do	4.0	3.8	3.2	1.6
Kaesong-district	--	0.9	0.9	1.4

45. Make-up of Rice Paddy Planted Acreage by Province (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.4
Pyongan-namdo	17.8	17.7	19.5	19.9
Pyongan-pukdo	22.0	19.4	17.7	18.1
Chakang-do	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.8
Hwanghae-namdo	11.6	26.1	25.7	25.2
Hwanghae-pukdo	4.5	5.8	6.4	6.5
Kangwon-do	17.8	6.0	7.2	7.1
Hamkyong-namdo	15.2	13.4	12.4	12.2
Hamkyong-pukdo	7.1	6.4	5.9	4.0
Yangkang-do	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
Kaesong-district	--	2.0	2.1	2.6

46. Make-up of Planted Acreage for Corn by Provinces (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.2
Pyongan-namdo	15.5	19.7	24.1	19.7
Pyongan-pukdo	34.9	32.1	17.6	16.5
Chakang-do	17.9	19.6	10.4	10.0
Hwanghae-namdo	1.1	1.1	10.9	13.9
Hwanghae-pukdo	14.4	9.1	14.4	15.6
Kangwon-do	8.7	7.6	8.4	8.6
Hamkyong-namdo	3.4	5.2	8.1	8.8
Hamkyong-pukdo	2.4	3.6	4.6	4.0
Yangkang-do	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.8
Kaesong-district	--	--	--	0.9

47. Volume of Agricultural Crops Harvested and It's Increase
(by thousand ton)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960	1960	1960
						1949	1953	1956
Grains	1898	2654	2327	2873	3803	143	163	132
Rice	1052	1158	1229	1392	1535	133	125	110
Corn	156	375	224	760	950	253	425	125
Cotton	15	78	18	5	7	10	41	138
Flax	3	3	--	5	23	908	--	466
Hemp	3	4	1	1	2	68	390	412
Tobacco	2	10	2	12	8	82	357	70
Vegetables	623	797	466	1049	2063	259	443	197
Miscellaneous	492	782	412	948	851	109	206	90
Forage	--	7	17	72	647	--	38	893

48. Make-up of the Volume of Grains Harvested by Provinces (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.7
Pyongan-namdo	19.2	19.9	21.7	19.8
Pyongan-pukdo	21.1	19.3	18.2	17.4
Chakang-do	4.6	5.0	5.7	4.7
Hwanghae-namdo	14.2	22.8	18.3	19.0
Hwanghae-pukdo	9.2	10.4	10.7	11.0
Kangwon-do	11.1	4.2	5.8	6.8
Hamkyong-namdo	11.3	9.3	11.1	10.6
Hamkyong-pukdo	6.8	5.6	4.7	4.8
Yangkang-do	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.1
Kaesong-district	--	1.3	1.4	2.1

49. Volume of Agricultural Crops Harvested Per Chongbo (by kg)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Rice	2712	3031	2844	2823	3072
Corn	898	1331	927	1249	1211
Tobacco	985	1005	409	906	579
Vegetables	8673	17500	9708	14632	13578
Potatoes	4239	5917	4392	7316	6013

50. Increase in Livestock

	Units	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960		
							1949	1953	1956
Cattle	thousand head	472	788	504	485	672	85	133	139
Dairy cattle	head	766	959	637	1205	48214	50	76	40
Cattle of foreign origin	"	755	959	637	1205	6020	628	945	500
Horses	thousand head	10	9	5	15	8	93	128	54
Sheep	"	6	10	21	60	105	10	502	173
Goats	"	1	3	4	27	79	29	18	289
Hogs	"	220	660	432	710	1123	170	207	158
Rabbits	"	...	...	88	139	2458	--	--	18
Poultry	thousand	...	...	1865	2254	4535	--	--	201
Bees	thousand hives	37	91	57	57	166	183	294	290

51. Number of Heads of and Increase in Livestock Per Type of Management

		Number of head			Make-up (per cent)		
		1953	1956	1960	1953	1956	1960
Cattle		504,398	484,824	672,394	100	100	100
State managed		38,932	37,920	57,912	7.7	7.8	8.6
Cooperative organizations		1,027	323,050	614,482	0.2	66.6	91.4
Individual farms		464,439	123,854	--	92.1	25.6	--
Dairy cattle		637	1,205	48,214	100	100	100
State managed		616	1,089	9,809	96.7	90.4	20.3
Cooperative organizations		--	102	38,405	--	8.4	79.7
Individual farms		21	14	--	3.3	1.2	--
Sheep and goats		25,286	87,516	183,208	100	100	100
State managed		22,261	23,750	63,207	88.0	27.1	34.5
Cooperative organizations		62	59,260	120,001	0.3	67.7	65.5
Individual farms		2,963	4,506	--	11.7	5.2	--
Hogs		542,725	710,314	1,122,528	100	100	100
State managed		135,046	139,882	233,628	24.9	19.7	20.8
Cooperative organizations		3,765	423,633	888,900	0.7	59.6	79.2
Individual farms		403,914	146,790	--	74.4	20.7	--

52. Number of Heads of Livestock by Province - Cattle (thousand head)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	788	504	485	672
Pyongyang-city	4	3	2	12
Pyongan-namdo	121	74	76	105
Pyongan-pukdo	112	77	74	102
Chakang-do	81	57	54	64
Hwanghae-namdo	63	46	45	68
Hwanghae-pukdo	58	41	42	59
Kangwon-do	111	38	42	59
Hamkyong-namdo	105	66	60	87
Hamkyong-pukdo	89	61	58	68
Yangkang-do	44	34	30	41
Kaesong-district	...	7	5	10

53. Number of Heads of Livestock by Province - Hogs (thousand head)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	660	543	710	1123
Pyongyang-city	16	8	7	51
Pyongan-namdo	116	95	112	174
Pyongan-pukdo	75	136	145	157
Chakang-do	54	80	84	85
Hwanghae-namdo	52	24	61	145
Hwanghae-pukdo	38	20	57	121
Kangwon-do	47	21	37	80
Hamkyong-namdo	80	46	57	127
Hamkyong-pukdo	141	72	95	119
Yangkang-do	44	39	47	45
Kaesong-district	--	2	8	19

54. Number of Heads of Livestock by Province - Sheep and Goats

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	12,696	25,286	87,516	183,208
Pyongyang-city	...	164	473	2,724
Pyongan-namdo	903	1,435	4,611	16,942
Pyongan-pukdo	614	613	4,919	9,977
Chakang-do	185	935	6,914	8,470
Hwanghae-namdo	...	107	1,514	6,835
Hwanghae-pukdo	1,087	243	3,595	5,221
Kangwon-do	1,523	457	5,997	10,758
Hamkyong-namdo	2,362	3,909	14,097	32,172
Hamkyong-pukdo	2,907	10,518	32,388	61,926
Yanggang-do	3,115	6,905	12,948	27,641
Kaesong-district	...	...	60	542

55. Growth in Volume of Production of Livestock Products (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1960	1960
					1953	1956
Meat	100	83	94	264	319	282
Wool	100	380	11	21 time	547	195
Milk	100	63	73	15 "	24 time	20
Poultry meat	100	103	191	364	352	190
Honey	100	50	132	404	809	306

56. Fruit Tree Acreage and Volume of Fruits Harvested Per Chongbo

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total orchard acreage	chongbo	25,173	20,626	15,697	13,521	82,057
Total fruit tree acreage	"	16,615	15,590	12,484	10,624	13,760
Volume of fruits harvested per chongbo	kg	4,471	3,414	3,256	4,394	16,273

57. Apple Orchard Acreage by Provinces (by chongbo)

	1953	1956	1960
Total	13,292	11,059	63,235
Pyongyang-city	3	3	1,255
Pyongan-namdo	2,835	2,251	10,120
Pyongan-pukdo	640	716	9,053
Chakang-do	--	4	292
Hwanghae-namdo	2,236	2,177	14,247
Hwanghae-pukdo	1,161	804	6,757
Kangwon-do	682	622	5,755
Hamkyong-namdo	5,017	3,913	11,165
Hamkyong-pukdo	663	536	4,069
Yangkang-do	--	--	1
Kaesong-district	55	33	521

58. Quantity of Apples Produced by Provinces (ton)

	1953	1956	1960
Total	34,056	38,232	143,695
Pyongyang-city	5	1	675
Pyongan-namdo	8,959	7,620	24,379
Pyongan-pukdo	1,734	1,964	7,570
Chakang-do	--	--	1
Hwanghae-namdo	6,031	5,088	19,633
Hwanghae-pukdo	3,518	3,192	9,538
Kangwon-do	2,579	1,121	7,939
Hamkyong-namdo	9,831	17,099	67,008
Hamkyong-pukdo	1,386	2,117	6,881
Yangkang-do	--	--	--
Kaesong-district	13	30	71

59. Mulberry Acreage and Volume of Cocoons Produced

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Mulberry acreage	chongbo	30,381	10,378	7,616	13,958	40,013
New mulberry fields	"	9,858	2,913	4,773	9,524	29,603
Volume of cocoons produced	ton	1,881	5,582	3,270	4,186	8,134
Fine cocoons	"	1,881	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,768
Tussah cocoons	"	--	18	39	540	2,370
Castor bean cocoons	"	--	--	--	--	996

60. Mulberry Field Acreage by Province (chongbo)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	10,378	7,616	13,958	40,013
Pyongyang-city	--	1	7	275
Pyongan-namdo	1,728	958	2,538	7,567
Pyongan-pukdo	1,429	1,431	3,067	8,400
Chakang-do	426	259	829	2,236
Hwanghae-namdo	505	766	1,288	3,905
Hwanghae-pukdo	1,028	1,170	1,765	4,847
Kangwon-do	2,853	601	890	3,707
Hamkyong-namdo	1,730	1,600	2,425	6,555
Hamkyong-pukdo	491	654	1,015	1,885
Yangkang-do	188	168	75	96
Kaesong-district	--	8	59	540

61. Volume of Production for Cocoons by Provinces (by ton)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total	5,582	3,270	4,186	8,134
Pyongyang-city	--	--	--	42
Pyongan-namdo	1,128	793	776	1,441
Pyongan-pukdo	846	674	922	1,640
Chakang-do	360	244	498	691
Hwanghae-namdo	206	116	203	775
Hwanghae-pukdo	686	293	405	962
Kangwon-do	1,173	195	450	672
Hamkyong-namdo	1,034	812	701	1,330
Hamkyong-pukdo	115	130	90	224
Yangkang-do	34	13	139	257
Kaesong-district	--	--	2	100

62. Rate of Utilization for Cultivated Fields (per cent)

	1946	1949	1956	1960
Total	106	122	129	165
Rice paddies	107	134	138	174

63. Increase in Irrigation Facilities and Irrigated Areas

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Irrigation reservoir (each)	--	203	897	1,234
Irrigation canals "	--	1,792	3,862	7,797
Irrigation ponds "	--	157	5,325	10,933
Irrigated areas per cent	100	145	230	510
Rice paddies "	100	145	230	301

64. Number of Tractors and Their Volume of Work

	Unit	1953	1956	1960
Tractors (actual county)	each	372	1,542	6,313
Those at tractor stations	"	247	1,244	5,214
Tractors (15 horsepower)	"	764	2,561	12,500
Those at tractor stations	"	500	2,072	8,882
Acreage tilled by tractors of low horsepower	thousand chongbo	127	677	6,869
By those at tractor stations	"	95	487	5,910
Total acreage tilled by tractors	"	118	370	1,145
By those in the tractor stations	"	93	334	1,034
Acreage tilled by tractors compared to total acreage under cultivation	per cent	2.6	10.5	36.0

65. Chemical Fertilization and Its Increase

	Unit	1949	1956	1960
Total chemical fertilization	ton	259,917	215,287	306,608
Total chemical fertilization	per cent	100	83	118
Volume of fertilizer used per chongbo	kg	131	113	160
Volume of fertilizer used per chongbo	per cent	100	86	122

66. Afforestation

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Forested acreage	chongbo	36	89	100	52	159
Trees planted	million trees	76	185	245	258	473
Growth of forested acreage	per cent	100	249	281	147	445
Increase in number of trees	"	100	242	322	339	621

Transportation and Communications

67. Increase in Means of Transportation (per cent.)

	1953	1956	1959	1960	<u>1960</u> <u>1956</u>
Operation distance for rail	100	108	111	113	105
Standard gauge	100	110	115	117	107
Electric railways		100	24	327	--
Total number of freight vehicles	100	200	215	219	110
Total number of motor vehicles	100	160	266	314	196
Trucks	100	145	242	288	199
Passenger cars	100	435	13 time.	17 time.	387
Private automobiles	100	191	241	263	138

68. Freight Circulation and Volume of Transportation by Forms
of Transportation and Their Growth

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
							1946	1949	1953	1956	
Freight circulation											
Railways	ton/km	652	3405	1980	4288	7797	9095	14	267	459	212
Motor vehicles	"	9	35	64	129	505	552	62	16	860	426
River and ocean transport	ton/naut. miles	13	19	6	16	56	73	555	386	13	444
Volume of freight transported	million tons	3.8	18.6	14.8	33.1	113.8	127.8	34	688	866	385
Rail transport	"	3.3	16.3	10.6	18.3	35.2	38.5	12	237	362	211
Motor vehicle	"	0.2	1.5	2.2	9.2	66.2	78.6	337	54	35	858
River and ocean transport	"	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.0	2.8	3.0	10	355	9,4	306

69. Make-up Freight Circulation by Forms of Transportation (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total freight circulation	100	100	100	100	100	100
Railway transport	95.2	98.0	95.9	96.0	92.3	92.7
Motor vehicles	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	6.0	5.6
Riverways and ocean transport	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.4
Others	--	--	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3

70. Increase in Passenger Travel by Forms of Transportation (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960
							1949	1953	1956
Rail transport	100	237	69	229	326	356	515	515	155
Motor vehicles	100	25	358	977	12	--	46	321	321
Riverways and ocean transport	100	43	229	348	344	--	842	153	

71. Make-up of Passenger Travel by Forms of Transportation (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total passenger circulation	100	100	100	100	100	100
Rail transport	100	94.8	95.4	83.2	72.6	71.2
Motor vehicles	--	4.9	4.2	16.0	26.7	28.3
Riverways and ocean transport	--	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5

(71). Utilization of Railroad Rolling Stock

	Unit	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Freight car turnabout time	24-hour day	6.7	5.2	5.1	3.1	3.1
Average distance traveled by locomotive in one day	kilo-meters	207.6	151.9	233.6	284.8	293.8
Average hauling power of freight train	tons	--	--	628.0	785.0	805.5
Weight limit of freight cars	"	--	28.7	28.4	33.1	35.4

72. Volume of Communications

Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	<u>1960</u>		
						<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>
Number of post offices	each	329	431	451	501	792	184	176
Pieces of mail received	1000 pieces	7243	43506	29399	44915	72470	167	247
Packages received	"	51	264	20	178	733	278	374
Postal money orders received	"	--	242	125	360	935	--	748
Periodicals handled	1000	--	136051	140049	202168	286478	--	205
Telegrams received	"	679	1161	812	848	1411	122	174
Telephone calls received	"	1275	3157	910	3770	5098	161	560
								135

Basic Construction

**73. Sum of Investment in State Basic Construction
(based on prices of 1 April 1957, in million won)**

	1949	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954 to 1956	1957 to 1960
Total investment in state basic construction	89	330	351	620	567	357	500
Capital construction	62	234	258	459	386	261	361
Non-capital construction	27	96	93	161	181	96	139
Comparison of the capital construction to total investment (per cent)	69.9	70.8	73.5	74.0	68.2	73.1	72.2
Comparison of the non-capital construction to total investment (per cent.)	30.1	29.2	26.5	26.0	31.8	26.9	27.8

74. Increase in Sum of Investment in State Basic Construction (per cent)

	1949	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954-1956	1957-1960
Total investment in state basic construction	100	373	396	700	640	403	565
Capital construction	100	378	417	742	624	422	583
Non-capital construction	100	362	349	604	677	360	522

75. Make-up of Sum of Investments in State Basic Construction

	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954-1956	1957-1960
Total investment in state basic construction	100	100	100	100	100	100
Construction and assembly operations	65.5	61.3	57.6	54.2	61.3	57.4
Expenses for furnishings	27.3	24.6	28.6	29.7	28.2	29.6
Geological surveys expenses	1.6	2.8	5.2	7.8	2.2	5.4
Preliminary investigation and planning expenses	0.6	2.8	3.6	2.7	1.5	2.9
Others	5.6	8.5	5.0	5.6	6.8	4.7

76. Sum of Investment in State Basic Construction by Sectors in the People's Economy (million won)

	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954-1956	1957-1960
Total investment in state basic construction	330	351	620	567	357	500
Industry	143	188	310	260	177	257
Agriculture management	21	37	82	70	32	52
Transportation and communications	66	28	55	42	47	39
Commercial and social enterprises	4	5	12	14	4	13
Education and culture	27	17	24	35	21	23
Scientific research	1	2	2	2	2	2
Health	4	4	17	13	5	10
Housing	35	51	70	86	43	67
Public administration	26	15	40	42	20	31
Others	3	4	8	3	5	6

77. Make-up of Sum of Basic State Construction By Sectors in the People's Economy (per cent)

	1954 100	1956 100	1959 100	1960 100	1954-1956 100	1957-1960 100
Total investment in state basic construction						
Industry	43.2	53.6	49.9	45.9	49.6	51.3
Agriculture management	6.4	10.5	13.2	12.3	9.2	10.5
Transportation and communications	20.0	7.9	9.0	7.4	13.1	7.7
Commercial and social enterprises	1.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	1.2	2.7
Education and culture	8.3	4.8	3.8	6.2	5.9	4.5
Scientific research	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Health	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.2	1.4	2.1
Housing	10.6	14.6	11.3	15.1	12.0	13.4
Public administration	7.8	4.3	6.5	7.4	5.8	6.2
Others	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.2

78. Sum of Investment in State Basic Construction With Respect to the Industrial Sector (million won)

	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954-1956	1957-1960
Total investment in state basic construction with respect to the industrial sector	143	188	310	260	177	257
Total heavy industry construction	116	157	253	209	144	212
Electrical industry	13	28	39	29	25	31
Coal Industry	6	13	29	30	9	25
Mining	14	16	57	62	15	42
Metallurgy	10	15	42	15	12	27
Machine industry	13	12	38	30	14	32
Chemicals	9	19	13	22	14	17
Construction materials	7	11	16	5	9	16
Cement	2	7	8	2	6	10
Forestry	8	5	7	5	6	6
Total light industry construction	27	31	57	51	33	45
Textiles	6	7	21	12	10	15
Food handling	1	4	14	11	4	8
Marine products	9	12	7	16	13	7

(78). Make-up of Sum of Basic State Construction By
Sectors in the People's Economy (per cent)

	1954	1956	1959	1960	1954-1956	1957-1960
	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total investment in state basic construction with respect to the industrial sector						
Total heavy industry construction	81.0	83.3	81.6	80.6	81.1	82.6
Electrical industry	9.4	14.8	12.7	11.1	14.4	11.9
Coal industry	4.2	6.7	9.4	11.4	5.3	9.6
Mining	9.8	8.6	18.3	23.9	8.2	16.3
Metallurgy	6.8	7.7	13.4	5.7	7.0	10.5
Machine industry	9.9	6.3	12.2	11.7	7.7	12.4
Chemicals	6.3	10.0	4.3	8.6	7.6	6.7
Construction materials	5.1	5.9	5.3	1.9	5.4	6.1
Cement	1.7	3.9	2.4	0.6	3.3	3.9
Forestry	5.5	2.5	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.5
Total light industry construction	19.0	16.7	18.4	19.4	18.9	17.4
Textiles	4.0	4.0	6.9	4.6	5.4	5.8
Food handling	0.9	2.3	4.4	4.0	2.0	3.1
Marine products	6.6	6.5	2.3	6.3	7.2	2.9

79. Housing Construction (thousand m²)

	1954	1956	1959	1960	1953-1960
Total area of housing	4,279	3,067	2,337	2,687	24,648
Urban housing	2,182	1,138	1,303	1,675	12,312
Rural housing	2,097	1,929	1,034	1,012	12,336
Total housing area constructed with state funds	1,564	1,259	1,904	2,421	13,217

80. Mechanization Standards in Construction Operations (per cent)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Excavations	41.5	42.8	44.9	53.0
Freight operations	16.7	51.8	49.8	47.2
Erection operations	77.5	87.9	88.4	86.2
Concrete mixing operations	60.2	71.5	58.9	69.6
Mortar mixing operations	28.9	40.3	37.8	38.6

81. Degree of Prefabricated Construction (per cent)

	1957	1958	1959	1960
Total	18.1	30.5	30.7	42.8
Industrial construction	8.2	17.3	22.6	20.8
Housing construction	32.4	59.0	58.2	59.3
Public construction	32.2	30.2	30.8	34.2

Labor

82. Number of Employees (thousand persons)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960
							1946	1949	1953	1956
Mean number of persons employed	260	565	575	808	1381	1456	561	258	254	180
Number of laborers from non-budgetary sectors	168	361	350	526	1019	1129	674	313	322	215
Number of persons employed at the end of the year	...	...	628	850	1459	1506	240	- - - -	-	177
Number of women employees	...	...	165	169	510	493	290	- - - -	-	292
Comparison of the total number of women employees (per cent)	...	...	26.2	19.9	34.9	32.7				

**83. Number of Employees by Sectors in the People's Economy
(thousand persons)**

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960
	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1946	1949	1953
Total in people's economy	260	565	575	808	1381	1458	561	258	254
Non-budgetary sectors	197	434	404	636	1196	1285	652	296	318
Industry	155	245	165	294	649	699	450	285	425
Agriculture administration (includes only state operated)	--	17	57	54	87	97	569	--	171
Transportation	65	49	55	68	72	146	135	--	130
Communications		13	13	14	15	124		--	118
Basic construction	--	82	91	132	195	168	205	--	186
Others	--	25	17	36	85	81	323	--	463
Budgetary sectors									
Members of (state) cooperative associations	63	131	171	172	185	173	274	132	101
									100

Note: Does not include members of cooperatives

34. Make-up of the Number of Employees by Sectors in the People's Economy (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total in people's economy	100	100	100	100	100	100
Non-budgetary sectors	76	77	70	79	87	88
Industry	24	23	30	21	13	12
Agriculture administration (includes only state operated)		100	100	100	100	100
Transportation		56	41	46	54	54
Communications		4	14	8	7	8
Basic construction		15	12	9	6	6
Others			3	2	1	1
Budgetary sectors		19	23	21	17	13
Members of (state) cooperative associations		6	4	6	7	6

85. Number of Employees by Areas and Their Make-up (thousand persons)

	1953.	1956.	1959.	1960	Make-up by area (%)			
	10.1	7.1	6.1	6.1	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total	667	787	1381	1466	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang-city	58	121	226	246	8.7	15.4	16.4	16.8
Pyongan-namdo	97	108	207	200	14.6	13.7	15.0	13.7
Pyongan-pukdo	123	95	148	163	18.5	12.1	10.7	11.1
Chakang-do	63	64	100	110	9.5	8.1	7.2	7.5
Hwanghae-namdo	80	44	95	101	12.0	5.6	6.9	6.9
Hwanghae-pukdo		46	88	90		5.8	6.4	6.2
Kangwon-do	36	44	79	86	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9
Hamkyong-namdo	109	109	167	186	16.3	13.8	12.1	12.6
Hamkyong-pukdo	97	107	198	207	14.5	13.6	14.3	14.1
Yanggang-do	...	42	51	52	--	5.4	3.7	3.5
Kaesong-district	4	7	22	25	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.7

86. Number of Technicians and Specialists

	1953.	1957.	1959.	1960.	1960		
	10.10	9.20	10.1	11.15	1953	1957	1959
Total number of technicians and specialists	21,872	73,358	94,168	133,466	610	182	142
Engineers	1,837	5,860	8,837	11,991	653	205	136
Assistant engineers	6,763	22,429	38,615	57,978	857	258	150
Specialists	13,272	45,069	46,716	63,497	478	141	136
Tecnicians from all sectors of industry							
Electric power	1,287	3,648	5,126	6,655	517	182	130
Mining	589	1,209	2,198	3,128	531	259	142
Geology	45	548	1,128	1,689	38	308	150
Metallurgy	293	1,240	2,253	2,972	10	240	132
Machines	967	4,273	8,255	12,593	13	295	153
Chemicals	233	2,682	3,968	5,463	23	204	138
Forestry	109	506	725	1,102	10	218	152
Light industry	118	423	891	1,446	12	342	162
Marine products	261	604	841	1,691	648	280	201
Agriculture and forestry	2,462	5,903	11,297	16,936	688	287	150
Transportation	424	1,374	2,931	4,082	963	297	139
Basic construction	1,571	5,004	6,775	10,110	644	202	149

Commerce

87. Amount of Nationalized and Cooperative Union Commerce
(as of the years end, listed)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960
							1949	1953	1956
Total amounts of commerce	951	3365	3733	5714	10358	10633	316	285	186
Stores	951	2803	3093	4777	8966	9354	334	302	196
Restaurants	--	562	640	937	1392	1279	228	200	136
State operated commerce	1	1371	1628	2646	6424	7039	513	432	266
Stores	1	1095	1303	2096	5209	5816	531	446	277
Restaurants	--	276	325	550	1215	1223	443	376	222
Cooperative organization commerce	950	1994	2105	3068	3934	3594	180	171	117
Stores	950	1708	1790	2681	3757	3538	207	198	132
Restaurants	--	286	315	387	177	56	20	18	14

88. Amount of Nationalized and Cooperative Union Store [retail] Business by Province (listed)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960	1960
						1949	1953	1956
Total amount of business	2796	3059	4644	8697	9058	324	296	195
Pyongyang City	186	204	349	593	612	329	300	175
Pyongan-namdo	502	433	648	1181	1249	249	288	193
Pyongan-pukto	349	503	746	1023	1167	334	232	156
Changang-do	149	254	289	846	822	552	324	284
Hwanghae-namdo	211	219	395	885	810	384	370	205
Hwanghae-pukto	209	183	293	620	644	308	352	220
Kangwon-do	353	196	351	708	785	222	401	224
Hamgyong-namdo	385	483	742	1144	1202	312	249	162
Hamgyong-pukto	366	432	531	1062	1097	300	254	207
Yanggang-do	86	115	216	500	508	591	442	235
Kaesong-city	--	37	84	135	162	438	--	193

Note: Stores under the People's Ministry of National Defense and Ministry of Transportation are omitted.

89. Amount of Nationalized and Cooperative Union Socialist Provisions Supply Center Business by Province (listed)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
National and cooperative union socialist provisions supply center totals	562	576	924	1353	1242
Pyongyang City	42	73	95	146	118
Pyongan-namdo	95	88	118	152	167
Pyongan-pukto	82	79	133	163	136
Chagang-do	26	39	59	102	92
Hwanghae-namdo	37	39	69	113	97
Hwanghae-pukto	35	29	42	109	96
Kangwon-do	78	43	79	102	97
Hamgyong-namdo	71	81	135	201	207
Hamgyong-pukto	75	84	132	189	150
Yanggang-do	21	18	46	46	47
Kaesong-City	--	3	16	30	35

Note: Does not include the volume of circulation of retail goods handled by stores affiliated with the State Health and Transportation Ministries.

90. Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods (prices for the respective fiscal year, million won)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960 1949	1960 1953	1960 1956
Volume of circulation of retail goods	368	811	771	1712	1806	318	437	251
State operated and cooperative organizations	181	399	614	1706	1792	642	881	313
State operated units	89	191	341	1312	1424	1041	15	447
Cooperative organizations	92	208	273	394	368	259	347	145
Farmers' markets	--	--	--	6	14			
Private enterprises	187	412	157	--	--			

91. Make-up on the Farm of Property on the Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Volume of circulation of retail goods	100	100	100	100	100
State operated and cooperative organizations	3.5	56.5	67.5	87.3	99.2
State operated units	0.1	27.9	32.0	53.9	78.8
Cooperative organizations	3.4	28.6	35.5	33.4	20.4
Farmers' markets	--	--	--	--	0.8
Private enterprises	96.5	43.5	32.5	12.7	--

92. Increase in Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods, by Province, of State and Cooperative Organizations (comparable prices, per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960 1953	1960 1956
Pyongyang City	100	40	160	563	570	16 ^{time}	357
Pyongan-namdo	100	102	231	630	621	694	269
Pyongan-pukto	100	109	219	605	619	651	283
Chagang-do	100	166	357	11 time	11 time	756	309
Hwanghae-namdo	100	75	242	899	837	13 "	345
Hwanghae-pukto	100	75	193	712	688	11 "	357
Kangwon-do	100	62	126	360	370	686	294
Hamgyong-namdo	100	73	175	520	570	896	325
Hamgyong-pukto	100	82	182	546	587	816	322
Ryanggang-do	100	88	264	718	773	10 "	292
Kaesong City	100	549	15 "	17 "	--	309	

Note: Does not include the volume of circulation of retail goods handled by stores affiliated with the State Health and Transportation Ministries.

93. Increase in the Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Volume of circulation of retail goods	100	64	119	318
Of which; for state operated and cooperative organizations	100	83	205	642
State operated	100	72	231	10 times
Cooperative organization	100	94	180	259

94. Make-up by Province of the Volume of Circulation of Retail Goods of the State and Cooperative Organizations (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
National and Cooperative Unions	100	100	100	100
Pyongyang City	21.1	10.8	17.0	19.3
Pyongan-namdo	12.1	15.7	14.1	12.0
Pyongan-pukto	11.8	16.3	13.0	11.7
Chagang-do	3.4	7.3	6.2	6.1
Hwanghae-namdo	6.3	6.0	7.7	8.4
Hwanghae-pukto	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.7
Kangwon-do	10.4	8.2	6.7	6.2
Hamgyong-namdo	13.8	12.8	12.2	12.5
Hamgyong-pukto	12.3	12.9	11.3	11.6
Ryanggang-do	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.4
Kaesong City	--	1.1	2.2	2.1

95. Make-up of the Volume of Circulation of Important Products in the Commerce of the State and Cooperative Organizations (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Volume of circulated merchandise	100	100	100	100
Perishables	45.8	53.9	39.9	32.4
Cereals	18.9	23.4	15.2	8.1
Meat	1.0	...	0.6	1.0
Marine products	7.0	5.0	6.0	3.4
Condiments	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.8
Vegetables	1.1	1.9	1.8	2.9
Fruits	0.8	...	1.6	1.6

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Non-perishable items	54.2	46.1	60.1	67.6
Cotton and fibre textiles	4.3	12.8	19.8	13.5
Silks	4.1	0.8	3.2	3.8
Wool	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.0
Ready-made clothing	1.0	...	2.6	7.3
Underwear	1.4	1.2	2.6	4.2
Stockings	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.2
Shoes	4.9	8.1	4.8	3.2

Note: Does not include restaurant foodstuffs.

96. Growth of the Volume of Circulation of Important Products in the Commerce of the State and Cooperative Organizations (per cent)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960	1960	1960
					1953	1956	
Perishables	100	108	164	404	413	576	255
Cereals	100	176	209	328	354	194	173
Meat	100	...	169	111	111	...	652
Marine products	100	9	74	130	138	10	190
Condiments	100	64	113	510	374	255	342
Vegetables	100	72	519	21 "	28 "	19 "	522
Fruits	100	...	517	16 "	17 "	...	343
Non-perishable items	100	47	192	825	855	13 "	367
Cotton and fibre	100	260	995	21 "	22 "	553	217
Silks	100	18	149	676	601	33 "	404
Wool	100	32	105	805	641	13 "	611
Ready-made clothing	100	...	491	41 "	42 "	...	855
Underwear	100	81	349	15 "	17 "	21 "	486
Stockings	100	47	161	392	467	765	287
Shoes	100	102	164	368	368	284	225

97. Retail Price Index (free market prices, per cent)

	1953	1956	1960
All merchandise	100	48	44
Perishables	100	45	47
Meats	100	57	46
Marine products	100	39	35
Condiments	100	59	58
Soy bean sauce	100	30	30
Bean paste	100	41	41
Vegetables	100	24	22
Fruits	100	68	6
Salt	100	74	74
Non-perishables	100	57	52
Cotton and fibre textiles	100	74	74
Silks	100	78	70
Underwear	100	76	75
Stockings	100	55	55
Shoes	100	56	49
Writing materials	100	32	31

98. Standards of Ratio of Circulation of Goods in the Commerce
of the State and Cooperative Organizations (per cent)

	1953	1956	1959	1960
Percentage of circulation expenses in total sum of circulated goods of the state and cooperative organizations	8.6	7.1	5.5	4.9
State operated units	8.7	6.0	5.8	3.5
Cooperative organization	8.5	8.0	3.9	3.9

Trade

99. Increase in Total Volume of Trade (per cent)

	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total volume of trade	100	192	476	440
Exports	100	210	371	491
Imports	100	176	564	396

100. Make-up, by Item, of Export Goods (per cent)

	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Machines and equipment	0.4	0.3	0.9	5.3
Electrical products	2.2	0.1	2.4	--
Fats and oils	--	0.4	4.8	3.2
Ores	81.8	54.3	14.5	12.8
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	9.0	30.9	33.4	43.7
Chemical products	0.05	5.9	13.4	12.1
Building materials	--	--	1.5	3.3
Fibers and textiles	0.7	0.3	--	0.6
Agricultural products	3.9	3.6	13.7	10.2
Perishables and luxury	0.1	1.3	12.2	6.3
Marine products	1.8	2.9	2.8	1.8
Others	0.05	--	0.4	0.7

101. Make-up, by Item, of Import Goods (per cent)

	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total	100	100	100	100
Machines and equipment	34.3	32.7	34.8	22.5
Electrical products	8.6	7.7	5.4	1.6
Fats and oils	9.8	8.4	12.4	18.3
Various ores	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.0
Ferrous and non-ferrous metals	7.2	11.8	10.1	7.0
Chemical and rubber products	9.8	7.5	6.2	6.2
Construction materials	1.4	0.02	0.1	0.1
Pulp and paper	3.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
Fibers and textiles	3.9	13.0	5.2	7.6
Cultural items and daily necessity items	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.6
Agricultural products	1.2	6.3	7.7	19.9
Perishables and luxuries	0.2	1.2	1.2	5.8
Others	19.2	9.2	14.7	8.5

Education, Culture, Health

102. Number of Various Classes of Schools

	1944-1945	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of schools	1431	2731	5069	4735	5452	7896	8481
People's schools	1372	2482	3882	3399	3777	4122	4145
Middle schools	--	217	926	1013	1247	2711	2839
Upper middle schools	--	--	177	162	173	185	195
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	--	507	855
Specialty middle schools	--	28	69	82	117	134	132
Specialty high schools	--	--	--	--	10	46	30
Technical high schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	82
Colleges	--	4	15	15	19	37	76
Total number of kindergartens	--	64	116	19	173	3399	4470

- Note: 1) The totals of the people's schools, middle schools and upper middle schools do not include schools which are in a special education system comprised of children's institutions, elementary schools, labor education institutions and Chinese schools.
- 2) There were 78 colleges and 100 technical high schools at the end of 1960.
- 3) Statistics for the field of education are based on the school year.

103. Number of People's Schools by Provinces

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of people's schools	2482	3882	3399	3777	4122	4145
Pyongyang City	26	40	39	64	85	125
Pyongan-namdo	496	648	573	589	631	577
Pyongan-pukto	351	494	475	538	600	585
Chagang-do	123	340	295	315	327	401
Hwanghae-namdo	143	249	349	405	423	422
Hwanghae-pukto	106	244	271	310	341	305
Kangwon-do	329	517	256	318	333	344
Hamgyong-namdo	403	535	453	525	577	568
Hamgyong-pukto	345	519	385	407	465	460
Ryanggang-do	160	296	263	261	297	297
Kaesong City	...	...	40	45	43	61

104. Number of Middle Schools by Provinces

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of middle schools	217	926	1013	1247	2711	2839
Pyongyang City	10	26	26	37	81	121
Pyongan-namdo	46	120	148	186	411	393
Pyongan-pukto	46	129	143	192	406	426
Chagang-do	10	51	89	102	225	234
Hwanghae-namdo	9	86	97	111	229	321
Hwanghae-pukto	8	76	80	99	231	230
Kangwon-do	25	117	94	112	218	224
Hamgyong-namdo	22	142	142	172	357	371
Hamgyong-pukto	36	130	139	154	298	313
Ryanggang-do	5	49	49	66	144	149
Kaesong City	...	...	6	16	41	57

105. Number of Upper Middle Schools by Province

	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of upper middle schools	177	162	173	185	195
Pyongyang City	7	5	7	9	10
Pyongan-namdo	29	25	22	27	25
Pyongan-pukto	28	26	24	24	26
Chagang-do	11	12	16	17	16
Hwanghae-namdo	14	12	17	19	19
Hwanghae-pukto	13	13	13	16	15
Kangwon-do	21	15	14	16	16
Hamgyong-namdo	25	23	24	25	26
Hamgyong-pukto	24	25	25	21	26
Ryanggang-do	5	5	7	5	10
Kaesong City	...	1	4	6	6

106. Number of Technical Schools by Provinces

	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of technical schools	507	855
Pyongyang City	19	37
Pyongan-namdo	87	120
Pyongan-pukto	90	133
Chagang-do	32	62
Hwanghae-namdo	32	90
Hwanghae-pukto	29	59
Kangwon-do	37	65
Hamgyong-namdo	77	122
Hamgyong-pukto	72	111
Ryanggang-do	20	37
Kaesong City	12	19

107. Number of Specialist Middle Schools by Province

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of specialist middle schools	28	69	82	117	123	132
Pyongyang City	6	7	10	10	15	14
Pyongan-namdo	1	6	7	17	18	18
Pyongan-pukto	5	9	16	16	17	17
Chagang-do	--	2	6	6	7	7
Hwanghae-namdo	4	7	4	8	8	8
Hwanghae-pukto	1	3	2	8	8	8
Kangwon-do	3	9	4	8	13	12
Hamgyong-namdo	4	11	12	17	19	19
Hamgyong-pukto	4	15	14	16	17	17
Ryanggang-do	--	--	--	5	5	6
Kaesong City	--	--	1	2	3	3

Note: Honors schools for the military are included in the totals but not in the figures for the provinces.

108. Number of Colleges by Province

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of colleges	4	15	15	19	37	76
Pyongyang City	4	7	7	9	20	28
Pyongan-namdo	--	--	--	--	1	8
Pyongan-pukto	--	1	2	2	1	6
Chagang-do	--	--	1	1	1	4
Hwanghae-namdo	--	1	--	--	2	4
Hwanghae-pukto	--	1	--	1	1	3
Kangwon-do	--	1	1	1	3	6
Hamgyong-namdo	--	2	2	2	3	5
Hamgyong-pukto	--	2	1	2	3	8
Ryanggang-do	--	--	--	--	1	2
Kaesong City	--	--	1	1	1	2

109. Increase in Number of Various Types of Schools (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of schools	100	186	173	200	289	311
People's schools	100	156	137	152	166	167
Middle schools	100	427	467	575	12 time	13 time
Upper middle schools	--	100	92	98	105	110
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	100	169
Specialist middle schools	100	246	293	418	479	471
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	100	460	300
Colleges	100	375	375	475	925	19 "
All kindergartens	100	181	30	270	53 "	70 "

110. Increase in Number of Students by Various Types of Schools (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of students	100	153	138	163	192	196
People's schools	100	125	118	127	93	81
Middle schools	100	481	398	605	15 time	14 time
Upper middle schools	--	100	70	101	106	72
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	100	320
Specialist middle schools	100	196	123	217	294	361
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	100	526	194
Colleges	100	584	350	727	17 "	31 "
Number of college students who work and study	--	100	44	102	304	844

111. Number of Students in Technical Schools by Province (1000 students)

	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of technical school students	86	276
Pyongyang City	8	25
Pyongan-namdo	14	40
Pyongan-pukto	14	41
Chagang-do	3	12
Hwanghae-namdo	6	26
Hwanghae-pukto	5	16
Kangwon-do	6	18
Hamgyong-namdo	14	47
Hamgyong-pukto	12	37
Ryanggang-do	2	8
Kaesong City	2	6

112. Number of Students by Various Types of Schools (1000 students)

	1944-1945	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of students	913	1289	1969	1776	2107	2470	2530
People's schools	878	1183	1474	1391	1508	1094	957
Middle schools	--	73	353	292	445	1071	1031
Upper middle schools	--	--	66	46	66	70	48
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	--	86	276
Specialist middle schools	--	30	58	36	64	88	107
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	--	2	9	3
Technical high schools	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Colleges	--	3	18	11	22	52	97
Number of college students who work and study	--	6	3	.6	18	48	49

Note: Students of the special education system are included in the figures for people's schools, middle schools, and upper middle schools.

113. Number of Students in People's Schools by Province (1000 students)

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of students in people's schools	1183	1474	1387	1490	1065	931
Pyongyang City	34	57	32	86	66	75
Pyongan-namdo	183	242	253	260	179	138
Pyongan-pukto	202	202	217	206	141	122
Chagang-do	69	78	87	80	66	64
Hwanghae-namdo	113	143	146	198	128	106

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Hwanghae-pukto	69	128	103	113	81	67
Kangwon-do	149	186	88	102	67	60
Hamgyong-namdo	183	207	207	209	152	132
Hamgyong-pukto	147	177	166	156	126	112
Ryanggang-do	34	54	62	52	43	39
Kaesong City	--	--	26	28	16	16

Note: Figures do not include students in special education system.

114. Number of Students in Middle Schools by Province (1000 students)

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of students in middle schools	70	328	291	408	1070	1030
Pyongyang City	8	19	7	28	68	76
Pyongan-namdo	11	51	47	67	179	160
Pyongan-pukto	14	50	50	67	149	140
Chagang-do	3	12	19	22	52	55
Hwanghae-namdo	3	26	22	31	133	130
Hwanghae-pukto	2	23	19	24	77	77
Kangwon-do	7	34	17	26	77	68
Hamgyong-namdo	8	61	50	65	160	151
Hamgyong-pukto	13	45	48	56	120	116
Ryanggang-do	1	7	10	15	35	36
Kaesong City	--	--	2	7	20	21

Note: Exclusive of Special School students and Night School students.

115. Number of Students in Specialist Middle Schools by Province (1000 students)

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of students in specialist middle schools	10	34	26	37	57	61
Pyongyang City	2	5	2	5	8	8
Pyongan-namdo	...	3	3	5	7	8
Pyongan-pukto	2	4	6	6	8	8
Chagang-do	--	1	2	1	3	3
Hwanghae-namdo	2	3	2	2	4	4
Hwanghae-pukto	...	1	1	2	3	3
Kangwon-do	1	5	1	2	4	4
Hamgyong-namdo	1	6	4	6	8	10
Hamgyong-pukto	2	6	5	7	9	10
Ryanggang-do	--	--	--	1	2	2
Kaesong City	--	--	...	...	1	1

Note: Figures do not include students in military honor schools, factory technical schools, specialized departments of colleges, night schools and communications schools.

116. Number of College Students by Province

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of college students	3134	12462	8289	16592	34424	62792
Pyongyang City	3134	7529	5232	10047	20843	31336
Pyongan-namdo	--	--	--	--	743	2985
Pyongan-pukto	--	640	317	744	636	2317
Chagang-do	--	--	255	630	1036	2578
Hwanghae-namdo	--	444	--	--	813	2152
Hwanghae-pukto	--	543	--	412	543	1503
Kangwon-do	--	996	860	1735	2330	4403
Hamgyong-pukto	--	1368	1202	1796	3650	6837

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Hamgyong-pukto	--	942	298	674	2411	5787
Ryanggang-do	--	--	--	--	531	984
Kaesong City	--	--	125	554	888	1610

Note: 1) Figures include only college students who study during the day at the college itself.
 2) The figures for the 1960-1961 school year include students in Communist colleges
 (except communications) and factory colleges.

117. Number of School Teachers by Various Types of Schools

	1946-1947	1949-1950	1953-1954	1956-1957	1959-1960	1960-1961
Total number of school teachers	21089	41445	1158	52434	65212	70938
People's schools	18505	27380	27955	33133	23402	21744
Middle Schools	2041	9605	9034	13329	30753	30982
Upper middle schools	--	2366	1671	2191	2182	1261
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	3846	9317
Specialist middle schools	402	1381	1472	2050	2478	3208
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	108	453	531
Colleges	141	713	1026	1623	2098	3895

118. Increase in Number of School Teachers by Various Types of Schools (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of school teachers	100	197	195	249	309	336
People's schools	100	148	151	179	126	118
Middle schools	100	471	443	653	15 time	15 time
Upper middle schools	--	100	71	93	92	53
Technical schools	--	--	--	--	100	242
Specialist middle schools	100	344	366	510	616	798
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	100	419	492
Colleges	100	506	729	12 time	15 "	28 "

119. Number of School Graduates by Various Types of Schools

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of graduates	125138	273399	238436	351020	465391	674366
People's schools	119000	196114	175207	240608	288246	317489
Middle schools	5790	67292	55799	88593	140528	296645
Upper middle schools	---	4967	2498	14017	16519	18361
Technical schools	---	--	--	--	--	17342
Specialist middle schools	348	3849	3789	4969	12040	14606
Specialist high schools	--	--	--	--	2794	3468
Colleges	--	1177	1143	2833	5264	6455

120. Increase in Number of School Graduates by Various Types of Schools (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of graduates	100	218	191	281	372	539
People's schools	100	165	147	202	242	267
Middle schools	100	12 time	10 time	15 time	24 time	51 time
Upper middle schools		100	50	282	333	370
Specialist middle schools	100	11 "	11 "	14 "	35 "	42 "
Specialist high schools					100	124
Colleges	100	97	241	447	548	

121. Number of Cultural Facilities

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Theater	each	2	11	11	13	14	15
Capacity	seats	1500	8304	5200	9450	22267	24317
Cinema houses	each	81	110	112	248	370	402
Capacity	seats	44900	61026	35078	92345	167696	168161
Movie projectors	each	--	38	158	327	421	432
Clubs	"	91	317	103	277	465	519
Libraries	1000	35	106	181	185	185	185
Volumes	books	92	280	437	2927	4758	5198
Museums	each	2	6	9	13	18	18

122. Increase in Number of Culture Facilities (per cent)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Theater Capacity	100	550	550	650	700	750
Cinema houses Capacity	100	554	347	630	15 time.	16 time
Movie projectors	100	136	138	306	457	496
Clubs	100	348	113	304	511	570
Libraries Volumes	100	303	517	529	529	529
Museums	100	304	475	32 time.	52 "	57 "
	100	300	450	650	900	900

123. Number of Movie Theaters by Province

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total number of movie theaters	81	110	112	248	370	402
Pyongyang City	6	7	6	22	40	44
Pyongan-namdo	5	9	10	28	49	55
Pyongan-pukto	13	17	16	35	53	55
Chagang-do	--	4	8	31	39	38
Hwanghae-namdo	5	6	7	17	25	24
Hwanghae-pukto	3	6	6	17	24	24
Kangwon-do	12	13	5	13	24	30
Hamgyong-namdo	20	23	22	28	46	45
Hamgyong-pukto	17	22	26	44	50	62
Ryanggang-do	--	3	5	10	14	17
Kaesong City	...	...	1	3	6	8

124. Numbers of Movies Made and the Increase

	Unit	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Number of movies made	each	29	26	102	182	182
	per cent	100	90	352	628	628
Of them the number of art movies	each	2	3	7	25	16
	per cent	100	150	350	12 time.	800

125. Number of Public Viewers of Movies and the Arts

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Number of public viewers of movies	1000 people	10064	22086	22779	65602	141601	149044
per cent	100	219	226	652	14 time.	15 time.	
Number of public viewers of the arts	1000 people	1309	4800	3788	6616	10621	8366
per cent	100	367	289	505	811	639	

126. Number of Publications and Their Breakdown

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Newspapers	each					
Number	1000	23	31	22	31	27
Circulations	volumes	71427	206413	104103	174100	252397
Periodicals	each					
Number	1000	29	46	18	51	63
Circulations	volumes	444	5443	2862	18123	41539
Books	each					
Number of varieties	1000 volumes	213	587	414	846	1388
Number of books	"	950	5751	4305	14423	31302
Textbooks	each					
Number of varieties	1000	57	239	96	537	536
Number of books	volumes	4326	8529	2534	12833	20110

127. Number of Health Centers and Doctors

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Number of hospitals	each	85	175	329	313	410	447
Which have:							
number of beds	each	2031	6630	13829	18104	28597	32698
Total number of out-patient clinics	each	93	854	793	1346	2947	4364
Day nurseries	each	...	12	64	224	3404	7626

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Which have:	chairs	...	620	2165	6538	162175	394489
number of chairs							
Number of doctors							
and associate							
doctors	person	1009	2131	3009	5650	9034	11919
Number of doctors							
and associate							
doctors per							
ten thousand							
population	person	1.1	2.2	3.5	6.0	8.7	11.0

128. Increase in Number of Doctors by Province (per cent)
(1946=100)

	1949	1953	1956	1959	1960
Total	182	121	269	434	560
Pyongyang City	131	116	312	444	577
Pyongan-namdo	329	158	275	456	554
Pyongan-pukto	159	138	244	337	438
Chagang-do	388	563	550	14 times	20 times
Hwanghae-namdo	159	64	126	310	400
Hwanghae-pukto	113	113	267	517	553
Kangwon-do	...	88	219	508	646
Hamgyong-namdo	188	119	323	445	574
Hamgyong-pukto	127	82	176	315	448
Ryanggang-do	256	100	300	700	856
Kaesong City	- -	100	240	490	520

129. Number of Rest and Recuperation Centers

	Unit	1953	1956	1959	1960
Rest and recuperation centers	each	30	66	177	284
Which have:					
number of beds	each	2625	5395	22385	22313
Number of people in rest and recuperation centers	person	35610	126717	332857	358580

Domestically Significant Dates

(1 January - 31 December 1950)

January

1 January: Premier Kim Il-song delivered a speech in celebration of the New Year.

3 January: Hong Myong-hui, Committee Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, received members of the Japanese press during their visit to our country.

4 January: The concluding document concerning the agreement (4 January 1955) between Korea and Poland regarding the Polish Peoples Republic's offer to aid to the DPRK was signed in Pyongyang.

5 January: The 30th anniversary of the founding of the Viet Nam Labor Party was celebrated by the Korean Labor Party Central Committee.

6 January: An agreement between the Korean aid headquarters of the German Democratic Republic and the DPRK National Construction Committee was signed in Pyongyang. The Pyongyang City Urban Cultural Artists held a welcoming assembly in the National Art Theater for the cultural artists who had been repatriated from Japan.

8 January: Premier Kim Il-song sent New Year greetings to Han Tok-su, Committee Chairman of the Standing Central Committee of the Federation of Koreans in Japan, and replied to the New Year greetings received.

11 January: The Sixth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly supported the reclarified plan for unification of our fatherland. The World Democratic Youth League Secretariat, College Student Alliance of Guinea, and the Algerian Islam College Student General Alliance Executive Committee all sent endorsements of this to the Central Committee of the Youth League.

12 January: Kurt Schneidewind was appointed the German Democratic Republic's envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary to Korea. In connection with the brutality of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces who detained and shaved the heads of two South Korean women, the Women's League Central Committee sent letters of protest to the International Democratic Women's Federation and to women of all countries.

14 January: A nation-wide meeting of pottery enthusiasts opened in Pyongyang (it terminated on 15 January). The first radio communications contest of first class radio operators opened in Pyongyang (it ended on 16 January). World records were surpassed in four events.

15 January: The 200th meeting of the secretaries of the Military Armistice Commission was held. An industrial arts exhibition opened at the Central National Art Museum.

16 January: The Central Statistics Department's report which summarized the execution of the 1959 DPRK peoples economic development plan was released.

17 January: The Polish National Peoples Entertainment Group, "Majopswe" [transliterated], visiting our country in accordance with the cultural exchange program between Poland and Korea, first performed at the Moranbong Theater, and on 21 January were viewed by government advisors led by Premier Kim Il-sung. At the meeting of the employees of the Songjin Steel Foundry, the employees, dedicated to carrying out the resolutions of the December 1959 Plenary Meeting of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, appealed to all the nation's laborers in celebration with high results in labor the 15th anniversary of the Korean peoples' family holiday, the 15 August Liberation.

18 January: A meeting of the Military Armistice Commission's Fourth Joint Surveillance Group convened (it terminated on 21 January).

19 January: A German Democratic Republic's delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea, and on 25 January a joint communique between government delegations of both countries was announced. The Central Committee of the Central Council of Trade Unions sent a cablegram to the Japanese Labor Union General Council objecting to the worsening changes in the U.S.-Japan "Security Pact" and supporting the legal battle of the Japanese labor class who are demanding its abolition (Nodong newspaper report).

20 January: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement denouncing the conclusion of the U.S.-Japan "pact concerning mutual aid and security." The fifth plenary session of the Writers Guild was held until 21 January.

21 January: The Korean Red Cross Central Committee decided to send 10,000 rubles of relief funds for refugees in the Indonesian revolt areas.

22 January: A 1960 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and Poland was signed in Pyongyang. A 1960 agreement between our country and the Peoples Republic of Viet Nam concerning mutual receipt of and payment for commercial goods was signed in Hanoi. Pyongyang masses held a rally in the Moranbong Theater to denounce the U.S.-Japan "pact concerning mutual aid and security."

23 January: An agreement concerning mutual receipt of and payment for commercial goods between our country's government and the German Democratic Republic was signed.

24. January: A national ice skating contest was held at Pujon Lake, Yanggang-do, commemorating the 14th anniversary of the founding of the Youth League.

26. January: The Plenary Meeting of the Supreme Peoples Assembly Presidium adopted a declaration in connection with the 15 January 1962 appeal of the Soviet Union sent to the governments and national assemblies all over the world.

29 January: An agreement concerning scientific technical aid between the government of our country and the Mongolian Peoples Republic was signed in Ulan Bator. An agreement between our country's Academy of Science and the Czechoslovakian Academy of Science concerning scientific aid was signed. Model Youth Groups and zealous members were presented with "the Youth League prize of distinction commemorating the 10th anniversary of the Youth League."

30 January: Premier Kim Il-song held an interview with the laborers who were repatriated from Japan through the efforts of the Federation of Koreans in Japan and affiliated groups.

February.

1 February: The Korean Labor Party delegation, which was to participate in a meeting of Communist Party and Labor Party representatives from the European socialist nations to exchange experiences in agricultural district management development, departed (they returned home on 8 February).

3 February: A 1960 agreement between our country's government and the Hungarian government concerning exchange of and payment for commercial goods was signed in Pyongyang.

5 February: The Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee decided to commemorate on a large scale the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin. A 1960 Korea-Chinese cultural

exchange program was signed in Peking. The most active members of the nation-wide trade union, which is vehemently denouncing the savage acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces in South Korea, held a meeting in Pyongyang.

6 February: A 1960 cultural aid program between our country and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. A 1960 cultural exchange program between our country and Bulgaria was signed in Sofia.

7 February: A memorial meeting in celebration of the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Peoples Army was held in Pyongyang.

8 February: A general meeting of the party in Chongsan-ni, Kangso-kun, Pyongan-namdo was held under the direction of Comrade Kim Il-song who delivered a speech "for the proper administration of the socialist management of agricultural districts." Cabinet directive number eight, "concerning partial reorganization of the administrative control system for education organs," was adopted.

11 February: The 114th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

12 February: An agreement between the Korean International Travel Bureau and the Soviet Union's authorities concerned concerning a mutual exchange of tourist groups and the 1960 draft were signed in Pyongyang.

14 February: The fifth plenary session of the Central Committee of the Composers' Guild opened and all-out energetic dedication to achieve a new standard in music composition was discussed at the meeting.

15 February: A communique was released in Moscow concerning the eighth session of the Korea-Soviet Union Scientific-Technical Assistance Committee.

16 February: A 1960 cultural and scientific aid program between our country and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Pyongyang. The Korean Writers' Guild Central Committee sent a letter to South Korean authorities condemning the attack on reporters by terrorists in Seoul and Yongdong-po.

17. February: With the national holiday of the Kingdom of Nepal approaching, Premier Kim Il-song and Committee Chairman Choe Yong-kon sent congratulations to all leaders of the Kingdom of Nepal.

18 February: A plenary committee meeting of the party of Kangso-kun, Pyongan-namdo, opened with the direction of Comrade Kim Il-song, who spoke at the meeting. The second plenary meeting of the Korean General Trade Union Central Committee opened and the "task of the trade union organizations in supporting the labor productivity proposal" was discussed.

19 February: A 1960 cultural exchange program between our country and the Albanian Peoples Republic was signed.

20 February: A 1960 cultural aid program between our country and Mongolia was signed in Ulan Bator.

21 February: Premier Kim Il-song congratulated President Gamel Abdul Nasser on the second anniversary of the establishment of the United Arab Republic.

22 February: The Korean Labor Party Central Committee sent letters to all Korean women on the approaching 50th anniversary of the International Women's Holiday (8 March). A memorial meeting in commemoration of the 42nd anniversary of the establishment of the Soviet Army was held in Pyongyang.

23 February: The Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee pledged large scale celebration of the 15th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

25 February: The Seventh Meeting of the Second Supreme Peoples Assembly opened, discussed and adopted applicable resolutions concerning: "the 1960 national budget and the facts concerning fulfillment of the DPRK 1958 budget, strengthening the peoples security projects, approval of a DPRK Supreme Peoples Assembly Presidium ordinance, etc." (The Meeting closed on 27 February.)

26 February: A Chinese Peoples Republic trade delegation arrived in Pyongyang (and returned home on 5 March). For the seventh time the Korean Red Cross Central Committee sent educational aid funds for Korean girls residing in Japan in accordance with the commission of the Committee for Relief of Korean Brethren in Japan.

29 February: A 1960 agreement between our country and the Soviet Union concerning receipt of and payment for commercial goods was signed in Moscow. A memorial meeting commemorating the 41st anniversary of the March First movement was held in Pyongyang. A 1960 Korean-Chinese agreement concerning the exchange of commercial goods was signed by both sides in Pyongyang.

March

1 March: Facing the 50th anniversary of the International Women's Holiday (8 March), daily conferences of women opened (and were held until 15 March). There was a meeting of the active students held in Pyongyang to plan the role of the younger generation in the task of assisting economic growth and urban modernization.

2 March: An inauguration meeting of the Korean General Alliance of Cultural Artists opened (and closed on 3 March).

3 March: The 115th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

4 March: The Cabinet decided to dedicate model kindergarten schools and nurseries as memorials of "International Women's Holiday 50th Anniversary."

5 March: A ceremony was held to present the decoration and medal of the Republic to the young students who accomplished laborious heroic deeds when participating in the construction of Pyongyang.

6 March: The Student Athletic League and the Athletic Association opened a meeting in Pyongyang. A nation-wide Federation of Youth Groups gathered in support of a second revision of the "Youth" tractors being sent to the rural districts.

7 March: A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the 8 March International Women's Holiday.

8 March: A ceremony was held in Pyongyang to dedicate model kindergarten schools and nurseries as memorials of "International Women's Holiday."

11 March: A 1960 cultural exchange program between our country and the Republic of Czechoslovakia was signed in Pyongyang.

15 March: The Cabinet adopted a resolution concerning "re-organizing the state procurement system and the management organizations to strengthen procurement activities."

16 March: A celebration was held in Pyongyang commemorating the 11th anniversary of the entering into Korean-Soviet Union economic and cultural aid agreements.

18 March: The Hungarian Komsomol Central Artists Group visited our country and returned home on 30 March. The Young Students

League, which supports a revolt of the defeated South Korean students against the oppression of the U.S. imperialists and Syngman Rhee clique, held a meeting in Pyongyang. The Agricultural Production Youth League Central Committee commended the military and civil groups who reaped superior results in the 1959 afforestation projects.

20 March: The first contest for archery records was held in Pyongyang by the League of First-Class Champions in basketball, volleyball, and football. A meeting of the Pyongyang masses, who vehemently denounce U.S. imperialist guided missiles in South Korea, was held in Moranbong Youth Stadium.

21 March: A 1960 cultural exchange program between our country and Rumania was signed in Bucharest.

22 March: The Japanese Peoples Mission cooperating in the repatriation of Koreans residing in Japan visited our country and returned home on 30 March.

23 March: The Cabinet adopted a resolution concerning "exempting farming from the normal taxes and also reducing the normal taxes." The Nation-wide Young Tractor Drivers Association held communications competitions until 23 June.

24 March: The ardent laborers concerned with water-works construction opened a meeting in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation (the meeting ended on 25 March). 1960 Cultural exchange programs were signed between our country and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in Pyongyang. A communique concerning the Second Session of the Korea-Polish Scientific-Technical Aid Committee was released.

27. March: Led by Pak Jong-ae, Deputy Chairman of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee, and party, government leaders attended the construction works. A Young Students rally was held in Pyongyang to carry out the resolution of the meeting of the ardent laborers connected with water-works construction.

30 March: Premier Kim Il-song commended the female crews at the Haeju Marine Enterprise. A 1960 agreement concerning exchange of and payment for commercial goods between Korea and Rumania was signed by both countries in Pyongyang.

31 March: The electrification of the railroad between Myong-chon and Kilju was completed. An exhibition of newspapers commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Hungarian liberation was held in Pyongyang.

April

1 April: Comrade Pak Tal passed away, and his funeral was solemnly held on 3 April. The Nation-wide Tractor Flowers Association opened a meeting (which closed on 20 April).

3 April: A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the Hungarian Liberation.

4 April: Comrade Kim Il, the First Deputy Premier, had a talk with the technicians and business men who had been repatriated from Japan.

6 April: Comrade Ha Ang-chon, the Korean Labor Party representative of the magazine Pyeonghwa Sahoeui Chosunjae (Peace and Socialist Problems), departed Pyongyang to attend the Soviet Meeting of Editors (and returned on 22 April).

7 April: A plenary meeting of the Cabinet was held at which the status of the progress on the peoples economic development plan of 4 January 1960 was summarized, and steps to concentrate the strength in mining and increase the quality and quantity of goods manufactured in the local factories were discussed.

8 April: The All-Japan Telecommunications Labor Union delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea.

10 April: The Mungyong Refinery was officially opened for the processing of zinc.

12 April: A meeting of the people of Pyongyang to support the revolt by the exploited people against the fascist reign of Syngman Rhee was held at which a letter to send to the oppressed people and an appeal to send to the South Korean people were adopted.

15 April: The Korean Red Cross Central Committee resolved to send relief funds for the earthquake victims in the area of Agadir, Morocco. Ten thousand members of Pyongyang Youth Groups held a mass rally at Mangyong-dae.

17 April: The Pyongyang City Young Students League held relay races at Mangyong-dae.

18 April: A council of teachers was held to improve teaching in the colleges and management schools.

19 April: The 117th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. Our country's Youth League delegates left Pyongyang to attend the meeting of the Polish Socialist Youth League.

20 April: Rallies of over 200,000 were held in Pyongyang to support the battle of the insurgent South Koreans against the Syngman Rhee fascist regime.

21 April: The Korean Labor Party Central Committee released an appeal, "An Appeal to the People of South Korea", which was being sent to the South Korean people regarding the current situation there. A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang commemorating the 90th anniversary of the birth of V. I. Lenin. An exhibition of Soviet paintings commemorating Lenin's 90th birthday opened.

23 April: Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to the World Democratic Youth League Secretariat in celebration of the "Day for the Young Students of the World who are for Peaceful Coexistence and are Anti-Colonialist (24 April)."

24 April: The Young Students League of Pyongyang held a rally celebrating the "Day for the Young Students of the World who are for Peaceful Coexistence and are Anti-Colonialist." The Athletic Association's competitions for first-class champions opened. Our country's delegation which attended the Second Meeting of the Solidarity of Asian and African Peoples Conference returned home.

25 April: The Cabinet issued order number 16 concerning cleaning up the battlefields of the revolution and improving cultural activities.

26 April: The Cabinet adopted a resolution concerning the organization of economic committees on the province level.

27 April: At a banquet for party leaders and socialist leaders, steps to deal with the current situation in South Korea were discussed and a statement was released.

29 April: The electric railway line between Kilju and Myongjol opened. An agreement between Korea and Hungary concerning mutual cooperation between Writers Guilds was concluded in Budapest.

May

1 May: Pyongyang celebrated May Day with rallies and demonstrations involving more than 200,000 people.

4 May: The Hyesan Kuratutuji [transliterated] Factory began operation.

8 May: A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the Czechoslovakian Liberation. A

general meeting was held of the members of the Council for Promoting Peaceful Unification, who are in support of the statement issued at the banquet for political party and socialist leaders.

9 May: The Cabinet adopted a resolution citing the increasing importance of vinylon being the first light industry raw material produced.

10 May: A delegation of the Provisional Government of the Republic of Algeria visited our country (and returned home on 13 May), and on 12 May delegations of both countries, Algeria and Korea, signed a joint communique. A rally was held in commemoration of P. I. Tchaikovsky's 120th birthday.

11 May: The Viet Nam Labor Party delegation which had been visiting our country returned home.

14 May: In support of the battle by the Japanese people against the new Japan-U.S. "Security Pact" a mass rally was held in Pyongyang of more than 200,000 people and it was decided to send a letter to the Japanese people.

15 May: The appeal of the Korean Labor Party Central Committee observing the 15th anniversary of the Korean peoples family holiday, the 15 August Liberation, which was being sent to all the Korean people was released.

19 May: The 119th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission took place.

20 May: A mass meeting was held in Pyongyang of more than 200,000 participants and it was decided there to send a letter of support concerning the legal stand taken by the Soviet Union in connection with the Summit Conference, that is, denouncing the U.S. imperialists who wrecked the Summit Conference.

21 May: An agreement concerning mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the New China News Agency was concluded in Peking.

23 May: Text of an appeal denouncing U.S. imperialists which was sent to all the peace-loving peoples of the world in advance of the events of 25 June was released and sent by: Korean Peoples Committee for Peace, Korean Committee of the Asian-African Solidarity League, The Korean Federation of Trade Unions, Korean Democratic Women's League, and the Korean Student Committee. An agreement between the governments of Korea and China concerning cooperation in navigating in boundary waterways was signed in Peking. A nation-

wide meeting of the Koreans for Peace, who condemn the U.S. imperialists, was held.

25 May: Our country's Federation of Trade Unions Central Committee left Pyongyang to participate in the 11th Meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions' plenary meeting.

26 May: An agreement to establish regional relations between our country's Pyongan-pukto and China's Liaoning Province was signed in Shenyang.

27 May: A Mongolian Young Builders delegation visited our country (and returned home on 27 August).

31 May: A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 1 June International Children's Day.

June

1 June: A young peoples athletic contest was held in Chongnyon Square, Pyongyang, in celebration of International Children's Day. Korean Peoples Army artists' competition opened in commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

3 June: A consular convention between our country and the German Democratic Republic was concluded in Pyongyang.

4 June: An event celebrating the 23rd anniversary of the victory in the Battle of Pochon-po was held at Pochon-up. A ceremony of laying the cornerstone for the Peoples Hero Monument in Hyesan was held in the Paegungjong Tunggwan. It was decided to confer the title of Chollima Workers to the Dairy Workers on the Agricultural Cooperative at Chongsan-ni, Kangso-kun, and to appeal to all agricultural cooperatives to surge forward in this activity following the example set by the rank and file of labor in the agricultural villages as well. The second Korea-Soviet Union Joint Scientific Marine Research began on the Eastern Sea.

5 June: An athletic meeting of the nation-wide elementary and girls schools opened at East Pyongyang Athletic Field and closed on 10 June.

6 June: A national art festival opened in memory of the 15th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

7 June: Our government released a statement concerning the Soviet proposal of 2 June 1960 concerning total disarmament. A

meeting of the devoted members of the Gonghae Marine Department opened in Hamhung and closed on 8 June, and the Sohae Marine Department was held in Nampo on 15 and 16 June.

10 June: The Free German Trade Union delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions. A Latin American Cultural delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Council of Foreign Culture Liason, and departed on 18 June.

13 June: The Cabinet presented measures to ensure fruitful results in the harvesting, thrashing, shipping and marketing of the early-harvest crops and in the planting of seedlings.

14 June: Our country's delegation left Pyongyang (and re-turned 21 June) to attend the Technicians Council of the Agricultural Management Section held in the Soviet Union. A championship football team left Pyongyang to visit the Soviet Union. Volley-ball champions, "The Lightning Athletic Team," departed to participate in the volley-ball competition of the Internal Organizations of the Socialist Nations held in Warsaw. Hadanaka Masaharu, Committee Chairman of the Japan-Korea Council, arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Council of Foreign Culture Liason, and returned home on 13 July. A delegation of the Cameroun Democratic Youth League arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Democratic Youth League Central Committee.

15 June: Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to the Second Meeting of the Independent African Nations at Addis Ababa (capital of Ethiopia).

16 June: The first radio communications competitions for first-class champions were held and four world records were surpassed.

17 June: Rallies denouncing the Eisenhower visit to South Korea were held (with over 300,000 participants) and demonstrations were also held in Kaesong, Haeju, and other places.

18 June: The Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council adopted an order presenting the title of Labor Hero to Comrade Choe Yong-kon in celebration of his 60th birthday. A Korean Labor Party delegation left Pyongyang to attend the Third Meeting of the Roumanian Labor Party, and they returned on 28 June.

21 June: A World Democratic Youth League delegation and an International Students Federation delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Democratic Youth League Central Committee.

22 June: Comrade Hadji Leshi, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Peoples Assembly of the Albanian Peoples Republic, arrived in Pyongyang. On 27 June Hadji Leshi received the DPRK Commendation, and returned on 28 June to Albania. A commerce and maritime treaty between the Soviet Union and Korea was concluded in Moscow, and a report on "Korea-Soviet Trade" was released.

24 June: A rally denouncing the aggression of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces was held in Pyongyang. A Chinese Academy of Sciences delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of our Academy of Science, and on 4 July a scientific aid agreement between our Academy of Science and the Chinese Academy of Science was signed in Pyongyang.

25 June: "The day of the joint battle for the withdrawal of American forces from South Korea."

28 June: Committee Chairman Choe Yong-kon received the Cameroun Democratic Youth League delegation visiting our country.

29 June: Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory note to the Congo Premier Patrice Lumumba celebrating the proclamation of independence of the Congo. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent condolences to the Central Committee of the British Communist Party on the death of Harry Britt, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the British Communist Party. A peoples delegation of our country left Pyongyang to visit Roumania and Bulgaria and, upon completion of their task of repatriating war orphans, the peoples delegation returned home on 26 June. Han Sol-ya, Chairman of the People's Committee for Peace departed Pyongyang to attend a meeting of the World Peace Bureau (in Stockholm), and he returned home on 19 July.

July

1 July: Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory note on the proclaiming of the Republic of Ghana and the inauguration of Kwame Nkrumah as president.

3 July: Sin Kum-dan, our country's entry in the International Chunamenski Brotherhood Athletic Contests, broke the world's record for 800 meter race.

4 July: Our government's delegation left Pyongyang to attend the ceremony celebrating the second anniversary of the Iraqi revolution, and they returned home on 26 July. Our country's Writers'

Guild delegation left Pyongyang to attend a meeting of the Standing Committee of the International Writers' Guild, and they returned home 18 July.

5 July: An Indonesian Writers' Guild delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the request of the Korean-Indonesian Good-will Association and the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' Guild.

11 July: Hadanaka Masaharu, Committee Chairman of the Japan-Korea Council, was awarded the DPRK Commendation. The Hungnam and Ariwon Communist colleges opened.

12 July: A meeting was held between the Pyongyang Textile Factory employees and the Viet Nam Namdin Textile Factory employees at which provisions for the 1960 Good-will Competitions were created.

13 July: In commemoration of the second anniversary of the Iraqi Revolution Victory, Premier Kim Il-song, the Supreme People's Assembly, Presidium Chairman Choe Yong-kon and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Song-chol all sent congratulations to Premier Abdul Karim Kassim, Supreme Committee Chairman Najeeb L. Rubai, and Foreign Minister Masim Jawad.

15 July: The Cabinet adopted a measure to realize results in the 1960-1961 school year to constructively promote preparations to establish technological education. It was announced that the World Democratic Youth League delegation and the International Students Alliance delegation, who were visiting our country, had a meeting with the reporters of our country.

16 July: The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent congratulations in celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Colombian Communist Party.

17 July: The Central Department of Statistics released a report summarizing the fulfillment of the 1960 Semi-annual People's Economic Development Plan.

18 July: Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to Premier Abdirashid Sermarke in celebration of the proclaiming of the Somali People's Republic. A rally was held in Pyongyang in support of the Viet Nam people's war against the United States imperialists and the Ngo Din Diem clique. In accordance with the 1960 Cultural Exchange Program, the German Chinamo [transliterated] Football Team of Berlin arrived in Pyongyang.

19 July: Premier Kim Il-song and Choe Yong-kon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulations

to President Ho Chi Minh, Committee Chairman Chang-jong [transliterated], and Prime Minister Pom Mun-dong [transliterated] in connection with the voting and appointments by the Viet Nam government leaders at the first meeting of the Second People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Viet Nam.

20 July: The Foreign Affairs Vice Minister received the acting Soviet Ambassador to Korea, and sent a note of reply concerning the 27 June Soviet Union note on the conference of the Ten Nation Disarmament Reduction Commission.

23 July: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross sent a message to the Chief of the Japanese Red Cross Society proposing that the period for repatriation be extended without amending the agreement regarding the repatriation of Korean citizens residing in Japan.

25 July: Premier Kim Il-song and Choe Yong-kon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulations to the President and Premier of Czechoslovakia regarding the adoption of a new constitution at the Second Assembly of the Czechoslovakian People's Republic. Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to Premier Fidel Castro in celebration of the seventh anniversary of the Cuban people's revolt. Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations on the inauguration of Siramabo Bandaranaike as Prime Minister of the government of Ceylong. The Aoji Coal Mine Lee Sung-hwan Youth Work Team achieved the first commendation of the Second Class Chollima Work Teams.

26 July: In accordance with the 1960 Korea-Soviet Cultural Cooperation Program, a Soviet Artists Group arrived in Pyongyang, taking the opportunity of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and they returned home on 23 August. A Democratic Youth League delegation of our country left Pyongyang to participate in the International Natural Resources Labor Camp being organized in Cuba.

27 July: A Scientific Technology Cooperation Agreement between our country and Albania was signed in Tirana. The 123rd meeting of the Disarmament Commission was held.

28 July: The Korean Labor Party and government leaders participated in the construction of Pyongyang Theater.

29 July: A Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman released a statement on the Congo situation.

30 July: The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent congratulations on the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the British Communist Party.

31 July: A DPRK athletic meet opened commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and it closed on 17 August.

August

1 August: Our country's war orphans who had studied in Bulgaria returned home.

2 August: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted an order awarding the title of DPRK Meritorious Teachers to laborers in the People's education field, and a ceremony awarding letters of commendation to meritorious teachers was held in Moranbong Theater on 7 August.

3 August: Premier Kim Il-song, followed by party and government leaders, viewed the joint performance of a drama of the "Circle Group," which was put on by the Nation-wide artists celebrating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation. A goodwill delegation of our country left Pyongyang to visit Mongolia in accordance with the Korea-Mongolia Cultural Exchange Program. The 124th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. The Chinese Foreign Cultural Liaison Committee made a gift of more than 180 tropical animals of 21 different kinds to our country's Foreign Cultural Liaison Committee (*Nodong* newspaper report).

4 August: Students from all over, utilizing the summer vacation from school, participated in cleaning up the revolution battle-fields and in the construction of the "People's Hero Monument." Student groups of various Latin American nations sent letters to the Democratic Youth League Central Committee supporting the Korean people in achieving the withdrawal of United States aggressor forces from South Korea and the peaceful unification of Korea.

5 August: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross sent a message agreeing to the 29 July proposal of the Japanese Red Cross Society Chairman concerning the talks opening in Niigata between the Red Cross delegations of both Korea and Japan to deliberate the question of extending the period for repatriation of the Korean citizens residing in Japan. A nation-wide educational exhibition opened in Pyongyang in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

6 August: Premier Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Prime Minister Weber Maga [transliterated] in celebration of the proclaiming of the independence of the Republic of Dahomey. A Korean Labor Party delegation left Pyongyang to attend a meeting of

the Cuban Socialist Party, and they returned home on 9 September. A Korea-Chinese goodwill delegation visiting China left Pyongyang to attend events held in China in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and they returned home on 30 August. Our country's socialist groups sent a message to the Sixth Session of the World Conference to Prohibit Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs.

7 August: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross sent a message to the Chief of the Japanese Red Cross Society concerning the question of the entry into Japan of the reporters traveling with the Korean Red Cross delegation to participate in the conference to extend the period for repatriation of Korean citizens residing in Japan.

8 August: The Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party convened and discussed: the efforts of the Korean Labor Party delegation which had participated in the Meeting of Communist Party and Labor Party delegations from socialist nations held in Bucharest, the overall development of the technical reform movement in all parts of the people's economy, and the improved strengthening of the project to improve the technical capacity of the workers. The Session closed on 11 August. A Soviet-Korean Goodwill Association delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the request of the Korea-Soviet Goodwill Association, and they returned home on 30 August. Hungarian cinema workers arrived in Pyongyang in accordance with the 1960 Cultural Exchange Program.

9 August: Headed by Premier Kim Il-song, the party and government leaders viewed the general performance of the music and dancing branch of the "Circle Group," which participated in the National Artists celebration on the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation at the Moranbong Theater. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly passed ordinances concerning: the functions of ambassadors in observing the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Korean people's family holiday, the 15 August Liberation, the appointments to various ministries in the DPRK, and awarding the DPRK commendation to the leading workers of the General Federation of Koreans in Japan.

10 August: The Korea-Soviet Goodwill Month celebration (10 August - 20 September), being held in memory of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, opened.

11 August: The month (11 August - 10 September) for showing of Korean-Soviet Goodwill Movies and Korean Movies commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation began.

12 August: The Secretary of the Ulan Bator Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic arrived in Pyongyang at the request of

the Pyongyang Committee of the Korean Labor Party. A Chinese-Korean Friendship Society delegation arrived in Pyongyang at the invitation of the Korea-Chinese Goodwill Society.

13 August: The ceremony for the completion of the Pyongyang Theater, the Korean Revolution Museum, Family Rest Center, Family Hotel, and Moranbong Athletic Field was held. A mission of the Japan-Korea Society and a delegation of the Japanese Socialist Party Council visiting Korea arrived in Pyongyang at the request of the Korean Foreign Cultural Liaison Society, and Japanese for Peace member Saionji Kinggaju arrived in Pyongyang at the request of the Korean National People's Committee for Peace.

14 August: The meeting to celebrate the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Korean people's family holiday, the 15 August Liberation, opened in Pyongyang Theater, and Premier Kim Il-song delivered an historic report. A Soviet industrial and agricultural exhibition opened, and it closed on 15 August.

15 August: A review of troops and mass demonstrations were held in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Korean people's family holiday, the 15 August Liberation. The Bicycle Parade Team of the Korean Youth Students in Japan arrived in Pyongyang to deliver a letter commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation from the Korean citizens in Japan to our venerable leader, Premier Kim Il-song.

16 August: Premier Kim Il-song and Foreign Affairs Minister Pak Song-chol sent congratulations to President and concurrent Prime Minister Sukarno and Foreign Affairs Minister Supandri on the 15th anniversary of the proclaiming of the Republic of Indonesia. The model airplane performance in celebration of the Fifteen Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation was held at Tongpyongyang Airfield by Model Airplane teams.

18 August: A meeting of the National Chollima Pioneers Work Team Movement opened, and at the meeting on 22 August Premier Kim Il-song spoke on "The Chollima members are the heroic people of our generation and the red champions of the party."

19 August: "Narodni Mullaiez," an organ of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Chisnildrov Communist Youth League, arrived in Pyongyang in accordance with the 1960 Cultural Exchange Program between Korea and Bulgaria.

20 August: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted ordinances in connection with awarding the ambitious reformists who performed meritoriously in the Young Chollima Work Team

Movement with the title "Hero of Endeavor and 'The Endeavor Decoration'".

21 August: The first volume of a Korean language dictionary was published (Nodong newspaper report).

23 August: The Korean Red Cross delegation left Niigata to participate in the conference to extend the period of repatriation of the Korean citizens residing in Japan. A meeting was held in memory of the 35th anniversary of the establishment of "Kapu." A student scientific technology contest for all the nation's professional schools and technical schools opened, and it closed on 25 August.

24 August: The Chinese Communist Party and government sent gifts to the Korean Labor Party and government of the Republic in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August liberation (Nodong newspaper report). An Agreement concerning non-commercial payment between our country and Mongolia was signed in Ulan-bator. A nation-wide college student athletic contest in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation was held at Tongpyongyang Athletic Field until 26 August.

25 August: Ching Hwi-kwang [transliterated] was appointed to the post of plenipotentiary to Korea. It was announced that the Korean Red Cross delegation objected to the unjust treatment by the Japanese authorities towards activities of the reporters traveling with the delegation.

26 August: The Korea-Japan Red Cross preliminary conference was held in Niigata.

27 August: The Cabinet announced that a school would be built with the gratis aid of the Mongolian-Korean Goodwill Agricultural Cooperative Union.

28 August: Premier Kim Il-song directed the work of building the vinylon factory on-the-spot, and, on 1 September, at a meeting of the enthusiasts connected with the construction of the factory which had been opened, he spoke "for the establishment of modern scientific industries and machinery." Foreign Minister Pak Song-chol sent congratulations to the Independent African Nations' Foreign Ministers Meeting which was opened in the Congolese capital (Nodong newspaper report).

29 August: A Korean Labor Party delegation left Pyongyang to attend the third meeting of the Viet Namee Labor Party, and they returned home on 13 September. An agreement concerning cultural aid between our country and the Republic of Cuba was concluded in Havana. The 125th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

30 August: Prime Minister Kim Il-song directed on-the-spot management operations on the farm villages and factories in Hamgyong-namdo during 30 and 31 August. Boktanov Georgi Kostov was appointed to the position of Bulgarian Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Korea. The Seventh Joint Athletic Contest of the Korean People's Army opened in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation, and it closed on 9 September.

31 August: A Korea-Japan Red Cross preliminary conference was held, and our side demanded that the Japanese side show a conclusive attitude concerning our reporters' activities. A magazine exhibition commemorating the Fifteenth Anniversary of the proclaiming of the Viet Nam People's Republic was opened.

September

1 September: Premier Kim Il-song and Committee Chairman Choe Yong-kon sent congratulations to President Ho Chi-Minh, Committee Chairman Chang-jong [transliterated], and Prime Minister Pom Mun-dong [transliterated] on the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Viet Nam People's Republic. A Korea-Japan Red Cross Preliminary Meeting was held, at which the Japanese side introduced a so-called "new proposal," and delegations of both parties held plenary meetings at 9:00 p.m. as proposed by our side. For the eighth time the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross sent educational aid funds and scholarships to the Society for Education of Koreans in Japan to help in the education of Korean women of the families residing in Japan.

2 September: Premier Kim Il-song received a delegation of the German Technician Group which is cooperating in the construction of Hamhung City and Hungnam City.

3 September: Premier Kim Il-song received a delegation of the Hungarian technician group which is cooperating in the construction of the Pongung Dye Factory. The Central Committee of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions sent a note to the Organization of American States (OAS) protesting the aggressive intervention against Cuba (Nodong newspaper report).

5 September: A Plenary Session of the Korean Labor Party and Korean People's Army Committee was held under the direction of Comrade Kim Il-song. Party and government leaders led by Comrade Kim Il-song viewed the artists performance by the Korean People's Army Combined Artists Circle Group in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the 15 August Liberation. The Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference officially opened and the Eighth Conference was held, lasting until 17 September, a fine arts [display] was held in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Viet Nam People's Republic.

6 September: Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to President Makarios in celebration of the proclamation of the independence of the Republic of Cyprus. A Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League opened, discussed increasing the pioneer role of the youths in the execution Technical Revolution, and closed on 7 September.

7 September: The Korean Foreign Cultural Liaison Society and the Japan-Korea Society delegation released a joint statement. More than 360 scientific technicians of Farm Machinery Research Sections and original designers attended a National Agriculture Mechanization Conference which was held until 8 September.

8 September: Premier Kim Il-song and Choe Yong-kon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a letter of condolence to the German Social Unification Party and leaders of the German Democratic Republic on the death of President Wilhelm Pieck. The Cabinet proclaimed the day of the funeral, 1 September, National Mourning Day in commemoration of the death of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck. A Korean Labor Party government delegation left Pyongyang to attend the funeral services of Comrade Wilhelm Pieck, and they returned home on 19 September. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted an ordinance concerning a DPRK People's Prize for outstanding work in the fields of scientific technology and literary arts. A reporters' meeting was held in Pyongyang in celebration of "International Reporters' Union Day." A Polish Exhibition of drawings, including 150 prints, caricatures, landscapes, etc., opened at the Central State Fine Arts Museum.

9 September: The People's Awards Committee decided on the following recipients of the People's Prize numbers one, two, three, and four: Scientist Won Won-sa, Doctor Kye Ong-sang, Writers Hal Sol-ya and Lee Ki-yong, who jointly created the original epic of heroism, "Our Glorious Country." The award ceremony was held on 12 September. In accordance with the 1960 Korea-Soviet Cultural Exchange Program, High School workers, N. N. Pulyanski, head of the Moscow Printing College, and N. N. Andreev, head of the Kalingrad Industrial School, arrived in Pyongyang.

13 September: A Korean Central News Agency delegation left Pyongyang to attend a meeting of the press agencies of socialist countries. A construction observation group of our country, which is visiting the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, left Pyongyang.

14 September: The 126th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

15 September: Choe Yong-kon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly congratulated Walter Ulbricht's election to the Committee Chairman of the German Democratic Republic Soviet.

16 September: An agreement concerning exchange of news reports and mutual aid between the Korean Central News Agency and Tass News Agency was concluded.

17 September: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted an ordinance awarding the title of "DPRK Meritorious Miners" to the Sanha Mine and the coal miners. A meeting was held in celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Republic Miners Holiday. The fifth meeting of the Organization of Railroad Cooperatives opened, and it closed on 22 September.

18 September: Premier Kim Il-song and Foreign Minister Pak Song-chol each congratulated Prime Minister Perhat Abaswa [transliterated] and Kurim Bel Kasem [transliterated] on the second anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government of the Republic of Algeria. The DPRK Red Cross delegation which participated in the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference released a statement.

19 September: Premier Kim Il-song directed agricultural operations from on-the-spot in Hwanghae-namdo.

20 September: The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent congratulations on the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the Uruguay Communist Party.

21 September: The Korean delegation left Pyongyang to participate in the third meeting of the Korea-Chinese Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation. An agreement concerning exchange of news reports and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Albanian News Agency was concluded in Sofia.

22 September: Our government released a statement regarding the grave situation which had developed in the Congo.

23 September: The Korean Red Cross delegation announced that the Korea-Japan Red Cross Conference had failed by being a diabolical political target pursued by the Japanese government authorities. An agreement concerning an exchange of news reports and mutual cooperation between the Korean Central News Agency and the Bulgarian and Czechoslovakian News Agencies was concluded in Sofia.

24 September: The Music Composers' Guild selected the month of September as Mass Music Composition Month.

25 September: The Cuban government established diplomatic relations with our government.

28 September: The Cabinet adopted directive number 47, "exempting Agricultural Cooperative Unions from national loans and default in taxes," and directive number 48, "strengthening improvement in farm machinery production and repair." The Ministry of Finance released a report concerning termination of the period to draw on People's Economic Development credit. The 127th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held.

29 September: A photo exhibition, "Two Years of the Five-Year Plan," in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic, opened in the Taedongmun Motion Picture Theater.

30 September: Korean-China Goodwill Night in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the establishment of the Chinese People's Republic was held in Taedongmun Motion Picture Theater.

October

1 October: Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent congratulations to President Sekou Toure in commemoration of the second anniversary of the proclaiming of the Republic of Guinea. It was announced that the DPRK supports the Soviet solution to important international problems clarified by the chain of events presented by the lead of the Soviet delegation, N. S. Krushcher, at the fifteenth meeting of the UN General Assembly.

4 October: An economic delegation of our country left Pyongyang to visit China and returned home on 15 October. The third council of the National Degree Granting Committee awarded Bachelor degrees to scientific research workers and to the Chinese exchange students.

5 October: Our country's government sent a note to the German Democratic Republic government supporting the steps taken by the German Democratic Republic strengthening the provocation maneuvers of the West Berlin and West German avengers.

6 October: The 128th Meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held. A ceremony opening the railroad line (the Pukchong Line) between Sinbukchong and Pukchong was held.

7 October: Premier Kim Il-s0ng sent congratulations to Prime Minister Fidel Castro of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba on the establishment of diplomatic relations between our

country and Cuba. A delegation of the Cameroon Labor Party General Trade Unions League arrived in Pyongyang at the request of the Central Committee of the Central Council of the Federation of Trade Unions.

9 October: An athletic meet was held in Pyongyang in celebration of the eleventh anniversary of the establishment of the "Sports Holiday."

10 October: A meeting was held in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of Korean Labor Party. The Cabinet released a report on the illegal penetration of the territorial waters of our country by Japanese boats.

12 October: Premier Kim Il-song saw the new model six-ton heavy freight trucks, tractors, cranes, and bulldozers achieved by the production of the workers of the Tokchon Automobile Factory and the Kiyang Tractor Factory, and he encouraged the workers. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly passed resolutions concerning: the appointment of DPRK Minister of National Defense Kim Kwang-hyop as Deputy Prime Minister of the DPRK, awarding the title of Hero of Endeavor to Sanka Supung hydroelectric station machine foreman and repair foreman Chong Tok-yun and Korean People's Army Officer Chong Chong-man, the awarding of the title DPRK Meritorious actor to artists, and the reorganizing of the DPRK city administrative districts. Our country's Federation of Trade Unions delegation to attend the Plenum of the International Trade Union Federation for solidarity of Algerian workers and people, a Korean Writers Guild delegation to attend the Second World Writers Conference, and our country's health workers who are visiting China, all departed from Pyongyang. A ceremony opening Mansugyo, Changsan-kori, and Pulkun-kori was held.

13 October: Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent a telegram of condolence to the Japanese Socialist Party Executive Committee on the death of Committee Chairman Asamura Inejiru. An economic aid agreement between Korean and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow. Our country and the Chinese People's Republic signed two agreements in Peking: one concerning "the Chinese People's Republic's offer of a loan to the DPRK," and one concerning "Chinese People's Republic offer of a loan to the DPRK." [sic] Korean Students' Committee celebrated the first meeting of the African Students League.

16 October: The Academy of Sciences Committee on Social Science held a meeting in celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Labor Party. In accordance with the 1960 Cultural Exchange Program, a Bulgarian entertainment group on a goodwill visit to our country gave their first performance in Pyongyang, and they returned home on 29 October.

18 October: Our country's Trade Union delegation left Pyongyang to attend the fourth meeting of the Romanian Trade Union. An agreement was adopted at the third meeting of the Korea-Chinese Committee for Scientific-Technical Cooperation (held from 29 September in Peking).

19 October: The Chairman of the Korean Red Cross Central Committee sent a reply to the 7 October message sent by the Chairman of the Japanese Red Cross Society concerning the problem of repatriating Korean citizens residing in Japan; the reply reiterated our consistent attitude. The Chinese Academy of Sciences made a gift of 60 subtropical vegetables of 12 different types to our country's Academy of Sciences (Nodong newspaper report).

20 October: The Korean People's Committee for Peace and the Korean Africa-Asia Solidarity Committee sent a message to the National Conference Obstructing Revision of the Japan-U.S. Security Pact, supporting the 23rd joint battle of the Japanese people for abolition of the Japan-U.S. "Security Pact." (Nodong Newspaper Report)

22 October: Foreign Minister Pak Song-chol sent a note to the Chairman of the General Assembly and the UN Secretary General concerning the Korean problem secretly being brought up for discussion at the 15th Session of the General Assembly. A week-long showing of a Chinese film in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the entrance of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army into the war opened.

23 October: A Chinese People's Republic military delegation and a Chinese People's Liberation Army delegation arrived in Pyongyang together to visit our country. A Cuban government health delegation arrived in Pyongyang for a goodwill visit to our country, and returned home on 27 October. A Korean People's Army delegation departed Pyongyang to visit China and they returned 4 December. A Korean-Chinese-Mongolian Tri-Nation Athletic Meet opened at Moranbong Athletic Field, and closed on 24 October. Our country's Sin Kum-dan broke the world record for the 400 yard women's dash.

24 October: A meeting was held in Pyongyang in celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Chinese People's Volunteer Army's entry into the war. Choe Yong-kon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent congratulations to the King of Yemen in celebration of the national holiday of the Kingdom of Yemen.

25 October: Premier Kim Il-song sent congratulations to Prime Minister Modibo Keita on the proclaiming of the Republic of Mali and on 31 October Premier Kim Il-song received a reply from the Republic of Mali. A Chinese Mass Cultural Artists delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea. A Cuban Youth delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea and they returned on 4 November.

27 October: There was mutual agreement on extending the period of repatriation of Korean citizens residing in Japan. A meeting was held in memory of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Kim Hong-do, the 18th century prominent realist painter.

28 October: The Soviet "Kriliya Soviet" football team visited our country and returned home on 10 November.

November

1 November: Premier Kim Il-song received the Cuban Youth delegation. A celebration was held commemorating the 15th anniversary of the establishment of Nodong Simmun. A Columbian cultural delegation and a Chinese wrestling team arrived in Pyongyang. On 6 November there was a wrestling meet with 28 participants.

2 November: The Central Committee of the German Democratic Republic Red Cross Society sent aid materials to the Red Cross Central Committee in our country for the repatriated Koreans.

3 November: A memorial meeting was held in Pyongyang in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the Kwangju Students Movement. The Korean Democratic Youth League Central Committee released a statement in support of the "Havana Proclamations," denouncing U.S. imperialist aggressor activities against Cuba.

4 November: Korean Labor Party and government delegations departed Pyongyang to participate in the event celebrating the 43rd anniversary of the Socialist October Revolution and returned home on 17 December. A joint communique between our country's trade delegation and a trade delegation from the Government of Burma, delegation who arrived in Korea on 28 October, was signed in Pyongyang, and the delegation returned home on 5 November.

5 November: An economic delegation of our country left Pyongyang to visit Viet Nam.

6 November: A meeting celebrating the 43rd anniversary of the October Revolution was held in Pyongyang in the Pyongyang Theater.

8 November: The fifth general meeting of the Korean People's Jurist Association was held. A Chinese youth delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea, and they returned home on 30 November.

9 November: A Czechoslovakian delegation of high school workers arrived in Pyongyang to visit our country.

10 November: Our country's high school workers left Pyongyang to visit Czechoslovakia. A Mongolian People's Republic Trade delegation arrived in Pyongyang to visit our country, and they returned home on 18 November.

11 November: Regarding the secret introduction of the Korean problem at the fifteenth session of the UN General Assembly, our country's government made an announcement concerning a memorandum for "Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland." The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted an ordinance establishing a DPRK Meritorious athletic award. A celebration night opened for the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Korea-Soviet Goodwill Society. Writers of our country left Pyongyang to visit the Soviet Union and Albania.

12 November: A republic communications record contest was held in Pyongyang, at which world records were broken in two events and republic records were established in five events. The Championship 2.8 Football Team left Pyongyang to visit China.

13 November: A five-year trade agreement and a 1961 trade agreement between Korea and Viet Nam were signed in Hanoi.

15 November: An agreement between our country and Czechoslovakia concerning mutual technical aid was signed.

16 November: A 1961 Korea-Mongolian agreement concerning the trading of and payment for commercial goods was signed. A Soviet Trade Union Exchange Group and German musicians arrived in Pyongyang to visit Korea.

18 November: A meeting was held in memory of the fifteenth anniversary of the Korean Democratic Women's League.

19 November: The eighth meeting of the Second Supreme People's Assembly opened, and discussed: 1) land, 2) a summary of the carrying out of the first five-year DPRK People's Economic Development Plan, and closed on 24 November after adopting suggestions to "send a DPRK Supreme People's Assembly letter to the South Korean Assembly, South Korean authorities, social groups, and the people themselves," and to effect South Korean economic and cultural exchange agreements and devise the development of a self-supporting economy in South Korea. Our country's delegation departed to attend the fifth meeting of the Committee on Fisheries Research, Western Pacific Region. Our country's football team departed for Hanoi to participate in the Korea-China-Viet Nam-Mongolia Four-Nation Goodwill Football Competition.

30 November: A meeting was held in observance of the fifteenth anniversary of the establishment of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions.

December

1 December: An economic delegation of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba arrived in Pyongyang.

2 December: Premier Kim Il-song received the Cuban economic delegation. Our economic delegation left Pyongyang to visit the Soviet Union, and on 24 December a joint communique was released on the signing of protocol providing for increasing development of Korea-Soviet commerce--economic agreements.

5 December: The Rumanian People's Republic envoy extraordinary and ambassador plenipotentiary was appointed.

6 December: An agreement concerning the establishing of diplomatic relations between our country and the Republic of Cuba and the exchange of diplomats and an agreement concerning cultural cooperation between the two countries were ratified by both countries. In Pyongyang both countries signed a commerce and payment exchange agreement, a bank technology agreement, a science technology agreement, a 1961 trade agreement, and a 1961-1962 cultural exchange program. In the establishment of a Soviet Industrial-Agricultural exhibition, the Soviet side held an exhibit presentation ceremony as part of their share of the responsibility. The statement of the Communist Party and the labor party representatives was issued in the Nodong newspaper.

7 December: A communique was released in Pyongyang concerning the ninth meeting of the Korea-Soviet Scientific Technology Cooperation Committee. In Vienna, Austria, a trade agreement limited to 1961-1962 between the Korean International Trade Promotion Committee delegation and the Austrian Federation of Economic Councils was concluded. The economic delegation of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba returned home.

9 December: A ceremony was held for the completion of the Hochon-gang Power Station.

11 December: A Foreign Ministry spokesman refuted the tyrannical statement of the United States State Department on 7 December which shows once again the true aggressive character of the United States imperialists who are against peaceful unification of Korea. The text of the appeal to all of the people of the world which was adopted at the meeting of the Communist Party and labor party delegations in Moscow was printed in the Nodong newspaper.

12 December: The Foreign Ministry released a statement that the present state of affairs in the Congo is due to the tyrannical intervention and aggression by the United States imperialists.

13 December: Premier Kim Il-song received the newly appointed Rumanian People's Republic Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Korea.

15 December: Our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement that the situation which developed in Laos was due to the aggressive action of the American imperialists.

16. December: There was a mass meeting in Pyongyang supporting the Laotian people's fight against the American imperialist aggression and its puppets.

17 December: Our country's Foreign Ministry released a statement concerning the situation being enforced by the French imperialists through mass sanguinary slaughterings.

18 December: A ceremony was held for the opening of the Pongung Chemical Dye Factory.

20 December: The December Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party was held, the following were discussed: a summary of the 1960 agricultural district management operations and the work for 1961, the 1961 People's Economic Development Plan, and the meeting of the Communist Party and labor party delegations. The meeting ended on 23 December.

23 December: A consular convention between our country and the German Democratic Republic was ratified in Berlin. The Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent letters of congratulations to the laborers, technicians, and office workers of the Tokchon Automobile Factory and the Kiyang Tractor Factory which made more than 3,000 tractors and vehicles to increase the productive power of our country and to promote the mechanization of special agricultural administrations, and the Huichon Construction Machinery Factory, which had achieved great success. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party awarded a prize to the workers who reaped brilliant success in agricultural production this year with the freight trucks sent by the Tokchon Automobile Factory.

24 December: The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent congratulations to the Central Committee of the Luxembourg Communist Party in observance of the sixteenth meeting of the party and the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Luxembourg Communist Party. An agreement between our country and the Soviet Union concerning increasing progress in economic cooperation was signed in Moscow.

25 December: A ceremony was held for the operation of the Chloride Vinyl Factory having a 6,000 ton annual capacity. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent congratulations on the sixth nation-wide meeting of the Ceylon Communist Party.

26 December: The Kiyang Tractor Factory brilliantly fulfilled the plan for the production of 3,000 tractors. Scientists and technicians of the Chemical Industry held a council at Hamhung (it closed 27 December).

27 December: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly adopted the following resolutions: the Ministry of Education and Culture was abolished and the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Culture were established, a Ministry of Forestry and a Ministry of Fisheries were established, Deputy Premier Comrade Chong Jun-tae was relieved of duties as Chairman of the Light Industry Committee and was appointed Chairman of the National Planning Committee, Comrade Im Kye-jol was relieved of duties as Chairman of the National Planning Committee and was appointed as Chairman of the Light Industry Committee, and Comrade Choe Yong-jin was appointed as Minister of Fisheries. The Kangson Foundry employees held a rally to successfully fulfill the resolutions of the December Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. At the meeting it was resolved that next year 21,000 more tons of steel would be produced, and an appeal was made to the nation's workers, technicians, and office workers to surge upward together.

28 December: A meeting of the nation's agricultural devotees opened (and closed on 31 December).

APPENDIX A

1961 NORTH KOREAN YEARBOOK

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APPENDIX B: GLOSSARY

1. Li, ni, ri:	town
2. Dong, tong:	district
3. Kuyok:	district
4. Si:	city
5. Do, to:	province
6. Namdo:	south province
7. Pukto:	north province
8. Kun, gun:	subdivision of a province
9. Chongbo:	1.4 acres
10. Gang, kang:	river
11. Bong, pong:	peak
12. San:	mountain

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